Government
Publications

Ontario. Legislature Assembly

Sessional papers

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XX.—PART II.

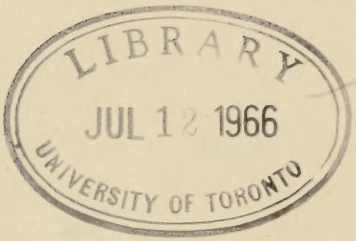
SECOND SESSION OF SIXTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1888.

Toronto:
PRINTED FOR JOHN NOTMAN, QUEEN'S PRINTER,
BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1888.



1091277

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts (*Dominion and the Provinces*)	49	*Printed.*
Accounts, Public	15	"
Agricultural and Arts, Report	10	"
Agricultural College, Report	16	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	60	*Not printed.*
Asylums, Report	13	*Printed.*
Bertie, Lots in	63	*Not printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	3	*Printed.*
Blind Institute, Report	6	"
Borron, E. B., Report	1	"
Canada Temperance Act, fines imposed	64	*Not printed.*
Canada Temperance Act, expenses	39	*Printed.*
Chatham Collegiate Institute	23	*Not printed.*
Clerks of the Peace, convictions	54	*Printed.*
Colonization Roads, expenditure	52	*Not printed.*
Commissions of Inquiry	55	*Printed.*
Common Gaols, Report	11	"
Convictions, number of	54	"
County Attorneys, vacancy in office	36	"
Crown Lands, Report	20	"
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	8	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute U.C., bequest to	31	*Not printed.*
Disputed Territory, correspondence	73	*Printed.*
Division Courts, Report	35	"
Division Court, persons committed to Gaol	51	"
Drainage Works in Raleigh	62	*Not printed.*
Education, Report of Minister	7	*Printed.*
Education, Departmental Regulations	22	*Not printed.*
Education, Chatham Collegiate Institute	23	"
Education, publication of Text Books	24	*Printed.*
Education, publication of Text Books	75	"
Education, Report on French Schools	26	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	28	*Not printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	21	*Printed.*
Estimates	17	"
Evenden James, bequest of	31	*Not printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Factories Act, Regulations	25	*Printed.*
Forestry, Report	5	"
French Schools in Prescott	26	"
Fruit Growers, Report	12	"
Gaols and Prisons, Report	11	*Printed.*
Gaols, Lunatics in	43	*Not printed.*
Gaols, persons committed to	51	*Printed.*
Goulbourne, James	77	*Not printed.*
Health, Report	41	*Printed.*
Horticultural Societies, analysis	60	*Not printed.*
Hospitals, Report	57	*Printed.*
Immigration, Report	19	*Printed.*
Indians, Six Nation, compensation	67	"
Inquiry, Commissions of	55	"
Insurance, Report	2	"
Judges, fees commuted	71	*Printed.*
Judicature Act, fees commuted under	29	"
Judicature Act, fees commuted under	32	"
Judicature Act, fees commuted under	78	*Not printed.*
Land and Timber in Disputed Territory	73	*Printed.*
Lazier, Judge, fees commuted	78	*Not printed.*
Legal Offices, Report of Inspector	70	*Printed.*
Librarian, Report of	14	"
License Commissioners, expenses of	39	"
Licenses, Report	9	"
Lunatics in Gaols	43	*Not printed.*
Magdalen Asylums, Report	40	*Printed.*
Mechanics' Institutes, Report (part of)	7	"
Mechanics' Institutes	76	"
Mercer Estate, expenditure in 1887	66	"
Mercer Estate, mortgage belonging to	30	*Not printed.*
Miller, B. B., removal of	79	"
Municipal Commission, Report	42	*Printed.*
Municipal Indebtedness	61	"
Municipal Sinking Fund, investment of	45	*Printed in part.*
Niagara Falls Park, Commissioner's Report	44	*Printed.*
Niagara Falls Park, lands expropriated for	65	"
Official Vacancies	36	*Printed.*
O'Hara, R., commutation of fees	29	"
Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	4	"
Ontario Factories Act, Regulations	25	"
Ontario Grain and Seed Co'y, charter of	33	*Not printed.*
Ontario Grain and Seed Co'y, evidence	74	"
Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, Report	40	*Printed.*

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Parliament Buildings, correspondence	69	*Printed.*
Practical Science, Report (part of)	7	"
Prescott and Russell, French Schools in	26	"
Public Accounts	15	"
Public Works, Report	18	"
Queen's Counsel, correspondence	37	*Printed.*
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	44	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, land expropriated	65	"
Raleigh, Drainage Works in	62	*Not printed.*
Refuge, Houses of, Report	40	*Printed.*
Registrars, fees of	58	"
Registrars, vacancies	36	"
Scott Act, fines imposed	64	*Not printed.*
Scott Act, expenses	39	*Printed.*
Secretary and Registrar, Report	72	"
Sheriffs, vacancies	36	"
Six Nation Indians, compensation	67	"
Statute Commission, Report	46	"
Statutes, distribution of	47	*Not printed.*
Statutes, distribution of	48	"
Statutes, Justices receiving	54	*Printed.*
Surrogate Court, commutation of fees	32	"
Surrogate Court, commutation of fees	78	*Not printed.*
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	9	*Printed.*
Text Books, O. in C. *re* publication	24	"
Text Books, correspondence	75	"
Timber Dues, regulations	38	"
Timber in Disputed Territory	73	"
Titles, Report of Master of	59	"
Toronto General Trusts Co'y, statement	34	*Not printed.*
Toronto University, Bursar's statement	68	*Printed.*
Toronto University, Report (part of)	7	"
University College, Report (part of)	7	*Printed.*
Upper Canada College, Bursar's statement	50	"
Upper Canada College, Report (part of)	7	"
Upper Canada College, Regulations	27	*Not printed.*
Wilkins, F. B., correspondence	53	*Not printed.*
Wolves, destruction of	80	"
Workmen's Compensation Act, replies	56	*Printed.*

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1.. Report of Stipendiary Magistrate Borron. (*Printed.*)

No. 2.. Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario, for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 4.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Forestry Report. (*Printed.*)

No. 6.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 7.. Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, for the year 1887, with the Statistics of 1886, in which is included the Reports upon Mechanics' Institutes; Practical Science; Canadian Institute; Toronto University; University College and Upper Canada College. (*Printed.*)

No. 8.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 9.. Report of the Provincial Secretary on the working of the Tavern and Shop License Acts, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Report of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

No. 11.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 12.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 13.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 14.. Report of the Librarian, on the state of the Library. (*Printed.*)

No. 15... Public Accounts of the Province, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

No. 16.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Estimates, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 19.. Report of the Department of Immigration, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 20.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 21.. Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 22.. Copy of an Order in Council, approving of certain regulations respecting the Education Department. (*Not printed.*)

No. 23.. Copy of an Order in Council, raising the High School at the Town of Chatham to the status of a Collegiate Institute. (*Not printed.*)

No. 24.. Copy of an Order in Council, approving of schedules of particulars respecting certain Indentures of Agreement entered into by the Minister of Education with certain publishers in regard to printing, publishing and selling Text Books. (*Printed.*)

No. 25.. Regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the Ontario Factories Act. (*Printed.*)

No. 26.. Report of the Assistant Inspector of Public Schools, upon the condition of the French Schools in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. (*Printed.*)

No. 27.. Regulations respecting Upper Canada College. (*Not printed.*)

No. 28.. Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry, for the year ending 31st October, 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29.. Copy of an Order in Council, approved on the 2nd February, 1888, commuting the fees payable to R. O'Hara, Esquire, Local Master and Deputy Registrar at Chatham. (*Printed.*)

No. 30.. Papers relating to a certain Mortgage, belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Mercer. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31.. Papers relating to the bequest of one James Evenden, formerly of the Town of Barrie, to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution of Upper Canada. (*Not printed.*)

No. 32.. Copies of Orders in Council, commuting the fees of certain Surrogate Court Judges. (*Printed.*)

No. 33.. Return of a copy of the Charter of the Ontario Grain and Seed Company with the names of the Incorporators; list of stockholders and amount of stock paid up, as shown by any records of the Department, together with copies of all documents and papers filed with the Government upon or relating to the Charter. Also, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Company, or others, in relation to the Company. Also, statement of any moneys deposited with the Government, if any, and any other information in the possession of the Government relating to the Company. (*Not printed.*)

No. 34.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company, under 35 Vic., c. 83, s. 13, for the year 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35.. Report upon the Division Courts of Ontario. (*Printed.*)

No. 36.. Return shewing, as to each vacancy which has occurred since the first day of January, 1884, in the office of Sheriff, Registrar of Deeds, or County Crown Attorney, when the vacancy occurred; how it was created; when it was filled; by whom it was filled; and shewing also, which of such vacancies still remain unfilled. (*Printed,*)

No. 37.. Correspondence relative to the appointment of Queen's Counsel, between the Federal and Provincial Governments. (*Printed.*)

No. 38.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council or other regulations, with regard to Timber Dues, passed since the first day of January, 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 39.. Return, shewing all estimates of expenses of License Commissioners, and in connection with the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, approved by the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, including the salary and expenses of Police Magistrate. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART V.

No. 40.. Report on the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, aided by the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 41.. Report of the Board of Health for Ontario, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 42.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the form and working of Municipal Institutions in Canada and elsewhere. (*Printed.*)

No. 43.. Return shewing the number of lunatics in the County Gaols of the Province for each month from the first day of March, 1886, to the first day of March, 1887, and shewing also the number of days each lunatic was detained in the gaol. The number of buildings now under construction for the accommodation of the insane. The number they are expected to accommodate, and when the buildings will be ready for use. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44.. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 45.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council with respect to the investment of Sinking Funds of Municipalities under the provisions of the Municipal Act. (*Printed in part.*)

No. 46.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Public Statutes of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 47.. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1887. (*Not Printed.*)

No. 48.. Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes for the year 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 49.. Correspondence relative to the Accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion of Canada (*Printed.*)

No. 50.. Bursar's statement of the affairs of Upper Canada College, for the year ending 30th June, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 51.. Return shewing the number of persons committed to Gaol in each County in the Province, under Division Court process, during the year 1887; the number of those who remained in Gaol for a period exceeding one month, together with the number of those against whom the judgment recovered, was for an amount less than ten dollars. (*Printed.*)

No. 52.. Return shewing the various sums expended in the last five years for Colonization Road purposes; the counties and districts in which the money was spent; the amount expended in each county and district respectively. Also, the amount, if any, spent for similar purposes, since Confederation, in the Counties of Prescott, Russell, Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas. (*Not printed.*)

No. 53.. Return of copies of all correspondence with reference to the claim of Mr. F. B. Wilkins to be placed on the list of superannuated teachers. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54.. Return shewing the number of convictions returned to the Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties in the Province during the year 1885. The number of such convictions severally made by Police Magistrates; Reeves, acting as Justices of the Peace, *ex-officio*, and duly qualified Justices of the Peace. Also, shewing the number in each County, of qualified Justices of the Peace receiving copies of the Statutes of Ontario for the same year. (*Printed.*)

No. 55.. Return of all Commissions of Inquiry issued during the years 1886 and 1887; the subject of the Inquiry in each case; the names of the Commissioners, their salary or other remuneration, and a statement of the expenses of each such Inquiry. Such Return to show whether the Commissioners, or any of them, held any, and if so, what other office or employment in the publice service of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 56.. Statement of the answers referred by members of the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society, to certain questions submitted to them, in connection with the operations of the Workman's Compensation for Injuries Act." (*Printed.*)

No. 57.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 58.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the Department of the Provincial Secretary of the fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1887, made in accordance with the provisions of R. S. O., c. 111, s. 97, and 43 Vic. cap. 3, sec. 2, with which are contrasted receipts of same nature in 1885 and 1886. (*Printed.*)

No. 59.. Report of the Master of Titles, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 60.. Report of the Electoral, District, Township and Horticultural Societies of Ontario, organized under the Agricultural and Arts Act. (*Not printed.*)

No. 61.. Return shewing the indebtedness of any municipality to the Government, whenever the same may be in arrears for over one year, either on account of principle or interest. (*Printed.*)

No. 62.. Return shewing the sum at which the contract for constructing drainage works in the Township of Raleigh was let to John Elliott; the sum paid to the said contractor; the sums, if any, paid to each of the sub-contractors, with their names and date of payment; also, the name of the engineer or other person employed by the Ontario Government on whose recommendation or report such payments have been made, together with copies of such recommendation or report, if any. Also, a Return of all correspondence and communications, if any, between any member or officer of the Government, and any one on behalf of the said sub-contractors since the first day of January, 1879. (*Not printed.*)

No. 63.. Return shewing the name of the several applicants for grants from the Crown, of the water lots in front of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in the first concession of the Township of Bertie, fronting on Niagara River. The names of all the parties to whom patents therefor issued, the dates of such patents and the consideration paid in each case. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Return shewing the amounts received by County or City Treasurers throughout the Province, on account of fines imposed for violations of the Scott Act. (*Not printed.*)

No. 65.. Return shewing the amounts paid up to this date for land expropriated for Niagara Falls Park purposes, to whom paid and dates of payment. Also, a detailed statement of all moneys expended by the Government (other than for the purchase of land) through the Park Commissioners or otherwise, during the year 1887, and for what services and to whom paid. Also, all moneys received by the Commissioners on account of the sale of buildings, or on any other account during the year 1887; also, shewing names of all parties appointed to any office in connection with the Park up to this date, and also, shewing the nature of their employment; their salaries, and the dates of their appointment. (*Printed.*)

No. 66.. Statement of moneys received and expended on account of the Mercer estate during the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 67.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion in reference to an alleged claim of the Six Nation Indians to compensation for lands drowned by the construction of a dam across the Grand River at Dunnville by the Welland Canal Company in or about the year 1833. (*Printed.*)

No. 68.. Statement of the Bursar of the University of Toronto, shewing cash transactions, for the year ending 30th June, 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 69.. Correspondence respecting the new Parliament Buildings. (*Printed.*)

No. 70.. Report of the Inspector of Public Legal Offices, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

No. 71.. Return shewing the amounts paid to each Judge or other officer whose fees have been commuted in lieu of his fees, since they were commuted; and shewing, also, the fees received by the Province which, but for such commutation, would have been received by such Judge or other officer. Such Return to shew the respective amounts in each year separately. (*Printed.*)

No. 72.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 73.. Correspondence respecting the Land and Timber in the recently Disputed Territory of the Province. (*Printed.*)

No. 74.. Return of copies of the evidence taken by Æmilius Irving, Esquire, Q.C., with reference to the Ontario Grain and Seed Company, and of the Report, if any, made by him with regard to the said Company, its formation, or operations. (*Not printed.*)

No. 75.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education and any publisher or other person respecting the authorization of text books, or the right to publish the same, subsequent to that already brought down. (*Printed.*)

No. 76.. Report upon Mechanics' Institutes. (*Printed.*)

No. 77.. Return of the Writ of Supersedeas issued for the removal of James Goulbourne, Esquire, from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Peterborough. Also, copies of all petitions or other applications for his removal, and copies of all correspondence with reference to such petitions or applications or the said removal. Also, copies of all reports to the Executive Council or His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with reference to the said matters, or any of them. (*Not printed.*)

No. 78.. Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge Lazier under the Surrogate Courts Act. (*Not printed.*)

No. 79.. Return of copies of all correspondence and papers in any way relating to the removal of Mr. B. B. Miller, of Wiarton, from the offices of the Clerk of the Division Court, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and from the Commission of the Peace. (*Not printed.*)

No. 80.. Return shewing the Counties in Ontario that offer a bounty for the destruction of Wolves; the amount offered and the amount paid in each year by such Counties since 1880. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(ONTARIO)

FOR THE YEAR 1887,

WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1886.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER, 1887.

Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1887, with the Statistics of 1886.

I.—Public Schools.

Page.

1. School Population, Attendance ..... xii.
2. Classification of Pupils ..... xv.
3. Teachers' Certificates, Salaries ..... xvii.
4. Schools and School Houses, Maps, etc ..... xx.
5. Receipts and Expenditure ..... xxi.
6. Roman Catholic Separate Schools ..... xxii.

II.—High Schools (*including Collegiate Institutes.*)

1. Receipts, Expenditure, Attendance, etc ..... xxiii.
2. Classification, etc ..... xxiv.
3. Entrance Examinations ..... xxvi.

III.—Professional Training of Teachers.

1. *County Model Schools* ..... xxvii.
2. *Normal and Provincial Model Schools* ..... xxviii.
3. *Training Institutes* ..... xxix.

IV.—Departmental Examinations ..... xxix.

V.—Teachers' Institutes ..... xxxi.

VI.—Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries ..... xxxii.

VII.—Art Schools ..... xxxiii.

VIII.—Arbor Day ..... xxxv.

IX.—The Work of the Year ..... xxxv.

1. Revision of the Regulations ..... xxxv.
2. Temperance and Agriculture ..... xxxv.
3. Public School Programme ..... xxxvi.
4. Text Books ..... xxxvii.
5. Religious Instruction ..... xliv.
6. French and German Schools ..... lix.

X.—Medical Faculty, University of Toronto ..... lxi.

XI.—Conclusion ..... lxii.

APPENDICES.

PAGE.

APPENDIX A.—*Statistical Tables, 1886.*

1. *Public Schools.*

I. TABLE A.—School Population, Total and Average Attendance, etc 4
II. TABLE B.—Reading Classes—Pupils in the different branches of instruction 10
III. TABLE C.—Public School Teachers, Salaries, etc 16
IV. TABLE D.—Public School Houses, Prayers, Maps, etc 18
V. TABLE E.—Receipts and Expenditure, Cost per pupil 20
VI. TABLE F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools 26

2. *High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.*

VII. TABLE G.—Receipts and Expenditure, Attendance, Cost per Pupil, etc 34
VIII. TABLE H.—Classification of Pupils 40
IX. TABLE I.—Miscellaneous, Head Masters, School Houses, etc 46

3. *General Statistical Abstract, etc.*

X. TABLE K.—General Statistical Abstract 52
XI. TABLE L.—Protestant Separate Schools 54

APPENDIX B.—*Proceedings for the year 1887.*

1. Orders in Council 56
2. Minutes of Departments 56
3. Circulars from the Minister 57
4. Confirmation of By-Laws 80

APPENDIX C.—*Provincial Normal and Model Schools, 1887.*

1. Toronto Normal School 81
2. Ottawa Normal School 81
3. Toronto Model School 82
4. Ottawa Model School 82

APPENDIX D.—*County Model Schools, 1887.*

1. Statistics of County Model Schools 84
2. Report of Inspector 86

APPENDIX E.—*Teachers' Institutes, 1887.*

1. Ontario Teachers' Association—Report 89
2. Financial Statement, 1886 98

APPENDIX F.—*Departmental Examinations, 1887.*

Admission of Candidates to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools 100

APPENDIX G.—*Certificates, 1887.*

1. Names of persons who have received Inspector's Certificates 104
2. do do Examiner's Certificates 104
3. do do High School Masters' Certificates 104
4. do da qualified as High School Assistants 104
5. Number of Public School Teachers' Certificates 105
6. List of Provincial Certificates granted by the Department 106
7. Temporary and Extended Certificates 111

APPENDIX H.—*Superannuated Teachers, Teachers withdrawing from the Fund, 1887.*

1. Superannuated Teachers 112
   (1) Allowances granted during 1887 112
   (2) Summary for years 1876 to 1887 113
2. Teachers who withdrew from the Fund during 1887 113

APPENDIX I.—*Inspection of Schools, 1887.*

1. *Public School Inspection, 1887.*

(1) List of Inspectors 114
(2) Extracts from Reports of Inspectors 115

2. *Roman Catholic Separate School Inspection, 1887.*

(1) Report of J. F. White, Esq., Inspector, Eastern Division 136
(2) Report of C. Donovan, Esq., M. A., Inspector Eastern Division 138

3. *Indian School Inspection, 1887.*

Extracts from Reports of Inspectors 140

4. *High School Inspection, 1887.*

(1) Report of J. E. Hodgson, M. A., Inspector, Western Division 157
(2) Report of John Seath, B. A., Inspector, Eastern Division 162

APPENDIX K.—*Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, Art Schools, 1886-7.*

Report of Dr. May, Superintendent 181
I. Mechanics' Institutes 181
II. Free Libraries 207
III. Art Schools 210
1. Report of the Brockville Art School, 1886-7 223
2. Report of the Hamilton Art School, 1886-7 224
3. Report of the Kingston Art School, 1886-7 226
4. Report of the London Art School, 1886-7 227
5. Report of the Ottawa School of Art, 1886-7 227
6. Report of the Stratford Art School, 1886-7 229
7. Report of the Toronto School of Art, 1886-7 231
8. Report of the Toronto West End School of Art, 1886-7 232
9. Report of the Ontario Society of Artists, 1886-7 233

APPENDIX L.—*Scientific Societies, 1887.*

1. Report of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, 1886-7 235
2. Report of the French Canadian Institute, Ottawa, 1886-7 235
3. Report of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, 1886-7 236
4. Report of the Hamilton Association, 1886-7 239
5. Report of the Athenæum and St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa, 1886-7 240

APPENDIX M.—*University of Toronto, etc., 1886-7.*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO; UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO; SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO, 1886-7.

1. Annual Report of the University of Toronto, 1886-7 241
2. do do University College, Toronto, 1886-7 242
3. do do School of Practical Science, Toronto, 1887 244

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO, 1886-7 250

APPENDIX N.—*Miscellaneous, 1886-7.*

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIMICO, 1887 253
PUBLICATION OF TEXT-BOOKS 263

GENERAL REPORT, 1887.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR 1887,

WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1886.

To the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

May it Please Your Honor:

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department for the year 1887, together with the statistics for the year 1886. The several comparative statements submitted will, I trust, be found worthy of perusal.

I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1.—School Population—Attendance.

School Population.

The school population of the Province is ascertained through the assessors, and shows a fluctuation for which it is impossible to give a satisfactory explanation. The number of pupils registered seems, however, to bear an intimate relation to the school population, as both have varied during the last ten years in about the same proportion The number registered in 1886 was the largest since 1878. Details as follows :—

Year.	School Age.	School Population.	Pupils registered under 5.	Pupils registered 5 to 21.	Pupils registered over 21.	Total number of Pupils registered.	Boys.	Girls.
1876	5—16	502250	.....	489664	873	490537	260809	229728
1877	5—16	494804	1430	488553	877	490860	261070	229790
1878	5—16	492360	1358	486802	855	489015	260400	228615
1879	5—16	494424	1255	485040	717	487012	259056	227956
1880	5—16	489924	1221	481154	670	483045	255677	227368
1881	5—16	484224	1463	474303	502	476268	251661	224607
1882	5—16	483817	1352	469751	409	471512	246966	224546
1883	5—16	478791	1165	462887	317	464369	243671	220698
1884	5—16	471287	1115	465374	428	466917	244532	222385
1885	5—21	583147	847	471235	376	472458	249175	223283
1886	5—21	601204	1273	485624	599	487496	257030	230466

Note.—Tables A, B, C, D, E include Separate Schools.

Attendance.

The following Table shows the attendance for the periods therein named :—

Year.	Attendance less than 20 days.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to whole year.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.	Pupils between 7-13 not attending school for 100 days during the year (up to 1881 7-12 and 110 days).
1876.....	46474	91612	128455	108122	94953	20921	212483	43	.....
1877.....	43675	88581	127331	109697	100676	20900	217184	44	25974 (7-12) 110 days.
1878.....	42096	87634	121042	106550	107977	23716	224588	46	27415 (7-12) 110 "
1879.....	44580	84767	123481	103341	107328	23515	219442	45	27409 (7-12) 110 "
1880.....	44973	85453	121357	101557	105032	24673	220068	45	30195 (7-12) 110 "
1881.....	45881	82796	119477	103144	104009	20961	215264	45	29143 (7-12) 110 "
1882.....	43610	81621	117941	102644	107814	17882	214176	45	87444 (7-13) 100 "
1883.....	41724	78628	115927	103443	108820	15827	215561	46	88432 (7-13) 100 "
1884.....	40761	76124	114974	103997	112539	18522	221861	48	90959 (7-13) 100 "
1885.....	43567	77866	119756	103425	115400	12444	225907	48	91269 (7-13) 100 "
1886.....	43620	76850	117572	106200	128336	14918	239044	49	93375 (7-13 100 "

From the preceding table it will be seen that there is some improvement in the attendance of pupils. I am glad that it is so. One of the greatest difficulties the teacher has to encounter is irregularity. The best matured plans for the advancement of his school are often defeated, and his own energies not infrequently dampened from this cause. A few of the evils arising from irregularity are : (1) Its effect upon the classification of the school. The irregular pupil requires additional attention from the teacher in order to bring him up to the average standing of his class. This can only be given at a loss to the other pupils. (2) Its effect upon promotions. The pupil who sees his classmates promoted while he, from no fault of his own, lags behind, is discouraged, perhaps disgusted with his studies, and is often led to abandon the school with a very indifferent education. (3) Its effect upon the completeness of the pupil's education. True education is a matter of steady and well directed effort. The want of clearness in any part of a subject affects the certainty of a pupil's knowledge in regard to the whole. How then can there be any accuracy or precision with the many breaks which frequent absence from school necessarily produces? (4) Its effects upon the pockets of the ratepayers. The teacher is engaged and paid for teaching 220 days in the year. As a matter of fact he could accomplish almost as much as he now does, in 6 months, if the pupils attended every day ; or to put it in another form, he is engaged to teach, say 100 pupils, but the

average attendance is only 49. What has he done for the other 51? When it is remembered that there were 487,496 pupils registered in 1886, and that 238,042 attended school less than 100 days, it must be apparent to the most superficial observer that the people of Ontario do not receive the full benefit of the educational forces which they so liberally provide, and that the education of the next generation cannot be as full and thorough as it ought to be considering the amount of money now spent. But while this irregularity is very much to be regretted, it must not be forgotten that in nearly all the rural schools there are practically two sets of pupils—those whose labors are required on the farm, and who consequently attend during the winter months, and those who on account of distance and the severity of the weather are unable to attend except during the summer months. I have no reason to believe that the supporters of rural schools are less anxious about the educational interests of their children than those living in cities or towns. It is only in the way I have pointed out that I can account for the disparity in the average of attendance at rural and urban pupils; in the former it is 45 per cent of the registered attendance, while in towns it is 59 per cent. and in cities 63 per cent. The County of Waterloo furnishes the highest average—53 per cent.—for the rural districts; the town of Mitchell furnishes the highest average—viz., 68 per cent.—for the towns; and the City of Hamilton the highest average—viz., 69 per cent.—for the cities. The other extremes are reached by Haliburton with 31 per cent., St. Mary's 46 per cent., and Ottawa 56 per cent. The average for the Province as a whole is 49 per cent., an increase of one per cent. over last year.

The regularity of attendance at the separate schools, though capable of improvement, is better than it is at the public schools—the average for the Province being 55 as against 49 per cent. There appears to be a more regular attendance of pupils at rural separate schools than at rural public schools, the percentages being 47 and 45 respectively. In towns the percentages are the same; in cities the advantage in point of regularity is on the side of the public school, the percentages being 63 for the public schools and 57 for the separate schools. In rural districts, Bruce leads with an average of 56 per cent. and Grenville takes the other extreme with an average of 29. In towns, Paris leads with an average of 78 per. cent. and Whitby falls to 38, or 18 below the average. In cities, Guelph leads with an average of 69 per cent. and Brantford declines to 49 per cent.

I have mentioned these averages for two purposes: (1) to point out as strongly as possible a grievous fault for which only parents and guardian can provide a remedy; and (2) to show that there is very little to fear from so-called *over pressure* in the public schools. By reference to Table "A" it will be seen that out of a registered school population of 487,496, only 14,918 attend school over 200 days in the year, while 344,242 attend less than 150 days in the year. If there is any danger at all from over pressure it can only be in the case of those who attend regularly. Now what is the extent of this danger? A pupil who attends school say 200 days in the year applies his mind for only 1,200 hours, allowing 6 hours per day (or if another hour is allowed for home work, 1,400 hours) in the year, or a trifle over one-seventh of the time. This is the maximum mental strain on any part of our school population, —a strain, if I might call it such, which could only affect the most delicate cons titutions

I fear there are greater evils in our schools than over pressure. Bad ventilation, defective sewerage, and a disregard of the ordinary laws of health have much more to do with the physical condition of pupils than any pressure imposed by heavy tasks or school programmes.

Compulsory Attendance.

In previous reports I have called attention to the power conferred by section 209 of the Public Schools Act upon trustees to compel the attendance at school of children between 7 and 13 years of age, for a period of at least 100 days each year. From the foregoing table it is quite evident that these compulsory powers are not exercised. Moreover, it is very much to be regretted that the necessity for their exercise is on the increase. In 1882 the number of absentees between the ages named was only 87,444; in 1886 they numbered 93,375. From a more detailed examination of the returns for 1886 it will be seen that 84,139 of these were from counties or rural districts having a gross registered attendance of 368,763. That is to say, 23 per cent. of the rural school population attended school less than 100 days in the year. In towns the absentees numbered 7,204 out of a registered attendance of 56,660, or about 13 per cent.; in cities they numbered 2,032 out of a registered attendance of 62,073, or a trifle over 3 per cent. The reasons already given for irregularity of attendance in rural districts are no doubt applicable in the present case, still I cannot refrain from expressing how seriously the educational interests of the Province must be affected by the facts above stated.

2.—Classification of Pupils.—*Results of eleven years:—*

Year	1st Reader.—Part I. and II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.	6th Reader.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.
1876	156425	99977	147263	77861	9011	.....	444281	400774	389933	119479	368733	152148	207239
1877	152002	108678	135824	72871	19857	1628	386393	396006	402248	153036	375951	168942	226977
1878	151474	111360	132144	74729	17891	1417	390505	400750	411216	161368	381401	167890	219940
1879	155861	110093	130013	74368	15622	1055	398159	398340	417457	160672	294405	160906	218253
1880	156527	109065	126758	75564	13649	1482	396353	399867	418524	158789	289378	155346	215743
1881	161463	107458	120725	73754	11442	1426	390170	398598	417708	177102	283060	159579	210616
1882	164810	106229	117352	71740	10357	1024	390920	398404	419557	176434	280517	158694	209184
1883	164035	106482	113980	70104	8919	849	411872	409016	415786	222095	273397	147283	208949
1884	167722	106017	112873	70713	8698	894	410992	416588	422076	247715	280953	150510	220566
1885	181221	98378	108984	74749	9126	.....	422123	432225	437810	310187	305031	165334	242125
1886	192020	98511	108360	80574	8031	.....	442281	456488	459756	364970	306220	187541	255694

Drawing and Music.

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the very gratifying attention paid to the study of Drawing and Music. *Drawing* is now beginning to receive the attention to which it is entitled as a means of educating the hand and eye. For many years it was regarded as a merely ornamental study, but now its true place is being recognized. Apart altogether from its effect upon the cultivation of a taste for forms of beauty, its value in cultivating manual dexterity, and its importance as the basis of all training in the higher departments of mechanical drawing and industrial designing, cannot be over estimated. A knowledge of drawing enters into the production of all our manufactured goods, and there is no better sign of industrial prosperity than the interest which is taken in the study of this subject in our public schools. The study of *Music* is not making very rapid progress, partly from the want of trained teachers, and partly from the want of interest in parents and trustees. Indeed, without local support it is very difficult for a teacher, no matter how well trained, to keep the subject constantly before his pupils. Its educational value being not fully understood, too many regard the time given to its study as so much taken from other subjects which they consider more practical and useful. I sincerely hope this mistaken notion will very soon be corrected. The best educators in Germany, England, and the United States, regard the study of Vocal Music as an essential part of the programme of all elementary schools. Its quickening effect upon the mind, its soothing effect upon the natural restlessness of the child, its refining and elevating effect upon the taste, have been demonstrated over and over again in the experience of all teachers. It is not only a means of brightening up the school, and making the child's life as a pupil more enjoyable, but it may be used as one of the most powerful agents for discipline. As a moral corrective it is certainly far more potent than the corporeal forces on which the teacher too often depends. Besides, a teacher qualified to instruct his pupils in this may be depended on as all the better qualified to teach any other subject. The temperament requisite in the former case is a guarantee of those magnetic qualities essential to the true teacher.

3.—Teachers' Certificates—Salaries.

Teachers' Certificates.—Summary from 1876 to 1886 :—

Year.	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Other Certificates, including old County Board, etc.
1876	6185	2780	3405	241	1201	3688	1055
1877	6468	3020	3448	250	1304	3926	988
1878	6473	3060	3413	210	1409	3904	950
1879	6596	3153	3443	253	1601	3836	906
1880	6747	3264	3483	239	1875	3706	927
1881	6928	3362	3560	258	1970	3828	872
1882	6857	3062	3795	246	2169	3471	971
1883	6911	2829	4082	211	2167	3426	1107
1884	7085	2789	4296	235	2237	3420	1193
1885	7218	2744	4474	254	2358	3592	1014
1886	7364	2727	4637	251	2465	3677	971

From this table it appears that there is a steady decrease in the number of male teachers. This arises from several causes. (1) The man with the talents and education necessary to obtain even the best positions in the profession, can realize more on the same talents and attainments in many other ways. In other words, the market value of his labor is greater in law or medicine, and also in mercantile pursuits, than it is as a teacher. On this account much of the best talent is often transferred to other callings, and many persons who are eminently fitted for the profession are deterred from entering it. (2) The insecurity of the teacher's tenure of office has also a disturbing effect upon the profession. I am not judging either trustees or ratepayers harshly when I say, that the teacher as a rule is more the victim of caprice than almost any other public officer. Not only is he too often condemned unheard, but even when complaint is made as to the manner in which his work is done, how seldom does he find himself judged impartially? Is it surprising then that many turn away from the wear and irritation of the teacher's life to seek employment in other callings where the duties to be performed are not the subject of such constant criticism? (3) The difficulty in obtaining a residence, particularly in rural districts, also disposes many to leave the profession, who would otherwise make it their life work. Could not this defect in our school organization be remedied? Financially it would certainly be a good investment for trustees, and would save to the country many an experienced and successful teacher.

But while urging such provision for the male teacher as would prevent his forsaking the profession, it must not be assumed that women are therefore inferior either in attainments or usefulness as teachers. In the work of education there is a duality of labor requiring the peculiar and inherent qualifications of teachers of both sexes. In the primary schools, and particularly in dealing with children under twelve years of age,

women are usually more successful. Being endowed by nature with greater gentleness, patience and sympathy, they wield a peculiar power over the young child, which is of great value in developing its character on right lines. As the child advances in life, and particularly in the case of boys in the fourth form, the firmer hand and the greater force of character of the well endowed man are requisite in order to obtain the best results. I am speaking now of the general position. There may be cases, and doubtless are, of women of extraordinary power and attainments, who are equal to the task of dealing with advanced pupils even in our High Schools, but the rule, I venture to say, will be found as I have stated it. A gratifying feature of the table under consideration is the steady increase in the number of teachers trained in our Provincial Normal schools. Since 1877 the number has nearly doubled. A close inspection, however, will show that the trained teacher, like the other members of the profession, is "on the wing." Although our Normal Schools send forth annually over 400 teachers, the table shows an average annual increase of trained teachers of less than 100. In 1885, 405 passed through our two Normal Schools, but the increase of trained teachers in 1886 was only 107. The previous year it was 121, and in 1883, 70. If 75 per cent of those who go to the trouble and expense of fitting themselves for the higher positions in the profession forsake it for other callings, it is surely time to consider as a matter of economy, if for no higher motive, how to provide a remedy for such waste. In the case of women, no doubt marriage would account for their retirement in most instances, but as a question of economy there is material in these facts for serious reflection.

Teachers' Salaries.

Summary giving the average salaries for the Province, and for Counties, Cities and Towns, respectively :—

Year.	Highest salary paid.	Average salary male teacher, Province.	Average salary female teacher, Province.	Average salary male teacher, Counties.	Average salary female teacher, Counties.	Average salary male teacher, Cities.	Average salary female teacher, Cities.	Average salary male teacher, Towns.	Average salary female teacher, Towns.	No. of teachers who attended Normal School.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1876.....	1000	385	260	367	240	726	314	567	267	1015
1877.....	1100	398	264	379	251	735	307	583	269	1084
1878.....	1200	407	266	382	247	730	313	577	274	1133
1879.....	1000	409	268	383	249	732	316	616	270	1374
1880.....	1000	410	269	382	241	743	324	564	256	1636
1881	1100	410	265	384	240	755	330	562	261	1799
1882.....	1100	415	269	385	248	742	331	576	273	1873
1883.....	1200	422	271	394	252	764	362	605	277	1853
1884.....	1200	426	279	404	264	771	364	612	283	1941
1885.....	1200	427	281	405	267	776	359	612	287	2161
1886.....	1200	424	290	400	270	794	401	617	288	2343

Demands upon Teachers.

The slight increase since 1876 of $39 in the annual salary paid teachers does not adequately represent the enhanced value of the teacher's services, nor the capital which he is obliged by law to invest in his profession before he can claim any of its privileges. Let me briefly point out what these are: (1) From the advanced course of study prescribed even for third class certificates, attendance at a High school is all but indispensable, and for many reasons it is desirable that it should be. There is much to be gained by bringing the young candidate for the profession into contact with the cultured minds engaged in High School work. Their University attainments and superior training, as well as the stimulus to be derived from association with many others having similar aspirations, tend to the greater development of mind and character. But all this means the expenditure of money. It is an investment of both *capital and labor* for which there should be some adequate return. (2) After the candidate has reached the non-professional standard required by the Education Department, he is obliged to attend a County Model School for three months to receive his professional training. This also requires time and money. (3) In addition there is the necessary outfit of text books, the payment of fees at the High School, and the Model School—for all this, the only *quid pro quo* allowed by those in whose interest this expenditure has been incurred is the small sum of $39 per annum of advance in salary. This is certainly no equivalent. If the law imposes burdens upon the teacher to fit him for serving the public better, surely it is but fair that he should receive an adequate return, in the form of increased remuneration. The exact qualification whereby better value should be given certainly involves corresponding returns for value received.

Another feature worthy of notice is the disparity between the salaries of men and women. When women are employed in graded schools, with only a limited responsibility regarding discipline, organization, etc., there may be some justification for the payment of lower salaries, but when as in many cases, they have all the responsibilities of a Principal, is it just that their services should be undervalued? To this it may be answered that in other occupations similar disparity prevails. Not so, however. In other occupations the wages paid are based upon the value of the work done. The women's work is as valuable as the man's work, at least within the limits previously stated. The child's mind may up to a certain point be as quickly and as symmetrically developed by one as by the other. The result to the public in both cases is the same. Why should it not be the same to the teacher?

4.—Schools and School Houses, Maps, etc.

The figures for eleven years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Schools established.	No. of Schools open.	Total No. of School Houses.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Schools using Maps.	Total No. of Maps.	No. of legal teaching days open.
1876	5092	5042	4926	1417	514	2253	742	4603	36874	204
1877	5219	5140	5148	1445	526	2446	731	4666	37493	204
1878	5041	4990	5066	1569	511	2281	705	4670	38995	206
1879	5155	5123	5147	1633	520	2301	693	4744	39987	208
1880	5195	5137	5182	1666	513	2297	706	4752	40104	208
1881	5288	5238	5278	1695	521	2372	690	4740	39719	208
1882	5255	5203	5227	1774	502	2306	645	4738	39372	206
1883	5316	5252	5284	1820	504	2343	617	5119	39812	207
1884	5375	5316	5344	1879	511	2323	631	5163	40022	208
1885	5443	5395	5401	1954	516	2317	614	5217	40116	208
1886	5453	5437	5454	1976	514	2357	607	5278	40663	208

There are now 5,454 school houses in the Province, of which 5437 were open in 1886, distributed as follows: 5,060 in rural districts, 207 in towns, and 170 in cities. The log school house is fast disappearing, there being only 607 in 1886, as against 1,466 in 1850. In the same period, brick school houses have increased from 99 to 1,976. 5,316 school houses are freehold and 138 rented. The number of maps now used amounts to 40,663. In 1850 there were only 1,814. The expenditure on apparatus and prizes in the last eleven years amounted to $317,514, and the expenditure on school buildings to $4,140,029.

5.—Receipts and Expenditure.

The following Table shows the receipts and expenditure from 1876 to 1886 :—

Year.	Receipts.				Expenditure.						
	Legislative Grants.	Municipal School Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances and other sources.	Total receipts.	Teachers' salaries.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Sites and building school houses.	Rent, repairs, fuel and other expenses.	Total expenditure.	Average cost per pupil on total attendance.	On average attendance.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.
1876	249956	2346735	776344	3373035	1838321	49083	630266	488786	3006456	6 13	14 15
1877	251962	2422432	730687	3405081	2038099	47539	477393	510458	3073489	6 26	14 15
1878	258539	2278040	694986	3221565	2011208	42507	413393	422239	2889347	5 91	12 86
1879	252566	2307223	654051	3213840	2072823	32622	306026	421614	2833085	5 82	12 91
1880	263454	2321929	669447	3254830	2113180	25222	249390	434261	2822053	5 85	12 82
1881	258297	2352556	648385	3259238	2106019	14022	280460	443770	2844271	5 92	13 21
1882	265738	2447214	757038	3469990	2144449	15583	341918	525025	3026975	6 42	14 13
1883	265467	2538042	767222	3570731	2210187	20275	312342	565626	3108430	6 69	14 42
1884	267084	2675621	780433	3723138	2296027	17732	341198	625905	3280862	7 02	14 79
1885	264419	2680121	868526	3813066	2327050	20230	373405	592015	3312700	7 01	14 66
1886	265912	2826376	901195	3993483	2385464	32699	414238	625298	3457699	7 09	14 46

The expenditure for school purposes amounted in 1885 to 34 per cent. of all the taxes collected upon the assessable property of the province. The ratio of increase for Public Schools has not been so great, however, as for ordinary municipal purposes. For the former the increase in four years was only 14 per cent. ; for the latter it was 17 per cent. Notwithstanding the large expenditure for school sites and buildings and the large increase to the teaching staff of the country, the cost per pupil has very slightly increased in eleven years. In 1886 it was 8 cents per pupil more than in 1885. The average cost per pupil on the number enrolled in 1886, for counties was $6.69 ; for cities, $9.23 ; and for towns, $7.34, or an average of $7.09 for the province. In 1877 the average cost was, for counties, $6.01 ; for cities, $7.52 ; for towns, $6.51, or an average of $6.26 for the province. As this estimate includes the expenditure on buildings, sites and equipment (items which necessarily fluctuate), it would be more accurate, in order to ascertain whether our schools are becoming more expensive, to make teachers' salaries the test. On this basis we have the following results :—

Cost per pupil on the basis of teachers' salaries, 1877, for counties, $3.13 ; for cities, $3.40 ; for towns $3.16. Cost per pupil on the basis of teachers' salaries, 1886, for

counties, $3.13 ; for cities, $3.81 ; for towns, $3.43 ; that is, the cost per pupil is the same for rural districts as it was ten years ago. The cost per pupil in the different provinces of the Dominion for 1886 was as follows :

Quebec	$4 10
New Brunswick	5 04
Prince Edward Island	6 36
Ontario	7 09
Nova Scotia	7 42
Manitoba	19 53
British Columbia	20 16

6.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.—*Progress since 1876.*

Year.	Schools—Expenditure—Teachers.				Number of Pupils—Studies.					
	No. of Schools open.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. in Reading.	No. in Writing.	No. in Arithmetic.	No. in Geography.	No. in Grammar.
		$	$							
1876	167	106483	101493	302	25294	23823	19172	19550	14890	10909
1877	175	120266	114806	334	24952	23716	17932	17961	13154	11174
1878	176	127549	120559	333	25280	25280	19381	20111	14668	11806
1879	191	129092	122831	346	24779	24777	19059	19965	13668	11469
1880	196	136873	128463	344	25311	25311	21914	20716	14875	11968
1881	195	137074	123724	374	24819	24767	19726	20473	14636	11909
1882	193	166739	154340	390	26148	26148	21052	21524	13900	11695
1883	194	166289	153611	397	26177	26177	22016	22111	14074	12805
1884	207	190454	176477	427	27463	27463	23139	23705	15108	13637
1885	218	218096	204531	453	27590	27590	23377	24823	16122	14518
1886	224	193908	179730	461	29199	29199	26803	26940	17925	17412

From these tables it will be seen that while the number of Separate Schools has increased 57 in eleven years, the expenditure increased $78,237, and the number of teachers

159 during the same period. The number of pupils in the various subjects of the school programme has also proportionately increased. From the reports of the Inspectors which appear elsewhere it will be seen that the Separate Schools are steadily prospering, and that, both as regards teachers and pupils, they are becoming more efficient every year.

II.—HIGH SCHOOLS.

(Including Collegiate Institutes.)

1.—Receipts, Expenditure, Attendance, Etc.

The following Tables respecting High Schools will be found suggestive :—

Year.	No. of Schools open.	No. of Teachers.	Receipts.		Expenditure.			No. of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	Cost per Pupil on tot attendance.
			Amount of Fees.	Total Receipts.	Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Paid for Sites and building School Houses.	Total Expenditure.				
			$	$	$	$	$				$ c.
1876	104	266	20122	321132	195906	46216	304948	8541	4719	55	35 70
1877	104	280	20753	357521	211607	51417	343710	9229	5201	56	37 24
1878	104	298	21581	420188	223010	83969	396010	10574	5998	56	37 46
1879	104	320	26225	417461	241097	54275	400788	12136	6992	57	33 02
1880	104	335	28528	432309	247894	66416	413930	12910	7256	56	32 06
1881	104	333	30891	371250	257218	23703	345850	13136	7270	55	26 00
1882	104	332	29270	373150	253864	19361	343720	12348	6580	53	27 56
1883	104	347	30067	378888	266317	20012	348946	11843	6454	55	29 47
1884	106	358	34288	407978	282776	34013	385426	12737	7302	57	30 26
1885	107	365	40032	458941	294078	50865	429762	14250	8207	58	30 16
1886	109	378	47144	502315	307516	63248	477797	15344	8797	57	31 14

2.—Classification, Etc.

Year.	English.					Mathematics.				Science.			Languages.			
	English Grammar (and Literature to 1882 inclusive.)	Composition.	Literature.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.
1876....	8457	8091	.....	8125	8318	8452	7609	6452	300	1967	2093	....	3789	905	3039	362
1877....	8819	8772	.....	9106	9158	9227	8678	8113	359	2168	2547	....	4955	871	3091	442
1878....	10486	9844	.....	9855	10074	10450	10212	9713	429	2375	2979	....	4729	883	3588	516
1879....	12015	11691	.....	11873	11935	12105	11761	11285	660	2464	2871	....	5391	1097	4687	729
1880....	12765	12288	.....	12654	12634	12825	12667	12304	622	2519	2991	....	5559	1100	5464	859
1881....	13086	13050	.....	12937	12802	13097	13032	12926	593	2431	2855	....	5389	967	5938	877
1882....	12275	12189	.....	12220	12106	12261	11742	11148	.....	2880	2522	....	4591	815	5363	962
1883....	11815	11707	11259	11551	11518	11767	10296	10071	.....	4350	2450	1526	4439	903	5318	961
1884....	12577	12525	12046	12393	12448	12638	11490	11002	.....	4749	3046	1880	4454	927	5119	1089
1885....	13942	14022	13497	13912	13885	14017	13633	13166	461	6939	3612	2685	4937	903	5528	1111
1886....	15182	15142	14878	15201	15126	15122	14813	14406	754	5019	3807	3937	4954	1029	5379	1172

Year.	Drawing.	Music.	Commercial Course.	Preparing for Senior Matriculation.	Preparing for Junior Matriculation.	Preparing for Learned Professions.	Teachers preparing for Examinations.	Left for Mercantile life.	Left for Agriculture.	Matriculated.	No. of Schools charging fees.
1876.....	2747	.....	3725	.....	.....	427	.....	495	300	126	34
1877.....	2755	.....	3621	.....	.....	564	.....	555	328	145	35
1878.....	2881	.....	4011	.....	.....	633	.....	445	417	183	31
1879.....	2693	.....	4500	.....	.....	693	.....	565	535	248	36
1880.....	2397	.....	4542	.....	.....	625	.....	731	555	209	36
1881.....	1595	.....	5005	.....	.....	576	.....	859	598	280	35
1882.....	3441	.....	5642	.....	.....	751	.....	881	646	272	37
1883.....	3538	1360	4849	.....	.....	868	.....	768	583	277	37
1884.....	8126	3428	7407	.....	.....	927	.....	730	571	266	38
1885.....	12150	3547	11145	58	741	693	5237	856	636	290	43
1886.....	12956	1917	12150	131	969	797	5777	964	638	337	51

For eight years the number of High Schools stood at 104; in 1884 there was an increase of 2, now they number 109. Collegiate Institutes have advanced to 24 in 1886. The most gratifying feature, however, of our High School system, is the large increase in the attendance, the number having nearly doubled in eleven years. Having regard to the number and standing of the teachers employed now as compared with 1876, it is worthy of note that the cost per pupil, taking expenditure of all kinds into consideration, is less than it was eleven years ago. If we make the test, the amount paid for teachers' salaries, which is the main item of expense, it will be found that in 1876 the cost per pupil was $22.94; in 1886 it was $20.04 per pupil. The High Schools are classified as follows:— Schools with two masters, 46; Schools with three masters or over, 63; Collegiate Institutes, 24. The largest Collegiate Institute is Toronto, with an enrolment of 647; then Hamilton, with 489; London, with 399; St. Thomas, with 351. There is an average of 7 teachers in each of the Collegiate Institutes; the average number of pupils to each High School teacher in the Province is 40. From table G it will be seen that fees amounting to $47,144 are charged in 51 High Schools. The tendency to charge fees is evidently growing. In 1876, the fees collected amounted to only $20,122 in 34 schools. There is no reason why High School Boards should not exercise the right conferred by Statute, to impose a reasonable fee on the pupils in attendance. The High School is the preparatory school for the professions. All who enter the University or any of the learned professions, must first take a course at a High School. In 1886, 1,100 pupils were preparing for matriculation, 797 for the learned professions, such as law and medicine, and 5,777 for teachers' examinations. Nearly one-half of the whole work of our High Schools is thus devoted to qualifying young men and women for professions, by which they may become self-supporting. Would it be any hardship to require them to contribute a reasonable sum towards that education by which they are afterwards to make a livelihood? I would regret very much to see the Province deprived of the honor of maintaining a free system of Public Schools. It is beyond doubt the duty of the State to provide for every one of its citizens at least a substantial elementary education; but when the citizen desires to use the schools provided by the State for the purpose of self-maintenance, then the right to impose fees for this privilege is unquestionable. A trade is a trade, no matter by what linguistic term disguised, and the reason that would apply to a free education for one trade or profession would apply with equal force to all others. Another feature observable in the growth of our High Schools is the attention paid to certain subjects, which within the last few years have been regarded by all educators as of the greatest importance for practical life. For instance, in 1876, only 3,725 pupils, or 40 per cent. of the whole number studied commercial subjects, such as book-keeping; in 1886 this subject was taken by 12,150, or 80 per cent. of the whole attendance. On the other hand, Latin, in 1876, was studied by 3,789, or by over 40 per cent.; in 1886, the number of pupils in Latin was 4,954, or only a trifle over 30 per cent. of the number in attendance. The number studying Greek has diminished from about 10 per cent. of the whole attendance to 7 per cent. In French and German the numbers are relatively the same. There has been a large increase in the number studying Drawing, the total in 1876 being 2,747, and in 1886, 12,956. Phonography is taught in 10 schools to 406

pupils, the largest class (113 pupils) being in Toronto, and the next largest (65) in Hamilton. Music is taught in 23 schools, and senior matriculation work to 131 pupils in 34 schools, the largest class (19 pupils) being at St. Catharines, and the next largest (13 pupils) being at Kingston. The total number of pupils who passed a University matriculation examination was 337, being an increase of 47 over last year. Of these, the Chatham Collegiate Institute passed the highest number (20), and Cobourg the next highest number (18). While the High Schools are largely employed in preparing pupils for professional life, it is pleasing to notice so many attending for the sole purpose of acquiring a liberal education. This is shown by the fact that last year, 964 High School pupils on leaving, entered mercantile life, and 638 returned to the farm to pursue agriculture. The effect on these pursuits of the superior training of the High School must be salutary. The highest salary paid a head master was $2,350 (Toronto C. I.). The average salary of headmasters for the Province was $1,107. Of the headmasters, 65 were graduates of Toronto University, 19 of Victoria, 10 of Queen's, 6 of Trinity, 3 of Albert, and 5 of British Universities. The whole number of teachers employed was 378.

3.—Entrance Examinations.

Entrance examinations are held each year in July and December. The course prescribed for this examination is identical with the work of the fourth form of the Public Schools. Examinations are now held at 170 points in the Province, and although all who pass do not enter the High School, it is found that, as a standard for the work of the Public School, they are very useful. In fact, it may now be assumed that the entrance examination is a fair index of Public School work. In 1877, the first year in which the Department took these examinations in charge, the number passed was 3,270; in 1886 it was 6,768. The increased anxiety to accept this test is shown by the fact that in 1877, only 6,248 wrote for entrance to the High Schools; in 1886 the number had risen to 13,660. The papers for this examination are sent out by the Department. Last year 220,000 papers were required.

III.—PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Training Schools are now established for the teachers of Ontario, in every department of their work. During the year, regulations for licensing Kindergarten teachers were adopted, and the first examination held under the direction of the Department. Teachers for this work are divided into two grades, (1) those who have attended a Kindergarten training school one year and passed the prescribed examination, called Assistants, and (2) those who attend two years and pass the prescribed examination, called Directors. Examinations were held at Hamilton, Ottawa, and Toronto, and out of the 83 candidates who presented themselves 28 passed for Directors and 34 for Assistants. There is now a Kindergarten School at London, Berlin, Waterloo, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Parkdale, Toronto, Cobourg, Kingston and Ottawa. The whole number of pupils in attendance in 1887 was 1,661, and the number of teachers employed,

74. I would like very much to see Kindergarten schools opened in every incorporated village, town and city in the Province. The advantages of such schools cannot be discussed fully in the limits at my disposal, but the following epitome may be considered :—1. They develop the observing powers of children. 2. They cultivate manual dexterity, 3. They contribute to the physical training of the child. 4. They cultivate originality and spontaneity. 5. They combine amusement with the acquisition of knowledge. 6. They develop the child's mind symmetrically. 7. They teach self abnegation, self control and attention. As the pupils are not allowed to be kept at school for more than three hours per day, there need be no fear that, in a properly ventilated room, the child's health would suffer by the restraint of the school.

1.—County Model Schools.

County Model Schools were first established in 1877, and since that time they have been attended by 13,082 teachers. The term has been lengthened by two weeks, in order to enable principals to give more time to the science of education. The course of study has been simplified, and boards of examiners empowered to reject any teacher in training whose scholarship appears defective. Boards should deal firmly and heroically with every candidate whose qualifications are not unmistakably high. Efficiency in the school room is only attainable by exercising the greatest care in the professional examination of teachers.

The statistics of County Model Schools since the date of their establishment are as follows :—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers in training.	No. that passed final examination.	Government Grant.
				$
1877	50	1237	1146	2000
1878	50	1391	1372	8200
1879	51	1295	1259	200
1880	49	1413	1317	10000 (1879-80)
1881	50	668	615	4800
1882	46	882	837	9750
1883	48	820	791	7500
1884	51	1117	1017	8100
1885	52	1305	1203	8100
1886	53	1463	1376	8250
1887	55	1491	1375	8400

2.—Normal and Provincial Model Schools.

The course at the Provincial Normal School is now almost purely professional, instruction being given in only a few elementary subjects of special importance to the public school teacher, such as writing, drawing, reading, music, drill and calisthenics. The professional course is also enlarged, and more value attached to methods and to practical teaching than formerly. The Normal Schools need no longer be academical. The High Schools and Collegiate Institutes teach the non-professional subjects as well as they can be taught anywhere. It is perfectly safe, therefore, to limit the Normal Schools to theoretical and practical pedagogics. This affords an opportunity to make the course more thorough than it could be made if it were attempted to teach non-professional subjects as well. It also justifies greater strictness at the final examination, and renders it easier to discover those defects in the student's manner of presenting a subject, or his power of governing a class, which would prevent his being a successful teacher. Candidates who fail in the written part of their course are required to take the whole written examination over again, but if they pass in practical teaching they are allowed an interim certificate for six months. All the changes in the regulations respecting Normal Schools were made with a view to make the second test for professional preferment more severe, and thus give an additional guarantee to the public that the holder of a certificate bearing the seal of the Education Department will do honor to the profession, by teaching and governing his pupils according to the most approved methods.

The following Table exhibits the work done for the last eleven years :—

Year.	Number of Normal School Teachers.	Number of Normal School Students.	Number of Model School and Kindergarten Teachers.	Number of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Receipts from Fees of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Expenditure, Normal and Model Schools.
					$ c.	$ c.
1877	13	257	8	399	7909 22	39863 58
1878	14	226	8	382	7752 00	34032 92
1879	15	429	8	391	7798 00	33719 58
1880	13	483	15	607	9122 00	36694 07
1881	15	418	15	698	11523 00	41808 43
1882	16	260	15	799	13783 50	44888 02
1883	15	338	16	760	13232 00	45540 40
1884	15	351	16	742	12106 75	40761 02
1885	12	405	17	658	11352 50	38257 11
1886	11	439	18	660	11625 50	37477 89
1887	10	441	18	823	13427 00	40131 24

3.—Training Institutes.

There are now four Training Institutes in the Province, viz., one at Strathroy, Guelph, Hamilton and Kingston. The attendance in 1887 was 32; the number who wrote at the final examinations was 81, and the number who passed, 64. The few changes in the regulations respecting Training Institutes, as in the case of Normal and Model Schools, were made with a view to test more fully than ever before the professional attainments of the candidates. The work of the High School masters is one of great responsibility, and no person should be authorized to enter upon it until his capabilities in every respect have been ascertained.

The Table herewith shows their standing in 1887 :—

Name of Institute.	Name of Principal.	Number in attendance at Institute.		Number who wrote at examination.		Number who passed.				Number of Lessons taught.
						Assistant Masters.		First-Class Professional and Assistant Masters.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Guelph	William Tytler, B.A.	6	.....	15	2	6	.....	4	2	201
Hamilton	P. S. Campbell, M.A.	11	2	25	7	11	4	11	3	383
Kingston	A. P. Knight, M.A.	6	.....	18	3	7	.....	3	3	151
Strathroy	J. E. Wetherell, B.A.	6	1	10	1	7	1	2	.....	172
	Total	29	3	68	13	31	5	20	8	907

IV.—DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is frequently said that examinations now usurp the place of instruction, and that more attention is paid to the means by which they may be met successfully, than to the proper work of the school-room—the development of mind and character. Whatever may be said to the contrary, examinations must hold a place in every well appointed system of education. Tests must be applied for ascertaining a pupil's attainments, for verifying the teacher's work, for determining the rank of candidates for professional preferment, for directing and authenticating courses of study, and so on. Still it is well to limit examinations (1) so as not unduly to interfere with the calmness and deliberation necessary for true mental culture, and (2) where possible, to make one examination serve several cognate purposes. When I assumed office in 1883, the Department conducted four different examinations for Public School teachers, viz., one for first class, grades A and B; one for first class, grade C, one for second class teachers, and one for third class teachers. The course arranged for first class teachers corresponded in many respects to certain examinations prescribed by the University of Toronto for undergraduates in their first and second year.

The one marked out for second class teachers was in many respects similar to that prescribed by the University for matriculation. It occurred to me that candidates would lose nothing, and that the High Schools and the public generally would gain a good deal from some well devised combination of these examinations. After several conferences with the learned President of the University, and the committee on examinations, we were able to adapt the course of study prescribed by the Department and the University respectively, so as to dispense practically with three of the Departmental examinations. That is to say, candidates for second class certificates take the matriculation as modified by agreement with the University, and candidates for the different grades of first class certificates take certain University examinations as already stated. Where we had four Departmental examinations in all in 1883, we have now only one, that for third class candidates. The examination for second class candidates is divided between the University and the Department, the questions being prepared by the University examiners, and the answers read by the Departmental examiners. Another result of this unification is, that the number of papers on which candidates are required to write will be very much reduced. For third class certificates the papers will be reduced from twenty-three to eighteen, and for second class candidates from twenty-eight to seventeen. It does not follow, however, because the number of papers has been reduced that the standard of the examination is lowered. In certain subjects candidates were examined for second as well as for third class certificates. Now that third class candidates must pass the lower examination before writing at the higher, they are required to finish their course in the elementary studies before entering upon advanced work. I expect much relief departmentally from this arrangement, and what is more important, I expect that the simplification of the High School course of study which is effected thereby, will enable pupils and teachers to give more time to all the important branches of study.

The number of candidates examined for 2nd and 3rd Class certificates for the last eight years is as follows :—

Year of Examination.	Candidates Examined.	Passed for II. Class.	Passed for III. Class.	Appeals.	Sustained.
1879	2539	750	Conducted by County Boards.		
1880	3185	737	424		
1881	3592	674	464		
1882	3090	1181	452		
1883	3900	377	1205		
1884	5128	1071	860	506	144
1885	4541	733	1150	736	194
1886	5055	764	*1312	339	109
1887	5689	988	1442	556	133

Examination Papers Printed, 1887.

The number of examination papers issued by the Department in 1887, was :—

Entrance Examinations		220,000
County Model Schools		14,000
Training Institutes		6,400
III. Class	146,000	
II. Class, Professional	15,200	
II. Class, Non-Professional	118,500	
I. Class	19,200	
		298,900
Total		539,300

V.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

This Table presents the work of Teachers' Institutes for ten years :—

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.	
	No. of Teachers' Institutes.	No. of Members.	Total No. of Teachers in Province.	Amount received from Government Grants.	Amount received from Municipal Grants.	Amount received from Members' Fees.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Total amount paid.
				c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1877.....	42	1881	6468	1412 50	100 00	299 75	2769 45	.....	1127 68
1878.....	54	3511	6473	3247 38	530 00	689 32	5961 62	1069 76	3764 63
1879.....	60	4185	6596	3516 55	350 00	756 55	7632 24	1687 68	4772 30
1880.....	59	4214	6747	3275 00	225 00	790 20	8028 97	1460 29	4965 85
1881.....	61	4033	6922	2950 00	200 00	1027 04	8570 64	438 62	4377 44
1882	62	4395	6857	2900 00	300 00	1088 84	9394 28	453 02	5355 33
1883.....	62	4821	6911	4025 00	435 00	792 83	10372 91	1274 32	5870 79
1884.....	64	5189	7085	2027 00	510 00	676 05	9423 47	1500 09	4875 43
1885.....	64	5666	7218	1800 00	900 00	885 31	9252 65	1636 21	4587 87
1886.....	66	5974	7364	1820 00	1995 50	916 54	10036 52	1520 64	4657 76

VI.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES.

There are now in operation 163 Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries. Ten new Institutes have been incorporated and opened to members within the year.

The total number of Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries reporting this year is 145, with 16,094 members and 17,906 readers, with property valued at $367,600.00.

The total expenditure of 145 Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries for the past year was over $109,000.00. The sum of $21,677.00 was expended for books, and 708,000 books were issued to members and readers.

Ninety Institutes and Free Libraries reporting, provide reading rooms fitted with the necessary equipments for the comfort of readers. They have expended $7,150.00 for the purchase of 1,200 periodicals and 1,377 newspapers. Twenty-eight Institutes and Free Libraries had in operation evening classes, with an attendance of 687 pupils in the English and commercial courses, and twenty-four Institutes and Free Libraries conducted evening classes in primary and mechanical drawing, with 656 pupils, in the following subjects :—Freehand Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing, Memory and Blackboard Drawing, Machine Drawing and Building Construction. The total expenditure for evening classes was $1,513.00.

The following comparative statement shows the progress made within the past six years, during which time the Education Department has had the administration of this important branch of our educational system.

In 1881, ninety-six Institutes reported.
In 1887, one hundred and forty-five Institutes and Free Libraries reported.
In 1881, twenty-one Evening Classes were in operation.
In 1887, fifty-one Evening Classes were in operation.
In 1881, the total receipts reported were $48,321.00.
In 1887, the total receipts reported were $109,329.

During the past three years 117 Evening Drawing Classes have been conducted at Mechanics' Institutes, with 3,299 students in attendance, representing over one hundred various trades and occupations. That these students have obtained a considerable practical knowledge of Industrial Drawing applicable to their various trades and pursuits is shown by the results of the Annual Competitive Examinations. From the 1st May, 1885, to 1st May, 1887, the Department awarded to Mechanics' Institute students in this Province no less than 2,213 Proficiency Certificates, and 58 Teachers' Certificates in the Primary Drawing Course, and 37 Certificates in the Advanced and Mechanical Drawing Courses.

VII.—ART SCHOOLS.

There are now in operation eight Art Schools, viz., Brockville, with 102 pupils, Hamilton, 236 pupils : Kingston, 98 pupils ; Ottawa, 184 pupils ; Stratford, 198 pupils ; London, 103 pupils ; Toronto, 131 pupils ; Toronto, (west end) 56 pupils.

During this year a large number of the pupils of Kingston, London, Ottawa and Toronto Art Schools, received medals and diplomas from the Royal Commissioners of the Colonial Exhibition, for specimens of their work sent to the Exhibition in 1886.

The annual Examinations commenced on the 28th April, and pupils were examined as follows :—

Art Schools—Primary Course, 568 pupils ; Advanced Course, 184 pupils ; Mechanical Course, 63 pupils ; Special Subjects, 35 pupils.

Mechanics' Institutes—Primary Course, 427 pupils ; Mechanical Course, 4 pupils.

Colleges, High Schools, etc.—Primary Course, 1,764 pupils ; Advanced Course, 31 pupils ; Mechanical Course, 12 pupils ; Special Subjects, 13 pupils.

In addition to the Gold, Silver and Bronze medals offered for competition by this Department, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association presented five Silver Medals for original design, which were awarded to Brockville, London, Ottawa and Toronto Art Schools.

The pupils who attended these Drawing Classes represent no less than 117 various trades and occupations, and the following list of Provincial Certificates awarded by the Department at the annual examinations, shows the great progress made in the study of Industrial Drawing throughout the Province during the past five years.

1. Primary Art Course.

Year.	Freehand Drawing.	Blackboard Drawing.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model Drawing.	Teachers' Certificates.	Totals.
1882	28	28	21	17	12	..	106
1883	84	76	89	58	47	....	354
1884	153	86	174	139	138	66	756
1885	214	198	529	301	168	122	1532
1886	634	414	672	149	662	77	2608
1887	643	122	1204	428	444	103	2944
Total	1756	924	2689	1092	1471	368	8300

2. Advanced Art Course.

Year.	Shading from Flat.	Outline from 'Round.'	Shading from 'Round.'	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Teachers' Certificates.	Totals.
1883	5	5	12	18	.....	.....	40
1884	16	5	12	12	.....	.....	45
1885	33	18	35	29	.....	4	119
1886	35	24	19	48	.....	3	129
1887	59	27	28	25	34	14	187
Total	148	79	106	132	34	21	520

3. Mechanical Drawing Course.

Year.	Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Teachers' Certificates.	Totals.
1883	2	3	1	2	3	.....	11
1884	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
1885	12	32	4	25	12	4	89
1886	14	13	5	28	14	3	77
1887	6	5	12	18	6	2	49
Total	35	54	23	74	36	9	231

4. Extra Subjects.

Year.	Drawing from Life.	Painting in Oil Colors.	Painting in Water Colors.	Modelling in Clay.	Wood Carving.	Repoussé Work.	Totals.
1885	.....	9	7	14	.....	.....	30
1886	.....	12	7	11	7	.....	37
1887	7	32	9	8	2	2	60
Total	7	53	23	33	9	2	127

Summer Drawing Classes for Teachers were conducted at Durham, Fergus, Kingston, Stratford, Strathroy and Toronto, when the following Certificates were awarded:—Primary Course—8 Teachers' Certificates (full course), 11 Freehand Drawing, 10 Blackboard Drawing, 18 Geometry, 11 Perspective, 15 Model Drawing. Advanced Course—2 Teachers' Certificates (full course), 1 Outline from 'round,' 1 Ornamental Design, 2 Shading from 'round,' 1 Advanced Perspective.

VIII.—ARBOR DAY.

The efforts made by the Department to secure the planting of shade trees and the cultivation of flowers in the school grounds, were heartily supported by teachers and trustees. Arbor Day has now become one of the most interesting and profitable holidays of the year. In 1885, 38,940, and in 1886, 34,087 trees were planted. In a very few years every rural school in the Province will have its pleasant shady bower where the pupils can find shelter from the scorching sun during the summer months, and where their taste for the beautiful in nature will find some gratification.

IX.—THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

1. Revision of the Regulations.

As the Provincial Statutes were being revised and consolidated, I thought the time opportune for revising and consolidating the Regulations of the Education Department. So far as the ordinary administration of public schools is concerned, only one or two changes call for notice. I might mention, however, that before any changes were made the proposed amendments were submitted to every Board of Public and High Schools in the Province, to every Public School Inspector, and also to the Provincial Associations of Teachers and of Trustees. Their suggestions were carefully considered by the Central Committee and by myself, and so far as thought practicable, adopted. The Revised Statutes relating to Education, together with the Regulations, have been included in one volume and issued to every Public and High School Board in the Province, as well as to the Inspectors.

2. Temperance and Agriculture.

By the Act of last session, Temperance and Agriculture were placed upon the course of study for Public Schools. The regulations with respect to Temperance require that it should be taught as thoroughly by the aid of text books or otherwise as any subject on the programme. Twenty-two States of the neighboring Republic have passed very stringent laws in regard to the study of this subject, and the instructions of the State Superintendents to the local authorities are also very stringent. The insidious nature of alcoholic stimulants and their effect upon the human system demand most careful attention in the present condition of society. By authorizing the study of this subject in the Public and High Schools of the Province, it is not intended, however, to convert the teachers of Ontario into propagandists. Principles should be carefully discussed and their soundness demonstrated as matters of fact and not as mere sentiment. The effect of the habitual use of alcoholic stimulants upon physical or mental health should be investigated scientifically. Whether they are capable of sustaining the system under the pressure of fatigue or climatic changes, or under any severe strain upon its powers, should be examined in a scientific way, and the conclusions arrived at impressed

upon the minds of the pupils as the only safe guide for future action. Further, if the teachings of science show that the *habitual* use of alcohol weakens the nervous forces or produces such functional disorders as predispose to *excessive* use, then the inference to be drawn from such effects should be earnestly enforced. The teacher who indulges in sentimental moralizing or empty declamation will not deal with the subject according to the purpose or spirit of the Regulations. The text-book authorized on this subject has already been adopted by several of the other provinces, and its author, Dr. Richardson, of London, England, may fairly be accepted as the best scientific exponent of the question.

The difficulty in finding a suitable text-book on Agriculture has caused some delay in beginning the study of this subject in the public schools. Mr. James Mills, M.A., Principal of the Agricultural College, Guelph, is now engaged in preparing a text-book, which, it is hoped, will be found suitable for authorization.

3. Public School Programme.

The Public School course of study was revised and simplified and is now restricted to purely elementary subjects. In 1871 no less than nineteen subjects were prescribed for the first four forms; now only twelve are prescribed, with the right to trustees to modify the course with the consent of the Inspector, in order to meet the special wants of different localities. The programme itself is framed with a view to the utmost simplicity and at the same time to include every elementary subject which is essential to a good practical English education. It consists of reading in its relation to expression; arithmetic in its application to practical business life; history so far as it relates to Canada and the British Empire; drawing as the foundation for a knowledge of industrial designs; with geography, writing, composition and grammar. Music, drill and calisthenics, temperance, and agriculture are also included, although occupying as formerly a less prominent position. This may be said to be the limit of the ordinary Public School course. For advanced pupils, to whom a High School is not accessible, a more extended course of study is provided, corresponding to the first form in a High School; many of the best schools in the Province, however, confine themselves exclusively to the work of the four forms. In the High School, pupils are at liberty to pursue several distinct courses of study: (1) they may take the course prescribed for commercial life, or (2) the course prescribed for teachers, or (3) the course prescribed for matriculation into the University. The High Schools are in this way made, in a wider sense than ever before, the training schools for all who have the ability and inclination to equip themselves thoroughly for active life. They are the avenues to all the learned professions, as well as the academies, at which the professional man may fit his children for professional life, or at which the agriculturist may train his sons to agriculture, or the merchant to business. Nor is the pupil who desires to proceed beyond the High School allowed to drift aimlessly from his course, while, perhaps, fitting himself along the way, for other duties. His interests have been kept in view ever since he began his career at the public school, and now when he has completed what is the main portion of the High School course, he is almost, as a matter of form, at

the very door of the University. The same examination which entitled him to enter the advanced classes of the High School, also entitles him to matriculate. Throughout his whole course there has been no interruption by superfluous studies or fruitless application to subjects outside the prescribed curriculum. Whatever may have been the goal of his ambition at the outset, he could not, even if he desired it, prejudice his chances for obtaining the best education supplied by the State, provided he attended school.

4. Text-Books.

Education is a development, and consequently the standard of to-day will not do for the next generation. A similar rule applies to text-books. At best, they can but express the educational growth of the period to which they belong. Our notions, as well as our knowledge in regard to almost everything within the compass of a text-book (and without also) are undergoing change. The attention recently given to the Science of Education and the principles of pedagogy has led to more scientific methods of teaching, and has forced educationists everywhere to consider the preparation of text-books in conformity with these principles. The Readers of ten years ago were not adapted for teaching reading as it is now taught in the best schools. Hence the necessity for new readers. Arithmetic as developed in many text-books was more puzzling than practical. Rules long ago obsolete were retained, and terms entirely foreign to this country thrust upon the pupil to the exclusion of what he was likely to meet in every day life. Hence the necessity for a new arithmetic.

In grammar, the old methods of Lindley Murray, or the more modern but almost equally absurd systems of Bullion and Morell still prevailed, and the pupil, who should find in his grammar some help in the use of correct English, was all but paralyzed with rules which he could not construe or with technical terms which he could not understand. Instead of beginning with the sentence as the basis of expression, he was introduced to vowels and consonants, diphthongs and syllables, and it was not until he was ready to leave school (if even then) that he was presented, and that very coldly, to a complete sentence in his mother tongue. For years the schools of the United States were far more privileged than the schools of Ontario in this respect, and relief to Ontario came none too soon in the form of a new grammar.

Geography, as a means of education, had also very much deteriorated through the use of defective text-books. What should have been a most inviting subject—one affording scope to the child's imagination as well as a means of mental culture, was limited to the mere memorization of the names of cities, towns, rivers, capes, islands, etc., some of them almost too obscure to find a place in a county gazetteer. Trade, commerce, historical reference, natural history, climatology, national occupations, etc., were summarized in order that a place might be found for long lists of names such as I have referred to. I resolved to remove some of these anomalies, and to enable it to be done as early as possible, new text-books on these subjects have been authorized, giving due prominence to what is considered more useful to the scholar, and more in harmony with the true purpose of the subject.

So much for the design in authorizing new text-books. Now, as to the mode in which these text-books should be prepared and placed upon the market in order to protect the

consumer, that is the parents and guardians who have to pay for them, an explanation may be necessary.

Text Book Policy.

Permit me to say then, that it is the policy of the Department—to control the preparation of all text-books—

(1) *As to matter and arrangement.*—Our school system consists of three departments organically connected; viz., the Public School, the High School, and the University. In sub-dividing this course it is necessary to consider how much should be allotted to each section. This should be done by text-books as well as by a programme of study. Now unless the Department controls the preparation of the text-books, the courses will overlap, and pupils will be required to pay for books containing much that is irrelevant to the course of study. As an illustration of the evil overcome under the present system, I may state that in every subject, the text-book prescribed contains the whole course, and as a rule the text-book follows the order in which the subjects should be taken up by the teachers. The matter is so classified that what is purely elementary is relegated to the Public School, and what is more complex to the High School. For instance, the Arithmetic now used in the High Schools discusses the whole subject of Arithmetic from simple addition to logarithms. About 100 pages are taken up with purely Public School work. Why should High School pupils be required to buy these pages when they are practically useless to them. A similar remark would apply to grammar and to other text books, particularly those used in the sciences. By controlling the preparation of text books all this may be avoided.

(2) *As to material and workmanship.*—All text-books should be printed in good type, strongly bound, and where required, beautifully illustrated. To get this at the lowest cost, more than ordinary business considerations were deemed necessary. There must be the power of an absolute veto somewhere on inferior work. This power the Department has, under the following clause of its agreement with the publishers, and this right applies to every text-book.

"In case serious defects are pointed out by the Minister of Education to the publisher in any edition of school text books, and in case such edition is condemned by the Minister of Education as unfit for use in the schools or for sale to the public, the condemned edition shall be withdrawn from sale for use in the Province of Ontario, and shall, if required by the Minister of Education, be delivered by the said publisher into the custody of the Education Department, unless an arrangement satisfactory to the Minister be made for culling out any defective portion or portions, or the matter is in some other way adjusted.

As the result of this control, our text books are equal to the best produced any where, and much more durable than those recently discarded. Of this we have practical proof in the Provincial Model Schools, where over 800 pupils are using them.

(3) *As to Price.*—The price of every text book is fixed by the Department after full consideration of the cost of paper, press-work, illustrations, binding and probable sale. Provision is also made, should it appear that the cost of production at any time after authorization has diminished, for referring the whole question of cost to arbitration, and thus give to the public the benefit of any reduction that can fairly be made in the selling

price. The following is the clause in the agreement with the publishers bearing upon this point :—

"And that in case the said Education Department shall at any time consider that the retail price heretofore mentioned of the said book should be reduced, the Minister of Education and said publisher may arrange, at the option of the Minister of Education, a reduced retail price and scale of discounts, or the Minister of Education shall appoint an arbitrator, the publisher shall appoint another, and the Chancellor of Ontario upon the application of the Minister of Education or the publisher , or the joint application of all parties hereto, shall appoint a third, and if it shall be deemed by the said arbitrators or any two of them that an excessive profit is being made by the said publisher upon the sale of the said book, the retail prices of the same shall be reduced to amounts which the said arbitrators or any two of them shall deem sufficient to yield a reasonable profit to the said parties."

While only in a few instances has there been any material reduction in the prices of text books used in Public Schools, in the case of High School text books, the reduction is very striking, because two things were accomplished at the same time : (1) Each text book was adapted to the course of study for which it was designed ; and (2) it was made to cover, where possible, several sub-departments of the same subject, in each of which a different text book was formerly used. For instance, to meet the course prescribed for departmental examinations it was formerly necessary for the pupil to provide himself with the following text books :

Reading.—Fifth Reader	$0 60
Lewis' How to Read	0 75
Annotations	0 50
Total	$1 85
Text book required now for the same work :	
High School Reader	0 60
Saving to each pupil	$1 25
Orthoëpy and Spelling.—Text books required formerly :	
Ayres' Orthoëpist	$1 00
Companion to the Reader	0 30
Total	$1 30
Text book required now :	
High School Word book	0 50
Saving to each pupil	$0 80
English Composition.—Text book required formerly :	
Ayres' Verbalist	$1 00
Text book required now :	
Williams' Composition	0 50
Saving to each pupil	$0 50
History.—Text books required formerly :	
Edith Thompson's History of England	$0 65
Jeffers' History of Canada	0 30
Total	$0 95

Text books required now:	
Public School History of England and Canada..	$0 35
Saving to each pupil..	$0 60
Geography.—Text books required formerly:	
Lovell's Advanced Geography	$1 00
Geikie's Physical "	0 25
Total	$1 25
Text books required now:	
High School Geography	$1 00
Saving to each pupil	$0 25
Arithmetic.—Text books required formerly:	
Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic	$0 75
McLellan's & Kirkland's Exercises	0 75
Total	$1 50
Text book required after 1st Sept., 1888:	
High School Arithmetic (with Exercises)	$0 50
Saving to each pupil	$1 00
Algebra:	
Hamblin Smith's Elementary Algebra (most used).	$0 90
Text book required:	
McLellan's or Birchard's Algebra	$0 75
Saving to each pupil	$0 15

Physics.—In this subject the authorized text books had fallen so far behind, that Gage's Physics (American edition) was very generally used, costing $1.50. Now the same book, after being adapted to the new course, is sold for $1, saving to each pupil 50 cents.

The Commercial Course.—Pupils who formerly took what is now the Commercial Course had to purchase text books which cost $1.60. This is not necessary now, as the new Book-keeping covers the whole course at a cost of 65 cents. Summing up the saving then, on the work of the first form we have the following:—

	1883.	1887.
Cost of text books in Reading	$1 85	$0 60
" " Orthoëpy and Spelling	1 30	0 50
" " English Composition	1 00	0 50
" " History	0 95	0 35
" " Geography	1 25	1 00
" " Arithmetic	1 50	0 50
" " Algebra	0 90	0 75
" " Physics	1 50	1 00
" " Botany	1 25	1 00
" " Commercial Course	1 60	0 65
	$13 10	$6 85
Total		$6 25

The sum of $6.25 per pupil multiplied by the number of pupils in the First Form amounts to $46,824. This is now saved to the country on the first purchase of one year's supplies of text books for the First Form, under the Regulations of 1887.

In the higher forms of the High Schools the saving to the pupils is not the result of uniting sub-departments of a subject in one text book, but rather in the reduction of the price of the books authorized, as compared with their selling price before authorization. The following list contains the prices for which the text books named thereon were formerly sold, and their price when the authorized list was adopted in September, 1887.

		Old Price.	Authorized list 1887.
Ayres Orthoëpist	sold for	$1 00	$0 35
Ayres Verbalist	"	1 00	0 35
High School Composition	"	0 60	0 50
Structure of English Prose	"	1 75	1 00
Schmitz History Greece and Rome	"	0 90	0 75
Green's History	"	2 00	1 50
Robertson's and Birchard's Algebra	"	1 00	0 75
Todhunter's Advanced Algebra	"	2 50	1 75
Todhunter's Trigonometry	"	0 90	0 65
Hamblin Smith's "	"	1 25	0 75
Harkness' Latin Grammar	"	1 50	1 00
Allen and Greenough's "	"	1 50	1 00
Leighton's First Steps in Latin	"	1 50	1 00
Goodwin's Greek Grammar	"	2 25	1 25
White's First Lessons in Greek	"	1 50	1 00
De Fivas' Grammar	"	0 88	0 75
Cassell's Lessons in French	"	0 90	0 65
High School German Reader	"	1 00	0 75
High School Physics	"	1 50	1 00
High School Botany	"	1 25	1 00
Book-keeping—Beatty and Clare	"	0 70	0 65
McGuirl's Drawing	"	0 75	0 40
		$28 13	$18 80

For Training Schools the reduction has been as follows:—

	Old Prices.	Authorized in 1887.
Baldwin's School Management	$1 50	$0 75
Browning's Educational Theories	0 90	0 80
Fitch Lectures	1 25	1 00
	$3 65	$2 55

(4) *As to the Distribution of the Privileges of Publication.*—Owing to circumstances fully explained in former statements the privilege of publishing the Public School Readers was limited under certain conditions to three firms for ten years. In regard to all the other text books, there is no such limitation. Any number of publishers may publish any or all of them, on the following conditions:—

"Provided always, however, that any other publisher shall have the right of publication at any time, by permission to be obtained from the Department of Education for Ontario, subject to a royalty of (usually ten) per cent. on the retail price, as at first issued or afterwards reduced, of each and every copy of said book as long as republished and subject to a proper allowance to cover cost of authorship and other necessary expenses in the preparation of the said books, to be settled as hereinafter provided, and to be paid to the publishers of the First Part, or at the option of the Department of Education for Ontario, a sum in gross may be paid in lieu of such royalty, and allowance and expenses, the amount of said allowance and expenses or sum in gross to be settled by the Minister of Education and the publisher of the first part; or at the option of the Minister of Education by three arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by the Minister of Education, one by the said party of the first part, and the third by the publisher desiring the said right of publication."

(5) *As to the authorship of text books.*—It is universally admitted that the practical teacher, who has grappled with the difficulties of presenting a subject to his class, who has studied the best mode of developing it and what illustrations make it most clear to his pupils, is in every respect the best person to prepare a text book. Next to the living teacher himself, the text book of the living teacher is the best help the pupil can receive. This was my own opinion years ago. When the late Dr. Ryerson revised the text book list in 1875, I took the liberty then as an inspector to congratulate him upon his announced intention of calling to his aid the practical teacher. My letter was as follows :

"NAPANEE, September, 10th, 1875.

"MY DEAR SIR :—I read your letter in this morning's *Mail* on my way to Ottawa. While not venturing an opinion on the general question in dispute, I would like to say that your suggestion about submitting text-books to a committee of teachers and inspectors for revision is, in my opinion, the *true one.* I would like very much that this suggestion of yours would prevail. Nothing would satisfy the teachers and inspectors so well. It would be both practical and popular, and you will get my cordial support, as well as all the assistance I can render you through the *Ontario Teacher* in carrying out that idea. Excuse me for troubling you, but I considered your plan so reasonable and so *good*, that I could not refrain from writing.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. ROSS,

"*Inspector, Div. No. 1, Lambton.*

In the case of every book prepared under the direction of the Department, either for Public or High Schools, teachers and Inspectors were consulted; more than that, those who were known to have special qualifications in any department of work were sought for and their services obtained, so that now any teacher who uses an authorized text book may confidently follow its mode of dealing with the subject, inasmuch as that mode of treatment has the sanction of a practical teacher of acknowledged standing.

Of the five subjects which form the main portion of the Public School course, and in which nineteen separate text books were authorized, in 1883, only four were the product of Canadian teachers exclusively, viz : two Readers, one Arithmetic and a History of Canada. Now, with the exception of the subject of Temperance, every new text book authorized for use in our Public Schools, is the work of our own teachers. Out of the twenty-one subjects prescribed for High Schools, in 1883, text books by Canadian teachers were

prepared in five subjects, and in only three of the five were they used to any extent. Now we have text books by Canadian teachers in all but five subjects, viz: in Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin, Greek and French. In the county Model Schools all the text books are Canadian, formerly they were all foreign. In the Normal Schools, three out of six are Canadian, formerly all were foreign, and in the Training Institutes two out of eight are Canadian.

(6) *As to sentiment.*—Our text books should reflect Canadian sentiment. I believe that there is no better, and consequently I desire to see it pervade without obtrusiveness, all the literature placed in the hands of our school children. Our text books should have a nomenclature by which they could be recognized as our own, without looking to the title page to see by what country or Department of Education they were authorized. Wherever a suitable local reference or quotation can be found, it should be taken in preference to one from abroad. There is no good reason why our children should learn foreign names, incidentally even, to the exclusion of the names of places and things in their own country.

(7) *As to manufacture*—The greater number of the text books used in our Public Schools have for many years been manufactured in Canada. On the list of authorized books for 1883 there were only six imported out of a total of 59 authorized. In 1887 every book added to the list was manufactured in Ontario. In the case of High Schools, the list of 1883 consisted of 147 authorized text books: of these 64 were Canadian, 2 imported in sheets and bound in Toronto, and 81 were imported already manufactured. Of the 35 new books added to the list in 1887, 23 are Canadian 7 imported in sheets and bound in Toronto, and only 5 imported already manufactured. The great object gained, apart from the employment of home labor, is the control which the Department has over the printing and binding of these text-books. In order that the quality of the workmanship may not deteriorate, each publisher "must submit to the Education Department sample copies of each and every edition of the book to be printed and published, for sale or use in the Province of Ontario, for the approval of such Department as to the mechanical execution of the press-work, binding and all other mechanical parts of the work, and that without such approval having been first had and obtained, no copy of any edition thereof shall be sold or disposed of for use in the said Province of Ontario. And furthermore, in order to avoid causing any loss to the said publisher arising from, or liable to arise from, any edition of the said book not being approved of by the Education Department, owing to any serious defect or defects in any edition, and on that account condemned by the Education Department, and forbidden to be sold or issued to the schools or to the public, and also to more effectually protect the public, the said publisher shall submit or cause to be submitted to the Education Department for examination, sample sheets of the different forms of the book about to be printed, and specimens of the ink, paper, mill-board, strawboard, cloth, mull, tapes, and other material proposed to be used by said publisher in the printing and construction of the said book, together with a statement of the prices, weight, size, and other particulars necessary to judge of the relative quality of the different materials used or proposed to be used; and the approval of the Education Department shall, before any work is proceeded with, be obtained in regard to the quality of the printing, and of the paper, and other material proposed to be used. And furthermore, after sanction has been given to the using of such material, or of such printing, presswork and binding, two sample copies at least of the book shall be submitted by said publisher bound and finished in all respects *as proposed to be issued* by the said publisher, and that without such approval first had and obtained, no work in regard to

binding said book shall be proceeded with ; and no departure from the specifications shall be made without the sanction of the Education Department. And no copy of the said book which does not in all particulars comply with the provisions in regard to paper, presswork, typography, ink and binding shall be sold or disposed of for use in the Province of Ontario."

(8) *As to the copyright of authorized text books.*—This is now absolutely controlled so far as Public schools are concerned, and conditionally in the case of High schools. The Department can therefore prevent alterations in, or additions to the text. Such additions are often a source of loss to the trade as well as annoying to teachers and pupils.

(9) *As to changes by teachers*—By the Act of last session High School trustees were empowered, for the first time in their history, to prevent all capricious changes in the use of text books. Section 61 of the High School Act of 1886 reads :—

61. "Any authorized text book in actual use in any High School may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given." 50 V. c. 40, s. 9. And by the Order in Council, under which new books were placed upon the authorized list, it is provided that any book in use at the date of the Order, may continue to be used in such school by order of the trustees. That is to say, NO TEXT BOOK CAN BE CHANGED IF THE TRUSTEES DECIDE TO THE CONTRARY.

The books added to the new authorized list are the best known to the Department on the subjects to which they relate. It would be a pity if they were not introduced into every school without unnecessary delay. Still, so important is it that parents should not be put to expense and the local trade disturbed, that it was considered safest to leave the ultimate power of making changes with the Boards of Trustees. The only duty devolving upon the Department in the matter was to authorize such text books as are suitable, leaving to the local authorities to make such a choice as their judgment might suggest.

10. *As to the number of text books.* The policy in regard to the public schools is to have one, and only one text book in each subject, and to revise such text book at reasonable intervals, but not oftener than once in 8 or 10 years. By this system, the quality of the book may be kept up to the highest standard and much money saved to the purchasers and the country generally. In the case of High Schools, for reasons well known to every teacher of advanced subjects, a wider range of selection is desirable.

5. Religious Instruction.

The elementary school system of Ontario consists of three sections, viz., (1) Public Schools, which are non-denominational, and number 5,204 ; (2) Roman Catholic Separate Schools, which number 224 ; (3) Protestant Separate Schools, which are supported by Protestants only, and which number 7 ; (4) Colored Separate Schools, which number 2. The Public School system of the Province was first established on a non-sectarian basis, but in 1841, an Act was passed, recognizing the principle of Separate Schools for both Roman Catholics and Protestants, and notwithstanding repeated amendments since that time, the distinctive non-denominational character of the one, and the distinctive religious or sectarian character of the other, has been strictly main-

tained. In the provision made for Separate Schools for Roman Catholics and Protestants in 1841, the object was clearly to allow religious instruction, suited to the different creeds of each, to be given outside the Common School system of the Province ; that is to say, the Common Schools were still to be non-denominational, while the Separate Schools, whether Catholic or Protestant, were to be the reverse. The words of the Act are :—

"And be it enacted, that whenever any number of the inhabitants of any township or parish professing a religious faith different from that of the majority of the inhabitants of such township or parish, shall dissent from the regulations, arrangements, or proceedings of the Common School Commissioners with reference to any Common School in such township or parish, it shall be lawful for the inhabitants so dissenting, collectively to signify such dissent in writing to the Clerk of the District Council, with the name or names of one or more persons elected by them as their trustee or trustees, for the purposes of this Act ; and the said District Clerk shall forthwith furnish a certified copy thereof to the District Treasurer ; and it shall be lawful for such dissenting inhabitants, by and through such trustee or trustees, who for that purpose shall hold and exercise all the rights, powers and authorities, and be subject to the obligations and liabilities hereinbefore assigned to and imposed upon the Common School Commissioners, to establish and maintain one or more Common Schools in the manner, and subject to the visitation, conditions, rules and obligations in this Act provided with reference to other Common Schools, and to receive from the District Treasurer their due proportion, according to their number, of the moneys appropriated by law, and raised by assessment for the support of Common Schools, in the school district or districts in which the said inhabitants reside, in the same manner as if the Common Schools, so to be established and maintained under such trustee or trustees, were established and maintained under the said Common School Commissioners."

From this it is evident that if the Common School was not Catholic enough for the Catholic, or Protestant enough for the Protestant, each had the right, under certain circumstances, to establish schools with those denominational characteristics which was desired, and which could not be engrafted upon the Common School system. What reason would there be for establishing Separate Schools, either Protestant or Catholic, if the Public School was not undenominational and non-sectarian? The Education Department has always recognized, and does still, that "Christianity is the basis of our school system, and therefore its principles should pervade it throughout." But that recognition does not involve the duty of propagating Christianity according to any denominational form or service. As Dr. Ryerson very pointedly expressed it (see correspondence, 1855), "all theories which transfer to the schoolmaster, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon, during five days in the week, the obligations which the Holy Scriptures, the primitive ages of the Christian Church, and the constitution of all religious persuasions enjoin upon parents and clergy, must be unsound and vicious in principle and immoral in tendency. All theories which make the State the servant of the Church, are, as all history demonstrates, degrading to the former and corrupting to the latter." The position of the State in religious matters is more passive than positive. That is, it must not, while protecting every denomination in the free exercise of its rights, attempt to propagate the distinctive views of any, nor even allow its officers or any organization which it controls, to be used for such purposes. At the same time, there is no reason why the State should not allow every denomination to impart such religious instruction to its own children as it chooses, provided the State pays no part of the cost, nor binds anyone to attend upon such instruction. On these lines the

Education Department is willing to aid in the promotion of religious instruction to the utmost limit. Whatever sanction may be required to stamp our Public Schools as Christian in the broadest sense of the term, that the Department has always been willing to give, but nothing more. As a matter of administration it is impossible to go further without running the risk of destroying their undenominational character altogether. That I have no intention of doing or sanctioning.

Religious Instruction in the other Provinces.

The position of this question in the other Provinces of the Dominion may not be unworthy of attention. In order to place the matter in its simplest form, I shall classify the school systems of the Provinces according to their characteristics with reference to religious instruction :—

1. The purely undenominational, as British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

2. The dual, that is, organically Protestant and Roman Catholic, as Manitoba and Quebec.

3. The organically undenominational, but in which Separate Schools are conceded for Protestants and Catholics within certain limitations, as Ontario.

In the first four, that is, the purely undenominational, the legislation in regard to religious instruction is as follows :—

British Columbia.

In British Columbia the following section of the Public Schools' Act of 1885, governs: "All Public Schools established under the provisions of this Act shall be conducted on strictly secular and non-sectarian principles. The highest morality shall be inculcated, but no religious creed or dogma shall be taught. All persons interested in education shall be school visitors."

Nova Scotia.

In Nova Scotia where a purely non-sectarian system of education exists, the following is the only deliverance of the Council of Public Instruction, referring to religious instruction: "While the law does not sanction the teaching in our public schools of the peculiar views which characterize the different denominations of Christians, it does instruct the teacher to inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality. To the Trustees the people must look to see their desires in this respect, so far as is consonant with the spirit of the law, carried into effect by the teacher."

"In case where the parents or guardians of children in actual attendance on any public school, or department, signify in writing to the Trustees their conscientious objection to any portion of such devotional exercises as may be conducted therein under the sanction of the Trustees, such devotional exercises shall either be so modified as not to offend the religious feelings of those so objecting, or shall be held immediately before the time fixed for the opening or after the time fixed for the close of the daily work of the school; and no children, whose parents or guardians signify conscientious objections thereto, shall be required to be present during such devotional exercises."

New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick it is provided by section 121 of the School Act of 1874 that "all schools conducted under the provisions of the School Act shall be non-sectarian." Regulations 21 and 22 of the Council of Public Instruction provide that

"21. It shall be the privilege of every Teacher to open and close the daily exercises of the school by reading a portion of Scripture (out of the common or Douay version, as he may prefer), and by offering the Lord's prayer. Any other prayer may be used by permission of the Board of Trustees. But no Teacher shall compel any pupil to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian expressed in writing to the Board of Trustees.

"22. It shall be the duty of each and every Teacher:—

"(1) To maintain a deportment becoming his position as an educator of the young; and to strive diligently to have exemplified in the intercourse and conduct of the pupils throughout the school, the principles of Christian morality. To this end it shall be his duty to give instruction to the school, as occasion may require, concerning such moral actions and habits as the following:—

Love and Hatred; Obedience, willing and forced; Truth and falsehood, dissimulation; Selfishness and self-denial; Gentleness and cruelty; Courtesy; Cleanliness; Loyalty and love of country; Generosity and covetousness; Order and Punctuality; Perseverance; Forgiveness of injuries; Patience; Justice; Self-control; Contentment; Industry and Indulgence; Respect for the aged; Self-conceit; Destructiveness; Tale-telling—when right and wrong; Forbearance and sympathy, due to misfortune and deformity.

"(2) While employed in the discharge of school duties, not to make use of any religious catechism, nor to interfere, or permit interference, on the part of others, with the religious tenets of any pupil."

Prince Edward Island.

In Prince Edward Island the only provision made for religious instruction is contained in section 92 of the Act of 1882, and is as follows:—

"92. All schools conducted under the provisions of this Act shall be non-sectarian, and the Bible may be read in all such schools, and is hereby authorized, and the teachers are hereby required to open the school on each school day with the reading of the Sacred Scriptures by those children whose parents or guardians desire it, without comment, explanation or remark thereupon by the teachers; but no children shall be required to attend during such reading as aforesaid, unless desired by their parents or guardians."

Quebec.

In the Province of Quebec it is taken for granted (so I am officially informed by the Department of Public Instruction,) that "The education to be given is based on religious teaching. In Roman Catholic Schools the Roman Catholic catechism is taught; in Protestant schools the Bible is a text-book; Scripture history is taught as in Maclear's Text-book and the schools are opened with the reading of Scriptures and prayer. In mixed schools religious instruction is sometimes omitted, but it is generally given in accordance with the views of the majority, the children of the minority being

exempted from attendance." The only section of the School Act bearing on the question is sub-section 2, section 65, cap. XV., C.L.C. "The curé, priest, or officiating minister, shall have the exclusive right of selecting the books having reference to religion and morals for the use of schools for children of his own religious faith."

Manitoba.

In Manitoba the schools are sub-divided, as in Quebec, into Protestant and Roman Catholic sections, and each exercises a similar right in regard to religious instruction. The regulations of October 11th, 1887, for the Protestant section are as follows:—

"1. Every school established and in operation under the authority of the Protestant Section of the Board of Education for Manitoba, shall be opened and closed daily with prayer and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures; and it shall be the duty of the teacher of each school to allot a suitable portion of each school session to this exercise and to conduct the same as herein directed.

"2. The Bible shall be used as a text-book in the Protestant Schools of Manitoba. A supply for use in each school may be obtained by the trustees; otherwise each pupil from Standard Three upward shall be required to provide himself with a Bible, in addition to his other text-books.

"3 The selections for reading shall always include one or more of the lessons in the authorized list given herewith; but any other selection from Scripture may, in the discretion of the teacher, be read in connection with them.

"4. The Scripture Lesson in each school shall follow the opening prayer, and shall occupy not more than fifteen minutes daily. Until notes and questions are provided under the authority of the Board, the readings shall not be accompanied by comment or explanation.

"5. It shall be the duty of the teacher of each school to instruct his pupils, from Standard Three upwards, in the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed, so that they may be able to repeat them from memory; and to devote one-half hour weekly to this exercise and to the giving of such instruction in manners and morals as he may find practicable."

Forms of prayer similar to those used in Ontario are also prescribed.

Ontario.

The history of religious instruction in Ontario extends over a very long period of time. The first reference to the question is to be found in the recommendations of the Provincial Board of Upper Canada in 1816, which were as follows:—

"1. That the labors of the day commence with prayer.

"2. That they conclude with rendering publicly and solemnly a few verses of the New Testament, proceeding regularly through the Gospels.

"3. That the forenoon of each Saturday be devoted to religious instruction:"

Commenting on these regulations in 1855 Dr. Ryerson said:—

"In those days there was nothing whatever in the school law on the subject of religious exercises and instruction, about which some persons talk so much now-a-days; the most intemperate and vicious characters were employed as teachers; there was no provision to give effect to the above recommendations, or to even put them in the hands of school trustees; they were scarcely known, if known at all, beyond the columns of one or two of the few evening newspapers that were then published; no steps whatever were taken to enforce them; and every person acquainted with the state and character of the

schools of these times, knows that in not one out of ten, if in one out of twenty, were there daily prayers and scripture reading, or religious instruction of any kind, and that where anything of the kind was practised, it was done at the option of the trustees and teacher of the school. Let any one compare the above quoted recommendations, with the existing regulations and recommendations on the subject, and he cannot fail to be impressed with the gross inconsistency of those who, though the architects and advocates of the former, are the assailants of the latter, as essentially defective and even irreligious! Perhaps a more remarkable example of blind partizanship could hardly be selected—an example, I believe, little approved of, or its spirit little participated in, by any considerable portion of the community."

By the minutes of the Board of Education for Upper Canada, on the 27th of October, 1846, the Right Rev. Bishop Power being Chairman, it apppears that the Irish National series of books was recommended, among which were Scripture Lessons in four books, two from the Old Testament and two from the New ; also, a book of Sacred Poetry and another of Lessons on the Truth of Christianity.

The next reference is in 1850. The fourteenth section of the School Act of that year—a section which has been continued ever since—is as follows :—

"That in any Model or Common Schools established under this Act, no child shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians : Provided always, that within this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians shall desire, according to the general regulations which shall be provided according to law."

As expository of these sections, the Council of Public Instruction on the 3rd of October the same year, adopted the following regulations, which were recommendatory also :—

"In this section of the Act, the principle of religious instruction in the schools is recognized, the restriction within which it is to be given is stated, and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured, without any interposition from trustees, superintendents, or the Government itself.

"The common school being a day, and not a boarding school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required ; and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians on Sabbaths, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at public worship.

"In regard to the nature and extent of the daily religious exercises of the school, and the special religious instruction given to pupils, the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada makes the following regulations and recommendations :—

"1. The public religious exercises of each school shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the trustees and teacher ; and it shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the teacher and the parent or guardian of each pupil, as to whether he shall hear such pupil recite from the Scriptures or catechism, or other summary of religious doctrine and duty of the persuasion of such parent or guardian. Such recitations, however, are not to interfere with the regular exercises of the school.

"2. But the principles of religion and morality should be inculcated upon all the pupils of the school. What the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland state as existing in schools under their charge, should characterize the instruction given in each school in Upper Canada. The Commissioners state that 'in the national schools the importance of religion is constantly impressed upon the minds of children through works calculated to promote good principles and fill the heart with love for religion, but which

are so compiled as not to clash with the doctrines of any particular class of Christians.' In each school the teacher should exert his best endeavors, both by example and precept, to impress upon the minds of all children and youth committed to his care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth; love of their country; humanity and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, frugality, chastity, moderation, temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of society and on which a free constitution of government is founded; and it is the duty of each teacher to endeavor to lead his pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues, in order to preserve and perfect the blessings of law and liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices."

On the 13th of February, 1855, these regulations were modified as follows:—

"With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommends that the daily exercises of each common school be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture and by prayer. The Lord's prayer alone, or forms of prayer provided, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the trustees and master of each school. But the Lord's prayer should form a part of the opening exercises; and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil shall be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school."

On the 22nd of April, 1857, the following regulation was added:—

"That in order to correct misapprehensions, and define more clearly the rights and duties of trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Common schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction, that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own Church, in each Common School house, at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the trustees and clergymen of any denomination to agree upon any other hour of the day at which such clergyman or his authorized representative may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school."

In the Compendium of the School Act of 1878, the regulations again appear in the following form:—

1. "As Christianity is recognized by common consent throughout this Province as an essential element of education, it ought to pervade all the regulations for elementary instruction.

2. "In the *Public Schools' Act*, the principle of religious instruction in the schools is recognized, the restrictions under which it is to be given are stated, and the right of each parent or guardian on the subject is secured. (Rev. Stat., c. 204, ss. 9 & 10).

3. "The Public School being a *day*, and not a *boarding* school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required, and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians on Sunday, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at public worship.

4. "The Department recommends that the daily work of each Public School be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture, and by prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or the form of prayer to be found in Appendix K, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the school board or trustees and master of each school. The Lord's Prayer should form part of the opening prayers, and the Ten Commandments should be taught to all the pupils, and repeated at least once a week. Any portion of Scripture shall be

read without comment or explanation. No pupil shall be compelled to take part in these religious exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

5. "In order to correct misapprehension, and define more clearly the rights and duties of School Boards trustees and others in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Public Schools, it is decided by the Department that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the School Board or trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school-house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the School Board or trustees and clergymen of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

Now, it will be observed, that any form of religious instruction up to this point was purely recommendatory. The reading of the Scriptures or any form of devotional exercise was optional. It is gratifying, however, to notice that while the Scriptures alone were read in 254 schools in 1885, 4,501 schools opened or closed with prayer, and that 2,822 schools both opened or closed with prayer and read the Scriptures. In regard to Roman Catholic and Protestant Separate Schools the Regulations were silent. They were not even recommended to conform to any kind of religious exercise or to give any religious instruction. No doubt it was assumed that in their case, at least this feature of their curriculum would not be overlooked.

Character of Public Schools.

With the increase of Separate Schools for Roman Catholics and with the privilege which followed, because of their very nature, to give such religious instruction as their supporters desired, an agitation arose in favor of increased religious instruction in the Public Schools. It was alleged, and is alleged now, that the Public Schools of Ontario are Protestant Schools, if not in each individual case, yet in the majority of cases, and that there is therefore no reason why they should not have the same privilege in regard to religious instruction as Roman Catholic Separate Schools,—overlooking the fact that it is with Protestant Separate Schools the comparison should be made. But even dismissing the question of equality of power, let me enquire (1) Are the Public Schools Protestant Schools in any sense of the term, or do they stand upon even a broader basis? It will be admitted, that to educate all its citizens, so that they may be able to read the laws by which they are governed, is the duty of every free state. That duty *per se* does not necessarily involve religious instruction of any kind; but knowing, as we do in Ontario, that the duties of citizenship are best discharged by those whose moral perceptions are most active, we seek "to pervade our school system with the principles of our common Christianity." For this reason we require (1) That the appointments of the school house should be such as to promote morality (Reg. 1 (5). (2) that every teacher should be possessed of an unimpeachable moral character, (Section 159). (3) That all text books should not only be free from every taint of impurity, but should be elevating and refining in their tone. (4) That pupils (Reg. 7 (4) should be diligent, truthful,

honest, kind, courteous, respectful, and obedient, and (Reg. 1 (6) that any pupil guilty of using profane or improper language, or who should be charged with general bad conduct injurious to the moral tone of the school, or of writing any obscene words on the fences, water closets, etc., should be suspended, and (Reg. 7), (9) that any pupil adjudged so refractory by the trustees that his presence in the school would be injurious to the rest of the pupils should be expelled. Moreover, every teacher is required (Reg. 12 (6) :—

(6) "To practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent; to reprove with tenderness and becoming deliberation; to aim at governing his pupils through their affections and reason rather than by force; to encourage them to cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings towards one another, respect for one another's rights, politeness in and out of school, honesty, truthfulness, the practice of correct habits, and obedience to all persons in authority over them; and to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and the use of profane and improper language."

Duty of the State.

There are general rules of moral conduct, which may not in the strict sense of the term be called religious duties, but which nevertheless are essential to every form of the Christian religion. It was held, however, by many supporters of the Public Schools that this was not enough, that the State should do more than make regulations and *recommend* religious instruction,—that it should *positively*, not *passively*, lend itself to the task of teaching children the doctrines of the Bible, and for this purpose the teachers employed in the State Schools should be directed to give formal religious instruction. It was not enough that in 3,136 schools the recommendation of the Department was acted upon voluntarily. The law should be mandatory, due allowance being made for conscientious scruples. To this demand the Department yielded to a certain extent, and in 1884 the Department adopted certain selections from the Sacred Scriptures from which daily lessons were to be read by the teacher to his pupils. Forms of Prayer were also approved, and the use of both made obligatory, subject to the following regulations, which were approved, December 16th, 1884:—

249. "Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer, and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer sanctioned by the Department of Education.

250. The portions of Scripture used shall be taken from selections authorized for that purpose, by the Department of Education, and shall be read without comment or explanation.

251. Where a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples against opening and closing the school as herein provided, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing.

252. No pupil shall be required to take part in the exercises above referred to against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

253. When required by the Trustees, the Ten Commandments shall be repeated at least once a week.

254. The Trustees shall place a copy of the authorized Readings in each department of the Public and High Schools under their jurisdiction, within one year from the date hereof.

255. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the School Board or Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the

school-house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the School Board or Trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school."

Now, it is to be observed, that in adopting these regulations the Education Department took an advanced position in the matter of religious instruction. As so many schools voluntarily agreed to read the Scriptures, and to begin the labors of the day with devotional exercises, it was considered quite reasonable to assume that they would not object to be placed under an *obligation* to do this much at least. Doubts, however, arose in the minds of some, as to the intentions of the Department, and instead of calmly and fairly considering how far the new regulations might serve the purpose for which they were designed, the Department was censured as if it had reduced instead of increased the extent of the religious instruction previously sanctioned. During the last session of the Provincial Legislature, on my motion to take the third reading of the Bill respecting the Education Department, Mr. Meredith moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Creighton, "That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that the same be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to add thereto the following sections :—

"2. All Regulations of the Education Department relating to the subject of Religious Instruction in the Public and High Schools are hereby repealed.

"3. Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and shall be closed with the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer, the form of which appears in the present regulations.

"4. If the Trustees see fit, they may direct that the reading of the Holy Scriptures shall take place in closing, instead of in opening the school, and they may prescribe the portions of Holy Scriptures to be read on each or any day.

"5. No pupil shall be required to take part in the exercises referred to in the third and fourth sections of this Act against the wishes of his parent or guardian expressed in writing to the master of the school.

"6. When required by the Trustees, the Ten Commandments shall be repeated at least twice a week.

"7. The Trustees shall place a copy of the Holy Scriptures in each Department of the Public and High Schools under their jurisdiction.

"8. Where a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples against opening and closing the school as herein provided, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing.

"9. The portions of the Holy Scriptures read shall be read without comment or explanation.

"10. The clergymen of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own denomination in each school house at least once a week after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon, and, if the clergymen of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination at the time hereinafter mentioned, but, it shall be lawful for the Trustees and the clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman or his authorized representative may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own denominiation, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school ; the clergymen of several denominations may unite in giving religious instruction to the pupils of all such denomination."

The views of the Education Department were embodied in a motion containing the following Regulations, and were approved by the House by a majority of 21 on the 22nd day of April, 1887.

249. "Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer authorized by the Department of Education.

250. The Scriptures shall be read daily and systematically without comment or explanation, and the portions used may be taken from the book of selections adopted by the Department for that purpose, or from the Bible, as the Trustees, by resolution may direct.

251. Trustees may also order the reading of the Bible or the authorized Scripture Selections by both pupils and teachers at the opening and closing of the school, and the repeating of the Ten Commandments at least once a week.

252. No pupil shall be required to take part in any religious exercise objected to by his parents or guardians, and in order to the observance of this regulation, the teacher, before commencing a religious exercise, is to allow a short interval to elapse, during which the children of Roman Catholics, and of others who have signified their objection, may retire.

253. If, in virtue of the right to be absent from the religious exercises, any pupil does not enter the school room till fifteen minutes after the proper time for opening the school in the forenoon, such absence shall not be treated as an offence against the rules of the school.

254. When a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples in regard to opening or closing the school as herein prescribed, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing, and it shall be the duty of the Trustees to make such provision in the premises as they may deem expedient.

255. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school house, at least once a week, after the hour of closing the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school house, the School Board or Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school house shall be at the disposal of the clergymen of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the School Board or Trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school."

New Scripture Selections.

In order to facilitate the carrying out of these regulations, and to remove, if possible, some of the objections taken to the Selections adopted by the Department in 1884, it was deemed expedient to submit them to a Committee for revision. Accordingly on the 5th day of September, 1887, I invited the persons formerly appointed by the different religious bodies to revise the first volume authorized, to consider whether they could render it still more useful and acceptable by a second revision. In response to my invitation, with one exception, they cordially undertook the task assigned them, and on the 21st day of December, 1887, submitted their report, which was approved and confirmed by the Department on the 26th day of January, 1888. The report was as follows:—

The undersigned have the honor to submit for the approval of the Education Department the accompanying Selections from the Sacred Scriptures, for use in the Public and High Schools of the Province, in the earnest hope that they may be found helpful in imbuing the minds of our youth with the great truths of the Christian Faith.

(Sgd.) WM. CAVEN, D.D., Chairman.
SAMUEL J. BODDY, M.A.
C. W. E. BODY, M.A., D.C.L.
JOHN BURTON, B.D.
JNO. H. CASTLE, D.D.
E. HARTLEY DEWART, D.D.
A. SUTHERLAND, D.D.
HAMILTON CASSELS, B.A.

Committee Room, The Library,
Education Department, December 21st, 1887.

Changes Made.

The principal changes made by the Committee are :—(1) Each lesson contains a continuous selection from the Bible, and its place in the text is indicated by chapter and verse. (2) The historical portions of the Bible are given with greater fulness. (3) The selections are so tabulated that a list, indicating their place in the Bible, may be conveniently published in separate form.

The Revised Regulations.

Turning next to the revised regulations, I desire to point out briefly what can be accomplished under them. (1) They make the opening and closing of the schools, by devotional exercises and the reading of the Scriptures obligatory. Since the founding of our school system such exercises were merely recommendatory ; that is to say, the policy of the Department is now positive, not passive. (2) They secure the daily and systematic reading of the Scriptures. In 1884, before the new regulations were passed, the Bible was read in 3,136 schools ; in 1886 the authorized Scripture Readings were read in 4,684 schools. (3) They guarantee that the religious exercises enjoined shall not be made the means of encroaching upon the denominational rights of any pupil, as the Scriptures are to be read without "comment or explanation." I am aware that in some quarters a desire is expressed that the teacher should be allowed to make such comments and explanations as may be deemed necessary to enable the pupil better to understand the lesson read. But if comments and explanations are allowed at all, what security would there be as to their limits ? I do not say that the teachers would intentionally thrust their peculiar denominational views upon their pupils, but would it be possible to explain or comment upon hundreds of points which the teacher might very properly, if allowed, consider himself called upon to explain, without giving his remarks a denominational tinge. Almost all creeds and sects in Ontario claim to find in the Bible indisputable proof of their own orthodoxy. Explanations then, particularly by inexperienced teachers, would be very unsafe. But it is said again, why not allow the historical parts of the Bible to be taught and explained as other history is taught and explained. Simply because Bible history is not like other history ; it is doctrinal, as well as historical. To teach it for the purpose of conveying religious instruction, it must be taught from a religious standpoint, otherwise its true purpose or aim would be ignored, and all such teaching would be illusory, if not worse. The line cannot be drawn at history.

Reasons for Limitation.

But there are other grounds for this limitation: (1) It would involve special training for this purpose. Teachers are now taught thoroughly every subject on the school programme, examined as to their knowledge of these subjects, and also trained how to teach them. If they are to teach religion from the Bible or any other book, is it to be done with less preparation than is given to the manner of teaching the multiplication table? The importance attached to it by those who urge its introduction to our schools would not justify the Department in allowing its being a textual subject, without subjecting all teachers to a thorough course of exegetics. If the greatest divines, after years of hard study, find difficulties in explaining the Scriptures, we should hesitate before asking the teacher of eighteen or twenty years of age to assume such responsibility. (2) It would involve a change in the whole educational machinery of the Province. A curriculum in religious instruction would have to be provided, text-books prescribed, and the orthodoxy of every teacher tested by persons appointed for this purpose. Who would be equal to the task of doing this to the satisfaction of the various denominations? (3) A regular system of examinations would have to be organized, and the qualifications of the examiners appointed for this purpose would have to be determined according to their religious attainments. If the examiners were all of one creed they might reject candidates who answered questions according to the tenets of another creed. In fact, the whole power of the State could be used by the politico-religious party directing the educational legislation of the country, for the time being, to build up one creed or to crush another. (4) Our schools are supported by persons of all creeds. Would it be possible for the teacher to "explain" without offending some of them? If he has the right of exposition at all, he must exercise it conscientiously, otherwise he would either act the hypocrite or sink his manhood in order to maintain the law. No other law imposes such an obligation upon any citizen; why upon the teacher? (5) Has the State any interest in the denominational differences which divide its citizens? If not, should it legislate so as to aggravate them, even indirectly? (6) Would not this privilege actuate trustees to appoint teachers for other reasons than because of their literary attainments and character? Would the denominational element in the choice, should it arise, add to the usefulness of the profession? (7) Would there not be the further danger that the election of trustees would be affected by the denominational complexion of the school section, and that the majority would take care to be represented on the Board, in order, not that the best teacher should be employed, but that the teacher of their own sect should be employed? (8) Is there any danger impending, or is the moral tone of Ontario any lower than that of other countries, where religious instruction, according to creeds, is part of the system of education? Do we not fix for ourselves limitations enough in regard to all our public duties, without imperiling the great work of national education by any sectarian bias? Do not our children become "told off" soon enough into their respective *isms* and *castes* and *parties*, without any fostering care or legal forethought? Surely national prosperity does not depend upon the religious or sectarian classification of our children in the Public School. As Dr. Ryerson has said in the correspondence already referred to, "The demand to make the teacher do the canonical work of the clergyman is

as impolitic as it is selfish. Economy, as well as patriotism, requires that the schools established for all should be open to all upon equal terms, and upon principles common to all, leaving to each religious persuasion the performance of its own recognized and appropriate duties in the teaching of its own catechism to its own children. Surely it is not the province of the Government to usurp the religious functions of the religious persuasions of the country." I am persuaded that the religious interests of youth will be much more effectually cared for and advanced, by insisting that each religious persuasion shall fulfil its acknowledged rules and obligations for the instruction of its own youth, than by any attempt to convert for that purpose the common day schools into denominational ones, and thus legislate for the neglect of duty on the part of pastors and parents of the different religious persuasions. The common day school and its teacher ought not to be burthened with duties which belong to the pastor, the parent and the Church. The education of the youth of the country consists not merely of what is taught in the day school, but also what is taught at home by the parents, and in the church by the pastor. And if the religious part of the education of youth is, in any instance, neglected or defective, the blame rests with the pastors and parents concerned, who, by such neglect, have violated their own religious canons or rules, as well as the express commands of the Holy Scriptures. In all such cases pastors and parents are the responsible, as well as guilty parties, and not the teacher of the common school, nor the common school system.

Scope of the Regulations.

By regulation 202 the teacher is authorized to teach the fundamental principles of our laws as well as our religion, and by regulations 203-5, the conscientious scruples of pupil and teacher are fully protected. Regulation 206 authorizes the trustees and clergy to arrange for religious instruction at such times as the pupils are not engaged in the ordinary work of the school. By this means, while the State does not assume any responsibility in regard to the religious instruction imparted, it recognizes, as it ought to do, the importance of religious instruction, by affording facilities for those who are specially qualified to give it. Reading this regulation closely, it will be seen that it provides (1) for religious instruction by the clergy of all denominations, or their authorized representatives. If the clergy, as they allege, are too much occupied with other duties to undertake this also, they may authorize some person to act for them. (2) This privilege is open to the clergy of all denominations at least once a week. (3) If several denominations apply for this privilege, the trustees can arrange as to the order in which the privilege is to be conceded, or, if all the denominations agree, they can give religious instruction in rotation, as is now done in a few places. (4) This instruction may be given at any hour in the day agreed upon. Regulation 8 enables trustees to fix the hour for the regular work of the school. It is in these words :—"The school hours shall be from nine o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, but the trustees by resolution may, for the purposes of affording facilities for religious instruction or for any other proper purpose, prescribe a shorter period." The trustees may say that on Monday morning, for instance, the school shall not be opened for regular work till ten o'clock, and that the clergyman of any denomination may occupy the time from nine to ten, with such religious instruction as he may deem expedient. What greater privilege is needed than this? Nay, does it not occur to the ordinary mind that these facilities—facilities afforded by the school system of no other Province in the Dominion, or by any State of the Union —are the best that could be devised for the religious education of our people. Last year, the schools at Port Perry, Lindsay, Bowmanville and Newcastle, availed themselves of

this regulation, and lest there should be any doubt as to its practical character and utility, I subjoin the statement of the Rev. John Carry, D.D., and Mr. McBride, headmaster of the High School, as to its success at Port Perry, and of W. E. Tilley, M.A., as to its success at Bowmanville. Rev. John Carry, under date of November 27th, 1887, says :—

"I think I may say confidently, our plans have worked to the entire satisfaction of all the parties concerned—ministers, teachers, pupils and parents—the hymn and prayer are never omitted. The pupils use their Bibles. The Book of Selections is followed in outline, as respectful to authority, but it is filled in as the catechist thinks necessary. One of the masters attends in each room during the lesson, and has no trouble in the maintenance of order, as the pupils are very well behaved, and, to a large extent, attentive and interested, while the older ones exhibit encouraging indications of thoughtfulness and seriousness. There is no infringement of the undenominational understanding, as indeed there is little temptation to it, in face of the vast common ground, and the great need of the most elementary teaching. A very few young persons, unduly anxious about their secular studies, grudge the hour a week and absent themselves; but, in spite of this, it is hoped and believed that real and much good will be done by faithful perseverance in this course. I am happy to say that no gaps have occurred. If any minister is hindered by absence or illness he finds another willing to take his place, and the harmony is complete. With all my heart I could wish that what has worked so satisfactorily here should be tried elsewhere."

Mr. D. McBride, headmaster of the High School, says :—"I am happy to state that the results of the experiment that has been made are very encouraging to all who realize the importance of instructing the youth of our schools in the knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures. The clergymen of the different churches have been able to begin and carry on the work unitedly and in complete harmony, co-operating with each other and supplying the one, the unavoidable absence of the other, so that the religious instructions have been given uninterruptedly. They have succeeded in securing and retaining the respectful attention of the scholars throughout the exercises. I am sure that no teacher on the staff could secure better attention from so large a number of pupils than those clergymen have done during the Scripture lessons they have been giving. As far as I can judge, the interest of the scholars has increased rather than diminished with time. The religious instructions were apparently more acceptable at the close of the term than they were at the commencement. The loss of the time devoted to religious instruction has been no detriment to the general progress of the classes. I would be quite willing to spend another hour a week in the same manner without fear of any failure at the various examinations the pupils are expected to pass. In addition to the moral and religious value of these exercises, I think they are well worth the time devoted to them even on the lower plane of lessons in literature."

Mr. W. E. Tilley, Inspector of the town of Bowmanville, says, under date December 12th :—"Nearly two years ago the Ministerial Association of this district determined to take advantage of the regulations and suggestions of the Education Department for Ontario, bearing on the question of religious instruction in schools. Since then religious instruction has been regularly imparted to the children in attendance at the high and

public schools at Bowmanville and Newcastle and on a similar plan. On request of the Ministerial Association the Board of Education for Bowmanville at once granted the necessary time for the instruction to be given in the regular school hours, setting apart the last half hour on Friday afternoon of each week for that purpose. The teachers were also required to be present during that half hour and to assist in maintaining order and in securing the attention of the children if necessary. The teachers' co-operation in every case has been most cheerfully given, and has added materially to the value of the instruction imparted, as the ministers in charge have been able to give their undivided attention to the topics under discussion. The members of the Association adopted the plan by which the clergymen of the various denominations acting in concert, each in turn, should give instruction to all the children attending the schools. To accomplish this in Bowmanville, where there are no large assembly rooms, it was found necessary for all the ministers to be on duty each week, and for the pupils of two adjoining rooms to assemble under one minister. The ministers follow each other in regular order from room to room, each retaining his room for one month. A gospel is selected to be read continuously during the term, about two chapters each week, the pupils using their own Bibles, and reading in turn verse about. On Friday afternoon the ministers question and comment on the two chapters read during the week. Attention is also given to the recitation of the Commandments and the pupils are generally prepared with suitable hymns for the occasion. The Friday half hour is looked forward to with pleasure by the pupils, and although it must involve the sacrifice of valuable time on the part of the ministers, I have no doubt they have found much pleasure and profit in the work. The teachers find that it tends to closer attention on the part of their pupils to the daily readings in the schoolroom, and to a greater reverence for the Bible and for sacred things."

6. French and German Schools.

Owing to the settlement of some counties in Ontario by a population of French or German origin, it was but natural to expect that French or German would be taught in the public schools controlled and maintained by the people of these nationalities. It was also natural that a preference should be given to those who could teach the language of the majority. As a result of this hereditary bias, by no means peculiar to the Teutonic or Gallic races, the public schools, in both German and French settlements, were at first devoted to the study of these languages exclusively. In German settlements, however, partly because they were not so isolated, and partly, it may be, from racial instincts, English was regarded with more favor, and as a consequence, every German Public School years ago devoted a certain portion of the day to the study of English reading, grammar, and composition. The French settlements were apparently less disposed to encourage the study of English and much blame was attached to the Education Department because of its tolerance of what was said to be an anomalous condition of affairs in an Anglo-Saxon community. The truth is, however, that all communities, despotic as well as free, treat with great deference the languages and social customs of the minorities, if such there should be, leaving to time the work of assimilation or absorption. It is no doubt on this principle that Welsh is taught under the Education Act of 1870, and paid

for the same as English: that all the leading languages of Europe are taught in the schools of the United States, where local necessities require it; and in Canada under the Indian Department, the dialects of different tribes are taught at the expense of the public treasury. In various Provinces of the Dominion, a similar practice has always prevailed. In Prince Edward Island the French language is taught in the public schools the same as any other subject, where a considerable number of the people speak French. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, provision is made not only for teaching French in the public schools, but a regular course of instruction is provided at the Normal schools for French teachers. French readers also appear on the New Brunswick list of authorized text-books for use in that Province. Quebec and Manitoba have also their French schools. In every case the funds of the Province are appropriated on similar principles for both classes of schools. From the earliest organization of the Education Department, the privilege of teaching both French and German, where the English language was not spoken domestically, was allowed. In the regulations adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, it was provided, "In regard to teachers in French and German settlements a knowledge of the French or German grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of the English grammar, and the certificates to teachers expressly limited accordingly." Moreover on the 20th April, 1858, a list of books for use in French schools was sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, and also the propriety of using native German text books suggested. In 1874 (37 Vic., chap. 28, sec. 61) County Councils were empowered to appoint Inspectors for forty schools in municipalities in which the French or German language was the prevailing language. In 1879 the late Minister of Education authorized for use in the French Public Schools of Ontario the text books authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Quebec for use in mixed schools. In 1885 (48 Vic., chap. 49, sec. 170) authority was given to County Councils to enlarge the County Boards of Examiners where necessary by the appointment of two additional examiners in the French and German languages. The regulations of the Department (Reg. 24 of 1885) required that "in French and German schools the authorized Readers should be used in addition "to any of the text books in either of the languages aforesaid." Instructions were also given to Inspectors of separate schools to see that English was taught and a syllabus of an English course for French schools prescribed. Before 1885 there had been no effort made by regulation or circular to secure the study of the English language in the French schools. In 1886 an attempt was made to open a model school in Eastern Ontario for the express purpose of training French teachers how to teach English. The proposed conditions were (see sessional papers, No 48, 1887) that the principal and his two assistants should teach both French and English. This scheme fell through because no competent principal could be found to teach both languages, but it is to be hoped that it may yet succeed. The fact that pupils require to do double work at least in reading, renders the difficulty of keeping up the French and German schools, even greater than in the case of the ordinary public school.

French Schools in Prescott and Russell.

In 1886, out of 128 schools with 145 departments, English was taught in all except 27 departments, and on the 4th instant Mr. Summerby, Inspector,

reports as follows on the condition of things in 1887 :—"At the beginning of last year I asked my assistant, Mr. Dufort, to pay special attention to this subject when making his inspectoral visits. The result is that we have reduced the number of purely French departments from 27 to 6, and I hope to be able to report, at the end of the present term, that these 6 have also fallen into line. At last summer's examination for teachers for our French schools, all candidates totally ignorant of English were rejected. I do not wish it to be thought that I am satisfied with our present attainments in this respect. As I have said in previous reports, our weak point is a staff of teachers having an imperfect acquaintance with the English tongue. But I think that we are going forward as rapidly as can be expected under the circumstances. The supporters of these schools are generally new settlers working hard to clear up their land and pay for their homes ; salaries are consequently low. As we have no schools where the teachers of both languages can be properly trained, our supply comes from without the counties, generally from the Province of Quebec ; hence their imperfect knowledge of English. The remedy is time or money. If the people of Ontario cannot wait for time, they will have to furnish the money to establish a school in which our bi-lingual teachers may be trained."

In the French Roman Catholic Separate Schools, English was not generally taught because the teachers were chiefly from the Province of Quebec. Notwithstanding this drawback, the study of English in the Separate Schools has been making steady progress. In 1886, Inspector White reported that of the whole number of French Separate Schools—thirty (Prescott and Russell),—there were but 2 or 3 who were teaching exclusively in French. In 1887, Mr. White was able to report that English was taught in every French Separate school in the Province. It is very gratifying to know that our French fellow citizens are falling in so readily with the public school system, and complying so cordially with the Departmental regulations.

X.—MEDICAL FACULTY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

By the Act of Last Session respecting the Federation of the Universities, power was taken to establish a Medical Faculty in connection with the University of Toronto. I am happy to say that within a few months of the close of the Session, what the Act contemplated was carried out, and in October the Medical Faculty was established, with the following staff :—

Wm. T. Aikins, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Practical Surgery ; H.H. Wright, M.D., L.C.P. & S., U.C., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine ; J. H. Richardson, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., Professor of Anatomy (General and Surgical) ; Uzziel Ogden, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology ; James Thorburn, M.D. Edin. and Toronto University, Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics ; W. W. Ogden, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ; M. H. Aikins, B. A., M. B., M. R. C. S Eng., Professor of Primary Anatomy ; W. Oldwright, M.A., M.D., Professor of Sanitary Science, and Curator of Museum ; L. McFarlane, M.B., Professor of Clinical Surgery ; J. E. Graham. M.D.,

L.R.C.P. London, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology, Lecturer on Dermatology; R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D., Professor of Opthalmology and Otology; A. H. Wright, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.S. Eng., Professor of Obstetrics; R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., Professor of General Biology and Physiology; W. H. Ellis, M.A. M.B., Professor of Chemistry; James Loudon, M.A., Professor of Physics; I. H. Cameron, M.B., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.

Lecturers, Demonstrators, and Instructors:—George Wright, M.A., M.B., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine; A. B. McCallum, B.A., Lecturer on Physiology and Demonstrator of Histology; John Ferguson, B.A., M.B., L.F.P.S. Glasgow, Demonstrator of Anatomy; Thos. McKenzie, B.A., M.B., Demonstrator of Practical Biology; G. H. Burnham, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., Clinical Lecturer on Opthalmology and Otology; George R. McDonagh, M.B., L.R.C.P. London, Instructor in Laryngology and Rhinology; J. J. Mackenzie, B.A., Demonstrator in Comparative Anatomy; W. J. Loudon, B.A., Demonstrator of Practical Physics; O. R. Avison, M.D., Demonstrator of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy; John Cavan, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. London, Demonstrator of Pathological Anatomy; H. Wilberforce Aikins, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.S. Eng., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; George Peters, M.B., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

XI.—CONCLUSION.

In the perusal of this Report, I trust you will find many gratifying evidences of progress. Nowhere are the benefits of a liberal education more fully appreciated than in this Province, and you may rest assured that no effort will be spared to give every citizen the advantage of a good elementary education.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's obedient servant,

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, January, 1888.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages but not Cities or Towns.)	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Brant	4990	4	4246	4	4254	2290	1964
2 Bruce	18976	48	16220	21	16289	8765	7524
3 Carleton	11507	28	9725	10	9763	5043	4720
4 Dufferin	6269	28	5717	14	5759	3175	2584
5 Dundas	6464	31	5429	6	5466	2840	2626
6 Durham	8629	17	6773	13	6803	3695	3108
7 Elgin	9120	26	8218	5	8249	4368	3881
8 Essex	11780	16	9918	12	9946	5299	4647
9 Frontenac	7929	2	6607	.....	6609	3467	3142
10 Glengarry	6332	15	5135	2	5152	2787	2365
11 Grenville	6718	12	5822	3	5837	3119	2718
12 Grey	21693	98	17445	23	17566	9514	8052
13 Haldimand	6975	32	6040	6	6078	3300	2778
14 Haliburton	1991	14	1491	4	1509	787	722
15 Halton	6172	13	4959	6	4978	2711	2267
16 Hastings	12990	28	10233	16	10277	5468	4809
17 Huron	19820	50	16119	23	16192	8698	7494
18 Kent	10888	32	10201	4	10237	5424	4813
19 Lambton	13748	26	11641	6	11673	6012	5661
20 Lanark	7965	46	6586	10	6642	3433	3209
21 Leeds	7626	26	7083	15	7124	3731	3393
22 Lennox and Addington	6382	19	5697	4	5720	3019	2701
23 Lincoln	5765	13	4706	11	4730	2563	2167
24 Middlesex	16454	19	14514	14	14547	7869	6678
25 Norfolk	8298	25	7800	9	7834	4218	3616
26 Northumberland	9073	14	8240	3	8257	4509	3748
27 Ontario	11868	9	9905	6	9920	5353	4567
28 Oxford	10026	7	8918	15	8940	4802	4138
29 Peel	6619	13	5674	4	5691	3007	2684
30 Perth	10219	11	8962	2	8975	4829	4146
31 Peterborough	7389	24	5702	5	5731	3011	2720
32 Prescott and Russell	12831	82	10092	8	10182	5252	4930
33 Prince Edward	4246	5	4124	4	4133	2236	1897
34 Renfrew	12481	47	9396	15	9458	4913	4545
35 Simcoe	18218	44	17491	23	17558	9328	8230
36 Stormont	5307	26	4834	5	4865	2593	2272
37 Victoria	11316	43	9628	5	9676	5010	4666
38 Waterloo	10600	14	8370	3	8387	4596	3791
39 Welland	6756	29	5743	5	5777	3114	2663
40 Wellington	15662	20	12521	11	12552	6712	5840
41 Wentworth	8282	15	6278	5	6298	3404	2894
42 York	17144	61	13850	9	13920	7517	6403
43 Districts	11259	57	9131	21	9209	4868	4341
Total	435077	1189	367184	390	368763	196649	172114
CITIES.							
1 Belleville	2991	.....	2193	.....	2193	1110	1083
2 Brantford	4261	.....	2494	.....	2494	1270	1224
3 Guelph	3366	.....	2182	.....	2182	1107	1075
4 Hamilton	13150	3	8687	.....	8690	4460	4230
5 Kingston	5147	1	3455	1	3457	1769	1688
6 London	7866	.....	6125	1	6126	3133	2993
7 Ottawa	8932	.....	6307	191	6498	3358	3140
8 St. Catharines	2798	2	2088	.....	2090	1146	944
9 St. Thomas	2885	.....	2430	.....	2430	1196	1234
10 Stratford	3282	.....	1908	.....	1908	1001	907
11 Toronto	34778	36	23965	4	24005	12215	11790
Total	89456	42	61834	197	62073	31765	30308

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Number of Pupils Attending School.									
	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
1	329	655	992	1064	971	243	22	621	2125	50
2	1441	2621	3881	3544	4118	684	108	2969	7677	47
3	1038	1739	2628	2062	1895	401	112	2709	4304	44
4	768	1228	1593	1230	829	111	89	1692	2180	38
5	613	940	1322	1143	1246	202	60	1321	2505	46
6	666	1177	1701	1602	1389	268	255	1678	2971	44
7	773	1352	1969	1889	2052	214	49	1801	3856	47
8	990	1647	2625	2370	2118	196	240	2545	4444	45
9	977	1429	1774	1269	978	182	182	2032	2556	39
10	608	989	1372	1097	911	175	83	1639	2114	41
11	678	1108	1458	1331	1113	149	223	1245	2519	43
12	2108	3588	4619	3715	2965	571	147	4755	7152	41
13	512	931	1467	1341	1564	263	99	1135	3045	50
14	251	388	469	257	133	11	49	652	472	31
15	369	781	1185	1193	1252	198	41	984	2488	50
16	1176	1821	2524	2216	2117	423	111	2682	4668	45
17	1314	2616	4024	3732	3861	645	212	2935	7837	48
18	1221	1954	2636	2262	1959	205	163	2376	4071	40
19	1007	1833	2659	2634	3059	481	100	2054	5687	49
20	559	1015	1611	1665	1467	325	55	1822	3201	48
21	817	1298	1646	1611	1513	239	37	1577	3197	45
22	698	1076	1412	1237	1125	172	41	1613	2391	42
23	366	735	1145	1156	1225	103	15	878	2239	47
24	1175	2166	3382	3269	4020	535	129	2624	7168	49
25	869	1518	2064	1628	1579	176	36	1311	3285	42
26	693	1343	2130	1833	1876	382	62	1809	4025	49
27	947	1735	2472	2161	2173	432	98	1733	4731	48
28	696	1481	2081	1896	2209	577	38	1484	4546	51
29	543	926	1403	1401	1311	107	26	1066	2431	43
30	639	1237	2220	2121	2350	408	73	1556	4551	51
31	603	991	1476	1239	1259	163	49	1600	2540	44
32	1376	1964	2449	2143	1795	455	335	3461	4239	42
33	323	667	1027	914	981	221	42	734	2011	49
34	1179	1858	2530	1839	1754	298	91	4005	3978	42
35	2062	3150	4384	3675	3489	798	359	3693	7602	43
36	648	823	1275	988	932	199	12	728	2066	43
37	1040	1825	2485	2286	1775	265	191	1989	4245	44
38	502	1047	1935	1975	2386	542	28	1509	4427	53
39	605	1005	1523	1237	1218	189	69	902	2506	43
40	1007	2006	3235	2956	2997	351	236	2944	5863	47
41	557	1038	1659	1372	1446	226	27	1329	2948	47
42	1406	2502	3539	2991	3050	432	80	3315	6363	46
43	1203	2007	2570	1784	1376	269	512	2632	3429	37
	37352	64210	92551	81328	79836	13486	4986	84139	166653	45
1	123	229	488	481	851	21	.....	320	1267	58
2	164	331	511	530	958	.....	95	651	1506	60
3	66	235	434	504	943	.....	.....	.....	1377	63
4	288	742	1685	1420	4330	225	.....	394	5961	69
5	153	363	738	721	1427	55	.....	.....	2160	63
6	408	732	1293	1313	2279	101	.....	.....	3572	58
7	432	568	1760	1292	2104	342	.....	592	3614	56
8	76	222	456	518	815	3	.....	75	1245	60
9	114	231	479	536	1070	.....	.....	.....	1615	66
10	80	204	376	438	810	.....	.....	.....	1140	60
11	1069	2611	4981	4627	10717	.....	.....	.....	15270	64
	2973	6468	13201	12380	26304	747	95	2032	38916	63

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Almonte	1030	.....	788	.....	788	407	381
2 Amherstburg	1080	.....	684	1	685	361	324
3 Barrie	1846	.....	1300	.....	1300	654	646
4 Berlin	1758	4	1107	.....	1111	565	546
5 Blenheim	483	1	379	1	381	186	195
6 Bothwell	296	1	239	.....	240	111	129
7 Bowmanville	924	.....	834	.....	834	403	431
8 Brampton	897	.....	854	.....	854	436	418
9 Brockville	2542	.....	1730	.....	1730	852	878
10 Chatham	2914	.....	2144	2	2146	1093	1053
11 Clinton	877	.....	673	.....	673	319	354
12 Cobourg	1369	.....	966	1	967	489	478
13 Collingwood	1587	1	1227	.....	1228	630	598
14 Cornwall	2098	.....	1471	.....	1471	786	685
15 Dresden	579	.....	572	.....	572	277	295
16 Dundas	1188	.....	903	.....	903	436	467
17 Durham	410	.....	314	.....	314	153	161
18 Galt	2161	.....	1488	.....	1488	722	766
19 Goderich	1268	.....	1025	.....	1025	536	489
20 Harriston	711	.....	536	.....	536	256	280
21 Ingersoll	1203	.....	971	.....	971	508	463
22 Kincardine	1059	.....	863	.....	863	437	426
23 Lindsay	1627	.....	1415	.....	1415	679	736
24 Listowel	1024	.....	660	.....	660	342	318
25 Meaford	805	.....	596	.....	596	318	278
26 Milton	433	2	381	1	384	193	191
27 Mitchell	1202	.....	553	.....	553	261	292
28 Mount Forest	810	.....	644	.....	644	337	307
29 Napanee	987	.....	841	2	843	431	412
30 Newmarket	590	2	515	.....	517	285	232
31 Niagara	440	.....	254	.....	254	132	122
32 Niagara Falls	705	.....	613	.....	613	290	323
33 Oakville	518	.....	402	.....	402	208	194
34 Orangeville	1000	.....	765	.....	765	405	360
35 Orillia	1506	.....	1080	.....	1080	556	524
36 Oshawa	1365	.....	999	.....	999	482	517
37 Owen Sound	1830	.....	1243	.....	1243	616	627
38 Palmerston	569	.....	497	.....	497	248	249
39 Parkdale	1158	22	953	.....	975	485	490
40 Paris	1119	.....	745	.....	745	372	373
41 Parkhill	522	.....	460	.....	460	223	237
42 Pembroke	1137	.....	926	1	927	510	417
43 Penetanguishene	492	.....	278	.....	278	130	148
44 Perth	1255	.....	713	1	714	355	359
45 Peterboro'	2668	.....	2095	.....	2095	1040	1055
46 Petrolea	1190	.....	1041	.....	1041	489	552
47 Picton	612	.....	588	.....	588	285	303
48 Port Arthur	1270	.....	670	.....	670	335	335
49 Port Hope	2350	.....	1072	.....	1072	525	547
50 Prescott	820	5	606	.....	611	328	283
51 Ridgetown	711	.....	538	.....	538	283	255
52 Sandwich	337	.....	232	.....	232	112	120
53 Sarnia	1726	2	1351	.....	1353	678	675
54 Seaforth	880	.....	665	.....	665	323	342
55 Simcoe	960	.....	576	.....	576	314	262
56 Smith's Falls	964	.....	567	.....	567	308	259
57 St. Mary's	984	1	957	.....	958	481	477
58 Strathroy	1246	.....	797	.....	797	419	378
59 Thorold	869	.....	703	1	704	351	353

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Number of Pupils Attending School.									
	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
1	48	93	233	239	159	16	60	364	414	53
2	35	93	139	135	269	14	.....	65	403	59
3	62	118	237	220	646	17	.....	100	730	56
4	90	93	234	238	438	18	.....	100	593	54
5	30	53	101	94	103	.....	.....	60	181	48
6	11	40	48	54	87	.....	8	40	138	58
7	36	68	109	171	428	22	.....	65	545	65
8	48	101	157	153	391	4	.....	97	533	63
9	45	150	341	392	778	24	.....	226	1119	65
10	152	245	517	443	772	17	.....	80	1257	58
11	38	67	152	131	279	6	.....	78	406	60
12	34	121	186	200	401	25	59	581	608	63
13	99	164	278	252	434	1	.....	219	664	54
14	95	217	417	376	354	12	.....	135	797	54
15	41	74	120	156	180	1	.....	98	310	54
16	65	107	197	210	299	25	.....	108	533	59
17	23	41	67	56	121	6	.....	73	169	54
18	66	148	271	293	665	45	.....	206	948	64
19	52	97	167	244	456	9	.....	58	672	66
20	42	73	111	108	201	1	.....	67	302	56
21	53	99	160	216	428	15	.....	148	600	62
22	46	83	220	218	296	.....	.....	144	446	52
23	62	119	298	372	561	3	.....	137	835	59
24	34	89	143	188	206	.....	.....	179	375	57
25	55	85	108	151	197	.....	.....	76	322	54
26	24	34	60	83	182	1	.....	54	238	62
27	20	48	91	106	277	11	.....	122	375	68
28	31	61	143	135	268	6	.....	117	388	60
29	62	92	132	250	307	.....	.....	.....	518	62
30	43	63	121	106	181	3	.....	82	290	56
31	3	24	51	60	116	.....	.....	.....	154	61
32	32	73	107	122	269	10	.....	.....	381	62
33	14	26	77	77	205	3	6	39	265	66
34	51	98	159	191	266	.....	.....	164	420	55
35	78	91	188	253	424	46	12	12	656	61
36	45	67	172	213	458	44	.....	149	672	67
37	104	150	257	264	468	.....	.....	.....	735	59
38	42	54	114	101	183	3	.....	26	248	50
39	60	133	297	189	296	.....	.....	.....	540	56
40	29	100	144	143	303	26	.....	.....	455	61
41	38	50	99	100	173	.....	.....	43	270	59
42	52	108	198	186	379	4	.....	.....	569	61
43	33	46	69	50	80	.....	5	108	137	49
44	30	67	154	158	302	3	.....	109	441	62
45	99	219	462	450	846	19	.....	.....	1239	59
46	48	102	193	242	456	.....	9	93	623	60
47	30	53	99	149	247	10	.....	101	364	63
48	71	105	211	114	161	8	.....	273	366	55
49	29	75	222	223	523	.....	.....	119	686	64
50	24	64	131	122	260	10	25	71	384	63
51	43	72	111	124	188	.....	.....	72	298	56
52	24	35	40	62	71	.....	.....	40	120	52
53	89	163	275	268	550	8	.....	155	769	57
54	43	65	112	122	319	4	.....	112	421	64
55	28	39	99	136	256	18	.....	40	365	63
56	29	59	112	117	209	41	.....	142	344	61
57	61	141	330	237	189	.....	.....	166	434	46
58	40	66	144	180	366	1	.....	75	492	62
59	37	70	149	177	265	5	.....	49	416	59

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.—*Continued.*	School population between 5 and 21 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING: Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
60 Tilsonburg	643	.....	478	1	479	244	235
61 Trenton	1145	.....	1041	.....	1041	532	509
62 Uxbridge	573	.....	497	.....	497	243	254
63 Walkerton	980	.....	665	.....	665	348	317
64 Waterloo	881	.....	560	.....	560	294	266
65 Welland	505	.....	313	.....	313	168	145
66 Whitby	796	1	706	.....	707	385	322
67 Windsor	1836	.....	1340	.....	1340	663	677
68 Wingham	777	.....	547	.....	547	283	264
69 Woodstock	1574	.....	1400	.....	1400	710	690
Total	76671	42	56606	12	56660	28616	28044
TOTALS.							
1 Counties, etc	435077	1189	367184	390	368763	196649	172114
2 Cities	89456	42	61834	197	62073	31765	30308
3 Towns	76671	42	56606	12	56660	28616	28044
4 Grand Total, 1886	601204	1273	485624	599	487496	257030	230466
5 " " 1885	583147	847	471235	376	472458	249175	223283
6 Increase	18057	426	14389	223	15038	7855	7183
7 Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage of grand total as compared with total attendance	.....	$\frac{9}{100}$	$99\frac{79}{100}$	$\frac{12}{100}$	.....	53	47

NOTE.—In calculating the average attendance, the

Tables A, B, C, D, E include the statistics

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Number of Pupils Attending School.									
	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 100 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
60	33	57	93	112	184	.....	.....	98	268	56
61	89	175	251	270	254	2	53	201	488	47
62	36	55	98	112	184	12	.....	.....	283	57
63	36	67	105	163	290	4	.....	138	398	60
64	30	49	93	108	280	.....	.....	95	368	66
65	31	55	101	69	56	1	50	138	175	56
66	33	73	179	137	273	12	.....	35	429	61
67	78	126	214	321	601	.....	150	439	883	66
68	27	40	122	135	218	5	.....	23	308	57
69	54	134	230	245	653	84	.....	.....	902	64
	3295	6172	11820	12492	22196	685	437	7204	33475	59
1	37352	64210	92551	81328	79836	13486	4986	84139	166653	45
2	2973	6468	13201	12380	26304	747	95	2032	38916	63
3	3295	6172	11820	12492	22196	685	437	7204	33475	59
4	43620	76850	117572	106200	128336	14918	5518	93375	239044	49
5	43567	77866	119756	103425	115400	12444	5678	91269	225907	48
6	53	.....	.....	2775	12936	2474	.....	2106	13137	1
7	.....	1016	2184	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....
8	9	16	24	22	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

divisor used is the number of *legal* teaching days.

•f Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

II.—TABLE B.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES (Including Incorporated Villages but not Cities or Towns.)	Reading.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.
	1st Reader, Part I.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.					
Brant	695	582	847	1167	774	189	4254	4254	4254	4254	4254
Bruce	3865	2932	3257	3491	2456	288	15520	15448	15748	11686	9456
3 Carleton	2066	1476	1899	2419	1867	36	7441	8186	8211	4102	4849
4 Dufferin	1404	938	1090	1239	1044	44	4962	5304	5368	4373	3362
5 Dundas	1363	778	1333	1184	733	75	4695	4922	4879	3563	3203
6 Durham	1544	901	1405	1572	1179	202	6448	6563	6334	3774	4248
7 Elgin	1669	1144	1759	1720	1759	198	8249	8249	8249	8249	8249
8 Essex	3019	1906	1960	1665	1285	111	9344	9524	9602	8294	5823
9 Frontenac	1487	1040	1530	1411	1121	20	5477	5744	6405	4337	4034
10 Glengarry	1482	768	1121	1053	716	12	4487	4591	4607	2807	2886
11 Grenville	1006	830	1079	1456	1437	29	5247	5216	5224	2699	2915
12 Grey	3637	2835	3674	4184	3056	180	14906	15660	15870	13106	8919
13 Haldimand	1208	901	1379	1275	1148	167	5825	5751	5899	3822	4067
14 Haliburton	413	276	329	322	169	.....	1337	1316	1249	354	679
15 Halton	1137	840	976	1050	872	103	4974	4972	4961	4703	2795
16 Hastings	2974	1969	2080	1961	1093	200	9224	9806	9792	8994	6207
17 Huron	3197	2355	2894	3997	3339	410	15204	15175	15276	13328	10685
18 Kent	2303	1632	2115	2279	1757	151	9490	9306	9475	6732	6230
19 Lambton	2976	2045	2220	2188	1979	265	10824	11253	11356	9304	7135
20 Lanark	1486	1108	1360	1626	980	82	5747	5965	6120	4796	4016
21 Leeds	1407	1042	1341	1780	1496	58	5644	5967	6024	3439	4354
22 Lennox and Addington	1075	751	974	1661	1206	53	5280	5504	5429	3880	3429
23 Lincoln	902	711	958	1133	966	60	4346	4508	4504	3440	3372
24 Middlesex	3100	2379	2995	3107	2472	494	13260	14105	14022	12469	8590
25 Norfolk	1584	1080	1687	1681	1648	154	6648	7041	7173	4649	4904
26 Northumberland	1700	1272	1734	1948	1500	103	7915	7593	7757	5219	5422
27 Ontario	2117	1430	1775	2296	2202	100	8854	9364	9102	7257	5468
28 Oxford	1756	1392	1674	2139	1774	205	8312	8497	8556	5527	5398
29 Peel	1300	1152	1135	1146	908	50	4937	5311	5177	3856	3136
30 Perth	1759	1272	1619	2052	1046	627	8360	8328	8424	5297	4964
31 Peterborough	1298	946	1271	1314	867	35	4665	5112	5189	3383	3951
32 Prescott and Russell	3721	1653	1718	1699	1293	98	7992	8906	9158	5499	5067
33 Prince Edward	650	527	876	867	1141	72	3712	3958	3889	3248	3157
34 Renfrew	2324	1493	1980	1994	1599	68	7299	7900	8050	5569	5287
35 Simcoe	4230	2920	3765	3654	2785	204	15717	16442	16445	11991	9916
36 Stormont	1098	749	1190	1164	664	.....	4640	4571	4388	2091	2994
37 Victoria	2082	1479	2069	2115	1841	90	8634	8903	8731	5294	5406
38 Waterloo	2037	1324	1659	2092	1182	93	6820	8327	8276	7244	5799
39 Welland	1118	781	997	1329	1426	126	5018	5320	5287	4461	3657
40 Wellington	2668	2109	2654	2874	1958	289	11699	12029	12060	9380	7699
41 Wentworth	1225	807	1203	1579	1418	66	5853	6159	5993	3724	3773
42 York	3134	1998	2889	3118	2635	146	12339	12861	12740	10779	8504
43 Districts	2446	1850	2234	1898	757	24	7669	7876	7922	4445	4528
Total	83662	58373	74704	82499	63548	5977	329268	341786	343175	255418	222787
CITIES.											
1 Belleville	557	392	418	499	327	.....	2148	2193	2173	2100	1285
2 Brantford	545	444	379	726	400	.....	2494	2494	2494	2494	2352
3 Guelph	422	274	313	780	393	.....	2063	2094	2025	1854	1515
4 Hamilton	2527	1222	1541	2017	1048	335	8260	8260	8690	8556	5176
5 Kingston	846	468	502	814	581	246	3371	3316	3363	3369	2558
6 London	1468	1041	1193	1617	807	.....	5893	5778	5636	4551	4260
7 Ottawa	1493	1316	1356	1269	1031	33	5284	5131	5960	5753	3972
8 St. Catharines	519	312	385	447	386	41	2090	2026	2090	1897	1946
9 St. Thomas	621	450	535	538	286	.....	2430	2430	2430	2430	1835
10 Stratford	527	240	292	575	274	.....	1857	1918	1918	1863	1357
11 Toronto	6630	3691	5452	4560	2634	1038	24005	24005	24005	22994	20143
Total	16155	9850	12366	13842	8167	1693	59895	59645	60784	57861	46399

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (for Girls.)	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Euclid.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	1540	2121	979	1351	1173	559	46	1764	247	203	581	164	83	....
2	4523	7042	2487	4105	6159	1954	172	2865	458	342	775	315	173	....
3	1783	4141	1238	942	1968	182	120	854	206	208	286	219	88	66
4	2569	3030	1077	1450	2506	985	.....	2050	66	62	221	62	33	90
5	1267	2812	1022	1263	1444	247	.....	689	55	90	76	79	25	....
6	446	3371	1112	1002	1184	469	34	741	195	218	305	199	54	....
7	2252	8249	1845	2689	5237	609	.....	3789	491	207	664	193	99	....
8	2855	4724	1623	2162	5190	1769	451	3765	107	112	298	84	32	....
9	1427	2876	954	1115	1896	240	114	790	103	50	243	37	4	....
10	609	2460	745	676	3205	352	12	319	70	22	42	20	.....	....
11	658	2527	996	804	970	263	93	514	82	48	155	53	25	55
12	5453	8134	2922	3853	5785	2034	226	3375	539	304	584	303	220	180
13	1189	2797	1154	935	2272	278	.....	2456	131	143	429	136	94	....
14	93	449	206	164	137	79	.....	30	5	7	7	7	.....	....
15	1926	2259	929	776	2695	940	29	1526	189	127	255	122	65	33
16	3557	5508	1073	1355	4512	2295	72	4696	255	199	466	187	138	....
17	7070	9007	3742	4818	7932	5387	83	4773	590	591	2014	562	225	12
18	3347	5034	1824	1763	3844	1709	24	2211	350	222	738	185	150	....
19	3621	7415	2316	2858	5032	1513	24	2724	283	238	413	222	169	109
20	557	3244	1171	1371	2473	107	4	542	119	104	186	104	21	....
21	919	3357	1516	1119	1549	282	.....	1003	156	107	217	111	27	....
22	878	3135	1275	1022	1183	320	5	889	108	63	127	60	85	20
23	1165	2795	1045	799	1724	945	.....	1846	112	77	190	61	47	....
24	5178	8475	2885	2296	5221	3334	218	6070	515	455	924	456	308	50
25	2285	3522	1413	1101	1035	568	.....	1686	391	155	345	165	124	134
26	1189	3925	1758	1720	2494	357	.....	2133	289	141	428	131	51	....
27	3495	5018	1839	1369	3679	932	38	2295	296	224	476	190	68	80
28	1529	4974	2132	1948	2844	1128	13	1866	374	280	744	242	320	80
29	1775	2399	1278	1332	1810	721	50	1555	142	69	202	76	1	....
30	3222	4546	1525	1650	2997	749	105	2007	121	502	1047	515	22	....
31	773	2920	718	735	978	96	....	559	99	51	108	48	11	71
32	1890	3889	883	1100	4657	169	78	1972	107	82	188	32	87	2
33	524	2534	1105	1096	1254	1920	.....	1031	231	95	259	91	52	....
34	1315	5089	1501	1677	2861	141	70	604	188	69	40	45	10	....
35	6471	8398	2980	3593	7104	3898	304	7213	500	278	879	259	145	86
36	362	2124	695	498	1183	281	92	469	90	78	157	46	25	....
37	3257	3421	1821	1497	2028	676	43	1519	135	170	398	148	61	....
38	4930	4489	1198	1733	4407	1725	363	2660	424	183	657	118	150	106
39	2312	3295	1191	1214	2245	1169	22	2163	287	88	259	84	155	123
40	3053	6033	2228	3511	4082	1237	.....	2374	211	212	616	211	97	....
41	1768	3385	1402	1110	1638	530	24	1080	224	114	451	103	155	135
42	6286	7305	2872	2688	7011	2596	536	5234	309	248	469	170	51	54
43	2673	3256	789	1258	2926	1270	214	1427	84	29	157	32	4	....
	103991	185484	65464	71518	132524	47015	3679	90128	9934	7267	18076	6647	3754	1489
1	1553	1243	327	213	1265	228	80	1672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2350	1140	486	869	1897	1658	42	2263	139	30	10	..	.....	...
3	1576	1271	655	290	998	284	128	1771	13	19	19	4	.....	....
4	6678	4653	1625	2649	5344	390	790	5802	297	96	120	96	10	....
5	3103	2231	871	1370	2186	1222	487	2040	127	288	288	288	222	16
6	6048	2966	1668	620	1691	1502	411	2121	75	38	38	20	.....	....
7	5265	3964	530	1895	2670	831	1408	2710	420	516	351	429	.....	....
8	2090	1897	320	368	1663	592	113	2090	180	.....	.....	41	.....	....
9	1074	1650	286	154	1587	241	152	331	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
10	1169	1141	265	256	1080	.....	81	758	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
11	23242	17252	2461	3338	17670	12825	5541	21987	1969	1874	2065	932	62	....
	54148	39408	9494	12022	38051	19773	9233	43545	3332	2861	2891	1810	294	16

II.—TABLE B.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	Reading.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.
	1st Reader, Part I.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.					
1 Almonte	180	133	203	164	108	.....	788	788	788	788	475
2 Amherstburg	154	140	128	127	118	18	693	735	735	569	405
3 Barrie	385	202	272	238	203	.....	1300	1300	1300	1270	690
4 Berlin	405	168	222	165	151	.....	1074	1018	1081	1018	497
5 Blenheim	83	22	115	71	62	28	298	381	381	381	284
6 Bothwell	63	49	45	43	23	17	166	240	240	117	117
7 Bowmanville	228	125	214	140	127	.....	671	834	834	721	403
8 Brampton	172	265	170	138	109	.....	682	713	854	732	417
9 Brockville	524	244	352	422	175	13	1730	1730	1730	1730	958
10 Chatham	509	362	456	429	390	.....	2144	2144	2144	2144	1536
11 Clinton	177	135	106	155	100	.....	517	673	673	673	434
12 Cobourg	201	181	211	225	143	6	967	967	967	967	777
13 Collingwood	393	95	260	346	134	.....	1228	1228	1228	1228	949
14 Cornwall	555	211	325	231	149	.....	1431	1431	1431	1431	653
15 Dresden	132	103	113	89	113	22	572	572	572	572	453
16 Dundas	208	172	124	179	220	.....	730	750	699	865	517
17 Durham	75	39	56	76	47	21	238	314	314	314	238
18 Galt	389	208	286	411	194	.....	1298	1464	1449	1249	848
19 Goderich	210	189	218	233	175	.....	1024	1024	1024	683	725
20 Harriston	151	91	116	96	82	.....	536	536	536	385	385
21 Ingersoll	259	108	201	207	196	.....	971	971	971	905	905
22 Kincardine	169	120	189	276	109	.....	793	863	863	863	591
23 Lindsay	352	197	255	327	239	45	1401	1322	1436	1369	941
24 Listowel	154	86	143	209	68	.....	660	660	660	506	506
25 Meaford	143	64	161	134	87	7	453	453	596	347	347
26 Milton	131	65	69	65	34	20	384	384	384	384	253
27 Mitchell	148	91	87	174	53	.....	500	553	553	553	301
28 Mount Forest	189	61	166	152	70	6	590	590	590	644	394
29 Napanee	153	124	189	191	186	.....	710	843	843	843	472
30 Newmarket	133	72	110	105	97	.....	473	439	517	420	264
31 Niagara	48	35	55	68	48	.....	206	206	206	254	206
32 Niagara Falls	142	134	100	98	134	5	465	465	465	465	181
33 Oakville	77	81	94	77	73	.....	402	402	402	402	244
34 Orangeville	202	136	139	159	129	.....	765	765	765	765	501
35 Orillia	312	224	180	197	167	.....	837	1080	1080	990	526
36 Oshawa	257	137	250	259	96	.....	865	965	962	942	619
37 Owen Sound	311	170	294	285	183	....	1243	1243	1243	1243	884
38 Palmerston	36	192	67	114	63	25	497	497	461	269	269
39 Parkdale	302	154	163	175	128	53	975	975	975	975	673
40 Paris	178	110	136	210	111	.....	745	649	701	541	598
41 Parkhill	102	75	115	93	75	.....	358	369	460	305	283
42 Pembroke	327	129	175	125	171	.....	927	927	927	903	526
43 Penetanguishene	67	119	47	17	21	7	251	251	278	211	92
44 Perth	148	81	197	156	132	.....	621	674	714	637	685
45 Peterboro'	630	298	443	423	301	.....	2105	2105	2105	2105	1605
46 Petrolea	317	168	231	151	174	.....	1041	1041	1041	934	853
47 Picton	140	89	135	118	106	.....	542	588	573	542	359
48 Port Arthur	264	110	110	87	92	7	653	670	670	541	368
49 Port Hope	176	223	194	231	248	.....	1016	1016	1072	673	673
50 Prescott	148	94	88	105	176	.....	561	611	611	611	465
51 Ridgetown	127	62	133	111	105	.....	516	538	538	538	349
52 Sandwich	57	39	45	68	23	.....	201	228	208	196	199
53 Sarnia	392	227	244	285	205	.....	1228	1353	1353	1157	1212
54 Seaforth	96	146	136	159	128	.....	569	665	665	665	369
55 Simcoe	144	50	150	120	112	.....	576	576	576	232	352
56 Smith's Falls	139	164	78	113	73	.....	506	428	428	521	399
57 St. Mary's	173	170	185	266	164	....	954	954	954	834	580
58 Strathroy	187	126	169	148	167	.....	797	797	797	797	486

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (for girls).	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Euclid.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	122	322	108	120	364	.....	..	122	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	336	362	153	148	319	...	160	562	75	18	18	18	18	.....
3	406	535	100	202	80	.....	38	190	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	712	343	141	190	921	133	120	146	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	218	161	90	64	87	.....	.....	.....	66	28	66	28	28	....
6	240	117	40	40	.....	.....	30	240	17	17	40	17	17	....
7	.....	303	71	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	806	315	109	247	607	391	.....	806	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	30	958	188	74	249	88	209	209	13	13	13	13	.....	.....
10	1715	1479	284	471	1721	430	480	1033	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
11	675	255	73	130	600	255	.....	673	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	295	564	149	262	740	70	.....	295	37	37	37	20	.....	.....
13	.....	605	134	176	1094	.....	.....	1228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	980	579	157	258	540	.....	378	378	.....	20	530	.....	.....	....
15	453	303	135	135	.....	.....	.....	572	22	22	22	22	.....	....
16	633	542	440	415	387	90	.....	459	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	314	238	84	68	230	68	.....	.....	68	21	21	21	21	....
18	654	646	255	322	751	604	.....	592	9	20	6	6	....	....
19	155	442	235	272	582	62	76	155	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	294	294	82	142	303	142	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
21	971	905	196	146	644	375	.....	866	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
22	316	510	140	65	653	65	.....	175	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	861	792	291	272	259	.....	.....	1197	118	62	145	55	44	....
24	.....	277	68	60	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	410	458	82	57	347	.....	.....	.....	12	12	12	12	.....	....
26	384	310	54	119	364	188	.....	384	119	20	20	20	20	...
27	.....	301	53	53	459	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	135	228	76	147	644	76	.. ..	455	11	6	6	6	.....	....
29	492	428	186	82	201	.....	.....	373	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	283	264	65	142	339	.....	.....	405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	148	72	72	106	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	358	181	107	107	465	465	.....	465	.....	.	107	.....	.....	.....
33	278	245	73	73	283	.....	20	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	558	765	129	288	636	.....	.....	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	478	526	103	295	591	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	137	511	111	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	97	478	468	468	490	1243	.....	97	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	447	269	75	70	.....	.....	.....	497	12	12	12	12	.....	.....
39	975	519	181	181	794	673	342	485	53	53	53	53	53	53
40	88	438	198	114	175	.....	13	88	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	79	186	75	39	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	503	697	173	232	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	260	92	28	28	64	.....	.....	.....	7	7	35	7	2	....
44	393	674	132	208	308	.....	.....	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	402	1336	409	283	1885	521	319	521	37	28	982	8	8	....
46	619	714	174	240	646	.....	.....	1041	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	558	338	106	71	286	92	.....	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	198	296	136	170	99	198	44	183	7	7	7	7	.....	.....
49	....	576	158	248	.....	.....	.....	479	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	611	480	177	90	377	.....	.....	205	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	404	216	67	216	189	67	.....	538	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	232	133	54	85	232	232	70	232	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	1119	661	195	168	910	105	109	971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	369	287	128	60	665	.....	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	462	250	112	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	494	257	73	131	494	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	604	521	164	467	668	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	797	484	85	82	630	...	.....	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

II.—TABLE B.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	Reading.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.
	1st Reader, Part I.	1st Reader, Part II.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.					
59 Thorold	160	111	152	167	91	23	624	624	704	663	507
60 Tilsonburg	179	76	51	95	78	.....	479	479	479	479	479
61 Trenton	360	233	182	177	89	.....	1041	1041	1041	1041	781
62 Uxbridge	172	74	80	91	80	.....	497	497	497	497	325
63 Walkerton	234	57	154	122	98	.....	598	665	665	568	334
64 Waterloo	138	83	111	110	118	.....	560	560	560	560	560
65 Welland	46	55	21	133	58	.....	313	313	313	212	191
66 Whitby	161	84	103	181	178	.....	577	707	707	656	423
67 Windsor	372	195	278	287	208	.....	1038	1266	1261	1149	947
68 Wingham	91	72	89	154	103	38	547	547	547	547	384
69 Woodstock	399	239	305	266	191	.....	1400	1400	1400	1400	812
Total	14836	9144	11441	12019	8859	361	53118	55057	55797	51691	37034
TOTALS.											
1 Total Counties, etc	83662	58373	74704	82499	63548	5977	329268	341786	343175	255418	222787
2 " Cities	16155	9850	12366	13842	8167	1693	59895	59645	60784	57861	46399
3 " Towns	14836	9144	11441	12019	8859	361	53118	55057	55797	51691	37034
4 Grand total, 1886	114653	77367	98511	108360	80574	8031	442281	456488	459756	364970	306220
5 " 1885	108453	72768	98378	108984	74749	9126	422123	432225	437810	310187	305031
6 Increase	6200	4599	133	.....	5825	.....	20158	24263	21946	54783	1189
7 Decrease	.....	.....	.....	624	.....	1095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage of grand total as compared with total attendance	24	16	20	22	17	$1\frac{65}{100}$	91	94	94	75	62

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (for girls).	Drill and Calisthenics.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Euclid.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
59	610	414	114	312	505	.....	.....	180	94	17	79	17	.....	....
60	479	224	173	78	361	.....	.....	479	25	25	25	25	.....	....
61	433	781	89	89	550	.....	.....	701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
62	246	325	80	80	325	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
63	427	245	70	59	427	.....	.....	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
64	339	156	118	62	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	....
65	.....	191	58	58	101	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
66	395	418	159	209	383	155	. . ..	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
67	260	554	202	222	818	186	120	.....	29	6	29	6	.....	....
68	403	384	141	214	403	.....	.....	57	38	38	38	38	25	....
69	1400	1001	457	457	943	1400	.....	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	29402	30802	9863	11597	30798	8498	2528	25002	1666	489	2365	411	236	53
1	103991	185484	65464	71518	132524	47015	3679	90128	9934	7267	18076	6647	3754	1489
2	54148	39408	9494	12022	38051	19773	9233	43545	3332	2861	2891	1810	294	16
3	29402	30802	9863	11597	30798	8498	2528	25002	1666	489	2365	411	236	53
4	187541	255694	84821	95137	201373	75286	15440	158675	14932	10617	23332	8868	4284	1558
5	165334	242125	73331	67682	183980	60948	12276	142324	12701	10295	19865	8627	3593	936
6	22207	13569	11490	27455	17393	14338	3164	16351	2231	322	3467	241	691	622
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
8	38	52	18	20	41	16	3	33	3	2	5	2	1	$\frac{23}{100}$

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

PUBLIC SCHOOL

TOTALS.	Total.			Annual	
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary paid.	Average Salary of Male Teacher.*
				$	$
1 Counties, etc	5761	2440	3321	800	400
2 Cities	839	133	706	1200	794
3 Towns	764	154	610	1000	617
4 Grand total, 1886	7364	2727	4637	1200	424
5 " 1885	7218	2744	4474	1200	427
6 Increase	146	.....	163	.....	.....
7 Decrease	.....	17	.....	.....	3
8 Percentage of total	.....	37	63	.....	.....

* In calculating the average salaries, those of such R. C. Separate

† There are, in addition, 74 teachers holding I. Class Provincial

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

	Salaries.		Certificates.							
	Average Salary of Female Teacher.*	Number of Teachers who have attended Normal School.	Total Number of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.†	Provincial 2nd Class.†	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.
	$									
1	270	1429	5761	81	1639	106	41	3384	421	89
2	401	563	839	118	457	10	8	84	7	155
3	288	351	764	52	369	31	11	209	27	65
4	290	2343	7364	251	2465	147	60	3677	455	309
5	281	2161	7218	254	2358	143	84	3592	500	287
6	9	182	146	.....	107	4	.....	85	.....	22
7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	24	.....	45	.....
8	.....	32	.....	3½	34	2	1	50	6	4

School Teachers as are members of religious orders, are omitted.

Certificates, and 24 holding II. Class, employed in the High Schools.

IV.—TABLE D.—The Public

TOTALS.	Totals.			School Houses.					Title.	
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.
1 Total Counties, etc.	5076	5060	16	1716	452	2302	607	5077	4960	117
2 " Cities	170	170	.....	121	34	15	.....	170	155	15
3 " Towns	207	207	.....	139	28	40	.....	207	201	6
4 Grand Total, 1886	5453	5437	16	1976	514	2357	607	5454	5316	138
5 " " 1885	5443	5395	48	1954	516	2317	614	5401	5279	122
6 Increase	10	42	.....	22	.....	40	.....	53	37	16
7 Decrease	.....	.....	32	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage of Total	.....	$99\frac{71}{100}$	$\frac{29}{100}$	36	9	44	11	.....	98	2

Schools of Ontario.

	School Visits.				Examinations, Prizes.		Lectures.			Prayers.		Maps.		Aver'ge days open.
	Inspectors.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing Prizes.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools in which authorized Scripture Readings and Prayers are used.	Number of Trees planted on Arbor Day.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total Number of Maps.	Average Number of legal Teaching days open.
1	10369	13049	41358	64776	4894	1299	250	138	388	4459	33115	4901	36466	208
2	2667	2428	3974	9069	173	104	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	170	1869	204
3	1175	1892	4883	7950	237	25	15	15		144	972	207	2388	207
4	14211	17369	50215	81795	5304	1428	265	153	418	4684	34087	5278	40663	208
5	13362	17613	45644	76619	6638	1570	353	152	505	4743	38940	5217	40116	208
6	849	.....	4571	5176	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	61	547	.....
7	....	244	.....	.....	1334	142	88	.....	87	59	4853	....	.....	.....
8	17	22	61	.....	.....	26	64	37	.....	85	.....	97	.....	.....

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	RECEIPTS. For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.) Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.	Municipal School Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Brant	2150 00	.....	2150 00	25079 74	11996 85	39226 59
2 Bruce	6822 00	127 00	6949 00	80768 48	21758 83	109476 31
3 Carleton	4061 50	430 00	4491 50	54566 39	18856 76	77914 65
4 Dufferin	3117 00	.....	3117 00	33955 70	10286 99	47359 69
5 Dundas	2520 00	.....	2520 00	29388 54	4290 66	36199 20
6 Durham	3172 00	.....	3172 00	42772 62	6950 90	52895 52
7 Elgin	3899 00	.....	3899 00	49905 07	17203 74	71007 81
8 Essex	4060 00	188 00	4248 00	53300 64	34602 13	92150 77
9 Frontenac	3268 00	128 00	3396 00	36083 44	10434 37	49913 81
10 Glengarry	2448 00	211 00	2659 00	20848 83	4081 99	27589 82
11 Grenville	2323 00	49 00	2372 00	27570 00	7666 51	37608 51
12 Grey	7231 50	358 50	7590 00	79358 00	20115 54	107063 54
13 Haldimand	2807 00	.....	2807 00	34903 88	11212 79	48923 67
14 Haliburton	2141 80	.....	2141 80	7629 88	3088 49	12860 17
15 Halton	2348 00	.....	2348 00	27612 80	9479 07	39439 87
16 Hastings	5733 27	.....	5733 27	55290 78	18190 29	79214 34
17 Huron	6942 00	229 00	7171 00	82691 61	19274 40	109137 01
18 Kent	4325 00	239 50	4564 50	56616 10	25405 56	86586 16
19 Lambton	4971 00	102 50	5073 50	73072 96	22977 73	101124 19
20 Lanark	3679 65	46 50	3726 15	28425 01	14305 04	56456 20
21 Leeds	3876 80	102 00	3978 80	36863 97	9816 14	50658 91
22 Lennox and Addington	3066 50	66 50	3133 00	28051 26	10384 79	41569 05
23 Lincoln	2502 00	88 50	2590 50	36550 23	12784 93	51925 66
24 Middlesex	7528 00	117 50	7645 50	96009 03	32385 90	136040 43
25 Norfolk	3463 00	10 50	3473 50	39821 72	19843 81	63139 03
26 Northumberland	4159 50	101 00	4260 50	50041 06	12596 81	66898 37
27 Ontario	5379 50	64 00	5443 50	56057 93	21495 34	82996 77
28 Oxford	4134 00	.....	4134 00	53787 77	20985 61	78907 38
29 Peel	2586 00	17 50	2603 50	31186 55	11768 42	45558 47
30 Perth	4320 00	70 50	4390 50	55143 86	18650 27	78184 63
31 Peterboro'	3217 00	79 00	3296 00	30553 78	6317 30	40167 08
32 Prescott and Russell	4055 00	731 50	4786 50	40055 17	6880 63	51722 30
33 Prince Edward	2089 00	.....	2089 00	27085 00	9904 27	39078 27
34 Renfrew	6516 75	312 50	6829 25	44352 00	12118 19	63299 44
35 Simcoe	8959 00	117 00	9076 00	94530 35	32859 92	136466 27
36 Stormont	1928 00	188 50	2116 50	21966 47	3551 58	27634 55
37 Victoria	5126 50	.....	5126 50	49228 32	12450 38	66805 20
38 Waterloo	3668 00	251 00	3919 00	57041 97	26248 27	87209 24
39 Welland	2773 00	38 50	2811 50	27696 18	21546 96	52054 64
40 Wellington	5445 50	312 00	5757 50	71292 52	22096 77	99146 79
41 Wentworth	3273 00	75 50	3348 50	33803 16	17093 68	54245 34
42 York	7043 00	146 00	7189 00	73269 87	48267 24	128726 11
43 Districts	12415 76	362 75	12778 51	55447 43	14671 63	82897 57
Total	185544 53	5361 25	190905 78	2019676 07	696897 48	2907479 33
CITIES.						
1 Belleville	1085 00	265 00	1350 00	11575 50	3268 68	16194 18
2 Brantford	1591 00	178 00	1769 00	13739 73	3001 35	18510 08
3 Guelph	1125 00	227 00	1352 00	14169 70	1414 14	16935 84
4 Hamilton	4669 00	878 50	5547 50	56997 96	14153 41	76698 87
5 Kingston	1555 00	513 50	2068 50	29183 92	1605 69	32858 11
6 London	3144 00	489 00	3633 00	37979 37	16250 11	57862 48
7 Ottawa	1997 00	2313 00	4310 00	48889 48	15050 39	68249 87
8 St. Catharines	998 00	332 00	1330 00	14708 07	1646 80	17684 87
9 St. Thomas	1461 00	153 50	1614 50	11525 01	2816 78	15956 29
10 Stratford	1102 00	222 00	1324 00	9850 00	2168 67	13342 67
11 Toronto	12790 00	2140 00	14930 00	231953 05	43008 71	289891 76
Total	31517 00	7711 50	39228 50	480571 79	104384 73	624185 02

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School-houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per Pupil. On Total Attendance.	Average Cost per Pupil. On Average Attendance.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	25581 60	192 56	1044 18	6880 01	33698 35	5528 24	7 92	15 85
2	71293 68	510 79	7721 44	12435 04	91960 95	17515 36	5 64	11 98
3	43898 72	951 79	12252 05	11812 73	68915 29	8999 36	7 06	16 01
4	23998 75	967 48	10956 78	5506 15	41429 16	5930 53	7 19	19 00
5	25456 43	58 95	2520 53	4394 12	32430 03	3769 17	5 93	12 94
6	37957 24	378 91	749 10	6700 23	45785 48	7110 04	6 73	15 41
7	44167 77	378 43	3086 91	11402 66	59035 77	11972 04	7 15	15 31
8	47643 96	1211 61	20167 96	10221 13	79244 66	12906 11	7 97	17 84
9	33434 39	283 19	3400 39	5839 44	42957 41	6956 40	6 50	16 81
10	20312 24	133 80	887 25	3207 92	24541 21	3048 61	4 77	11 60
11	26239 43	71 25	1402 23	5222 29	32935 20	4673 31	5 64	13 07
12	73928 19	784 31	3824 87	14443 47	92980 84	14082 70	5 30	13 00
13	31783 18	319 51	1271 41	6269 28	39643 38	9280 29	6 52	13 01
14	8556 77	56 56	921 89	1697 76	11232 98	1627 19	7 44	23 80
15	27887 04	312 25	1201 09	5644 80	35045 18	4394 69	7 04	14 09
16	53282 08	369 00	2675 91	11924 92	68251 91	10962 43	6 64	14 62
17	78809 22	952 86	3448 57	13262 58	96473 23	12663 78	5 96	12 31
18	48762 86	446 08	6734 33	12216 77	68160 04	18426 12	6 65	16 71
19	62883 15	644 10	8662 71	14161 76	86351 72	14772 47	7 40	15 18
20	33014 14	303 86	7264 52	8620 37	49202 89	7253 31	7 42	15 37
21	33776 30	173 50	2279 72	6650 05	42879 57	7779 34	6 02	13 41
22	29005 10	154 15	1482 11	5956 92	36598 28	4970 77	6 40	15 30
23	28621 21	282 12	4008 88	5983 06	38895 27	13030 39	8 22	17 37
24	81878 41	1642 07	14225 04	20370 77	118116 29	17924 14	8 12	16 48
25	37622 92	96 78	4032 46	7218 01	48970 17	14168 86	6 25	14 85
26	40641 95	239 78	6245 96	9526 02	56653 71	10244 66	6 86	14 07
27	48331 84	681 59	9998 69	13536 68	72548 80	10447 97	7 32	15 33
28	49082 91	481 93	1905 40	10042 46	61512 70	17394 68	6 90	12 53
29	30129 15	254 53	584 58	7145 55	38115 81	7444 66	6 70	15 61
30	45302 63	534 39	10965 27	9920 27	66722 56	11462 07	7 43	11 66
31	27596 95	111 10	2076 22	4947 49	34731 76	5435 32	6 07	13 67
32	36558 08	372 10	3694 65	6720 83	47345 66	4376 64	4 65	11 17
33	27061 86	177 78	2292 93	3969 79	33502 36	5575 91	8 10	16 65
34	39482 23	241 11	7854 00	7197 84	54775 18	8524 26	5 80	13 77
35	80661 98	986 80	17538 46	19848 85	119036 09	17430 18	6 76	15 66
36	20319 52	61 92	1261 77	2963 95	24607 16	3027 39	5 06	11 91
37	41805 39	994 49	3250 89	10022 24	56073 01	10732 19	5 70	13 21
38	47846 57	597 93	10271 12	9871 42	68587 04	18622 20	8 21	15 50
39	30137 56	320 84	769 79	6074 26	37302 45	14752 19	6 46	14 88
40	59196 29	1182 94	9761 40	14757 89	84898 52	14248 27	6 76	14 48
41	32650 11	225 60	2365 92	9342 60	44584 23	9661 11	7 08	15 12
42	69028 12	1011 42	25153 39	16884 42	112077 35	16648 76	8 05	17 61
43	48507 42	753 92	9651 82	11103 65	70016 81	12880 76	7 60	20 42
	1804135 34	20906 08	251864 59	391918 45	2468824 46	438654 87	6 69	14 80
1	10682 98	.....	515 60	4496 11	15694 69	499 49	7 16	12 40
2	10977 63	1394 08	1927 58	3927 12	18226 41	283 67	7 30	12 12
3	10131 75	41 25	1291 80	4042 25	15507 05	1428 79	7 11	11 26
4	43604 13	5815 96	12153 94	15022 96	76596 99	101 88	8 81	12 85
5	15844 72	333 33	8072 55	8112 00	32362 60	495 51	9 36	14 98
6	26941 63	106 60	1083 33	11548 56	39680 12	18182 36	6 48	11 11
7	28149 89	681 00	9837 13	16723 40	55391 42	12858 45	8 52	15 33
8	11772 56	.....	.....	3366 86	15139 42	2545 45	7 24	12 16
9	10458 29	94 75	260 00	3017 33	13830 37	2125 92	5 70	8 56
10	8457 20	.....	.....	4206 47	12663 67	679 00	6 63	11 10
11	142379 54	954 41	71917 43	62722 02	277973 40	11918 36	11 58	18 20
	319400 32	9421 38	107059 36	137185 08	573066 14	51118 88	9 23	14 72

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.					
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).			Municipal School Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.			
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Almonte	290 00	85 50	375 50	5989 07	5030 43	11395 00
2 Amherstburg	156 00	170 00	326 00	4625 10	2079 80	7030 90
3 Barrie	638 00	107 00	745 00	6136 00	681 40	7562 40
4 Berlin	700 00	96 00	796 00	11576 62	2047 59	14420 21
5 Blenheim	194 00	.....	194 00	3017 18	891 20	4102 38
6 Bothwell	132 00	.....	132 00	832 00	2568 78	3532 78
7 Bowmanville	478 00	.....	478 00	4547 00	738 97	5763 97
8 Brampton	585 00	.....	585 00	3150 00	1030 21	4765 21
9 Brockville	868 00	239 50	1107 50	9655 81	765 07	11528 38
10 Chatham	1062 00	177 50	1239 50	14909 08	10743 77	26892 35
11 Clinton	503 00	.....	503 00	3350 00	268 74	4121 74
12 Cobourg	647 00	176 50	823 50	4700 00	1244 87	6768 37
13 Collingwood	718 00	.....	718 00	5102 00	453 52	6273 52
14 Cornwall	487 00	368 50	855 50	6451 63	883 86	8190 99
15 Dresden	243 00	.....	243 00	3000 00	2974 35	6217 35
16 Dundas	342 00	155 00	497 00	7212 50	1581 76	9291 26
17 Durham	289 00	.....	289 00	1400 00	124 09	1813 09
18 Galt	913 00	35 00	948 00	8419 35	5856 98	15224 33
19 Goderich	626 00	62 50	688 50	4900 00	336 00	5924 50
20 Harriston	252 00	.....	252 00	2148 00	102 00	2502 00
21 Ingersoll	647 00	65 50	712 50	6561 76	826 39	8100 65
22 Kincardine	515 00	.....	515 00	3027 50	987 26	4529 76
23 Lindsay	585 00	264 50	849 50	9517 30	590 65	10957 45
24 Listowel	359 00	.....	359 00	3033 19	41 56	3433 75
25 Meaford	254 00	.....	254 00	.....	2723 13	2977 13
26 Milton	319 00	.....	319 00	2357 00	461 84	3137 84
27 Mitchell	462 00	.....	462 00	3288 00	305 60	4055 60
28 Mount Forest	428 00	.....	428 00	2528 00	769 43	3725 43
29 Napanee	593 00	.....	593 00	4240 50	146 93	4980 43
30 Newmarket	381 00	23 00	404 00	2575 00	2230 94	5209 94
31 Niagara	185 00	.....	185 00	1305 00	381 35	1871 35
32 Niagara Falls	255 00	150 00	405 00	3800 00	9100 17	13305 17
33 Oakville	190 00	33 00	223 00	1981 08	135 43	2339 51
34 Orangeville	565 00	.....	565 00	3748 02	886 45	5199 47
35 Orillia	410 00	95 00	505 00	7659 24	290 25	8454 49
36 Oshawa	497 00	78 50	575 50	6503 47	291 81	7370 78
37 Owen Sound	632 00	35 50	667 50	10673 78	342 50	11683 78
38 Palmerston	226 00	.....	226 00	2000 00	192 92	2418 92
39 Parkdale	394 00	.....	394 00	7840 84	520 00	8754 84
40 Paris	376 00	65 50	441 50	3909 00	4012 00	8362 50
41 Parkhill	173 00	35 00	208 00	2705 85	528 93	3442 78
42 Pembroke	239 00	177 50	416 50	5497 90	2125 74	8040 14
43 Penetanguishene	231 00	.....	231 00	940 85	283 50	1455 35
44 Perth	540 00	99 50	639 50	3420 05	2774 23	6833 78
45 Peterborough	662 00	387 00	1049 00	10158 91	1685 75	12893 66
46 Petrolea	384 00	.....	384 00	8000 00	163 44	8547 44
47 Picton	465 00	50 50	515 50	4282 32	586 21	5384 03
48 Port Arthur	503 00	286 00	789 00	4075 84	1835 69	6700 53
49 Port Hope	873 00	.....	873 00	6149 61	436 17	7458 78
50 Prescott	390 00	136 50	526 50	2849 43	2709 15	6085 08
51 Rat Portage	121 00	24 00	145 00	1695 81	91 38	1932 19
52 Ridgetown	200 00	.....	200 00	2534 16	297 19	3031 35
53 Sandwich	152 00	.....	152 00	153 00	1492 40	1797 40
54 Sarnia	791 00	96 50	887 50	6043 95	728 50	7659 95
55 Seaforth	338 00	.....	338 00	2550 00	652 84	3540 84
56 Simcoe	499 00	.....	499 00	3958 49	.....	4457 49
57 Smith's Falls	297 00	.....	297 00	2454 69	283 42	3035 11
58 St. Mary's	401 00	52 00	453 00	3995 30	742 84	5191 14
59 Strathroy	632 00	.....	632 00	8900 00	513 29	10045 29

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School-houses.	For Rents and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1	3349 14	38 90	4558 10	2012 89	9959 03	1435 97	12 64	23 57
2	2949 00	46 63	1820 20	1902 27	6718 10	312 80	9 81	16 67
3	5661 47	15 85	206 00	1451 05	7334 37	228 03	5 64	10 05
4	5520 70	32 24	6299 04	2095 39	13947 37	472 84	12 55	23 52
5	1665 00	24 00	.....	1122 40	2811 40	1290 98	7 38	15 53
6	1100 00	.....	1962 75	465 18	3527 93	4 85	14 70	25 56
7	3800 75	.....	.....	779 71	4580 46	1183 51	5 49	8 40
8	3478 33	.....	.....	768 94	4247 27	517 94	4 97	7 96
9	8003 40	.....	236 25	2833 41	11073 06	455 32	6 40	9 89
10	12290 35	.....	125 66	7414 38	19830 39	7061 96	9 24	15 77
11	3105 00	46 35	.....	723 32	3874 67	247 07	5 76	9 54
12	4701 33	.....	.....	1336 95	6038 28	730 09	6 25	9 93
13	4160 16	.....	235 00	1559 98	5955 14	318 38	4 84	8 97
14	4543 58	13 50	.....	3026 59	7583 67	607 32	5 15	9 51
15	2408 40	6 00	.....	870 30	3284 70	2932 65	5 74	10 60
16	3936 48	.....	1647 31	1225 50	6809 29	2481 97	7 54	12 77
17	1424 76	25 67	.....	362 66	1813 09	.....	5 78	10 73
18	6799 61	.....	394 25	6749 13	13942 99	1281 34	9 38	14 71
19	4210 76	.....	.....	1365 78	5576 54	347 96	5 44	8 29
20	1950 00	.....	.....	523 41	2473 41	28 59	4 61	8 18
21	5098 88	73 00	575 00	1550 69	7297 57	803 08	7 52	12 16
22	3123 25	.....	.....	1259 03	4382 28	147 48	5 08	9 83
23	6520 18	181 49	369 54	3432 32	10503 53	453 92	7 43	12 58
24	2603 40	12 60	.....	804 59	3420 59	13 16	5 19	9 12
25	2368 75	.....	.....	547 63	2916 38	60 75	4 90	9 06
26	2150 20	25 00	.....	315 64	2490 84	647 00	6 49	10 46
27	3055 00	6 00	.....	899 64	3960 64	94 96	7 16	10 56
28	2640 00	.....	.....	861 81	3501 81	223 62	5 44	9 00
29	3696 52	.....	.....	1281 21	4977 73	2 70	5 90	9 61
30	2556 55	28 61	14 00	694 05	3293 21	1916 73	6 37	11 35
31	1150 00	.....	.....	316 45	1466 45	404 90	5 77	9 52
32	2941 65	65 00	6792 55	1026 29	10825 49	2479 68	17 66	28 41
33	1802 38	.....	114 63	422 50	2339 51	.....	5 82	8 83
34	3957 19	.....	.....	1242 28	5199 47	.....	6 80	12 38
35	3981 75	.....	3422 07	933 53	8337 35	117 14	7 72	12 71
36	4786 95	14 42	.....	2202 12	7003 49	367 29	7 01	10 04
37	5612 00	95 85	4026 47	1149 35	10883 67	800 11	8 76	14 81
38	1769 61	.....	.....	628 03	2397 64	21 28	4 83	9 66
39	5519 08	793 26	25 00	1577 67	7915 01	839 83	8 12	14 66
40	3626 29	116 80	.....	1649 48	5392 57	2969 93	7 24	11 85
41	2250 00	30 00	100 00	648 67	3028 67	414 11	6 58	11 21
42	4290 09	36 34	721 81	2298 66	7346 90	693 24	7 92	12 91
43	742 80	14 22	.....	510 49	1267 51	187 84	4 56	9 25
44	3359 10	5 00	133 72	2820 84	6318 66	515 12	8 85	14 32
45	9554 00	73 72	557 18	2607 48	12792 38	101 28	6 11	10 32
46	3680 08	.....	2782 79	1281 16	7744 03	803 41	7 44	12 43
47	3704 56	18 75	100 00	1012 62	4835 93	548 10	8 23	13 29
48	4033 05	121 19	1244 33	1166 96	6565 53	135 00	9 80	17 94
49	6239 57	.....	.....	1219 21	7458 78	.....	6 96	10 87
50	3248 69	.....	1586 25	991 59	5826 53	258 55	9 53	15 17
51	1145 89	.....	396 47	389 83	1932 19	.....	.....	.....
52	2205 00	13 90	.....	646 34	2865 24	166 11	5 32	9 61
53	1386 06	.....	.....	345 47	1731 53	65 87	7 46	14 42
54	5496 37	10 95	.....	1860 57	7367 89	292 06	5 45	9 58
55	2639 00	19 75	.....	552 93	3211 68	329 16	4 83	7 63
56	2645 75	.....	1189 84	471 90	4307 49	150 00	7 48	11 80
57	2355 00	.....	.....	617 18	2972 18	62 93	5 24	8 64
58	2974 95	110 42	207 50	1123 78	4416 65	774 49	4 61	10 18
59	4578 24	.....	4015 90	393 37	8987 51	1057 78	11 29	18 26

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.					
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).			Municipal School Grants and Assessments.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.			
	$ c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
60 Thorold	256 00	96 50	352 50	3990 93	1144 63	5488 06
61 Tilsonburg	268 00	.....	268 00	2525 54	7639 56	10433 10
62 Trenton	386 00	180 50	566 50	5250 94	512 30	6329 74
63 Uxbridge	267 00	.....	267 00	3280 00	599 41	4146 41
64 Walkerton	526 00	.....	526 00	3269 50	2070 39	5865 89
65 Waterloo	329 00	.....	329 00	3500 05	324 57	4153 62
66 Welland	436 00	.....	436 00	2500 00	622 27	3558 27
67 Whitby	487 00	48 50	535 50	4915 98	281 18	5732 66
68 Windsor	1128 00	.....	1128 00	9034 18	770 80	10932 98
69 Wingham	263 00	....	263 00	2916 34	66 91	3246 25
70 Woodstock	991 00	.....	991 00	6909 00	2309 71	10209 71
Total	31624 00	4153 50	35777 50	326128 64	99912 40	461818 54
TOTALS.						
1 Total Counties, etc.	185544 53	5361 25	190905 78	2019676 07	696897 48	2907479 33
2 " Cities	31517 00	7711 50	39228 50	480571 79	104384 73	624185 02
3 " Towns	31624 00	4153 50	35777 50	326128 64	99912 40	461818 54
4 Grand Total, 1886	248685 53	17226 25	265911 78	2826376 50	901194 61	3993482 89
5 " " 1885	248735 01	15683 80	264418 81	2680121 18	868526 59	3813066 58
6 Increase	.....	1542 45	1492 97	146255 32	32668 02	180416 31
7 Decrease	49 48	.....	....	....	.....	....
Percentage of Total	6.23	.43	6.66	70.77	22.57	....

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School-houses.	For Rents and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
60	3184 00	27 30	20 65	712 10	3944 05	1544 01	5 60	9 48
61	2093 46	62 38	7278 96	327 05	9761 85	671 25	20 38	36 42
62	3876 64	.....	851 55	1034 60	5762 79	566 95	5 54	11 81
63	2449 40	20 00	680 00	995 80	4145 20	1 21	8 34	14 65
64	2883 25	14 74	623 30	1293 07	4814 36	1051 53	7 24	12 09
65	3120 00	102 03	.....	647 28	3869 31	284 31	6 91	10 51
66	2185 00	.....	.....	1175 54	3360 54	197 73	10 73	19 21
67	4429 83	20 25	.....	1075 42	5534 50	198 16	7 83	12 90
68	7910 51	.....	.....	2870 07	10780 58	152 40	8 05	12 21
69	2275 00	.....	.....	897 46	3172 46	73 79	5 80	10 29
70	6974 86	.....	.....	2823 99	9798 85	410 86	7 00	10 86
	261928 00	2371 11	55314 07	96194 98	415808 16	46010 38	7 34	12 42
1	1804135 34	20906 08	251864 59	391918 45	2468824 46	438654 87	6 69	14 80
2	319400 32	9421 38	107059 36	137185 08	573066 14	51118 88	9 23	14 72
3	261928 00	2371 11	55314 07	96194 98	415808 16	46010 38	7 34	12 42
4	2385463 66	32698 57	414238 02	625298 51	3457698 76	535784 13	7 09	14 46
5	2327049 58	20231 47	373404 57	592014 56	3312700 18	500366 40	7 01	14 66
6	58414 08	12467 10	40833 45	33283 95	144998 58	35417 73	0 08	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 20
	68.99	.94	11.99	18.08	.....	.....	.....	.....

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	Number of Schools.	RECEIPTS.				EXPEN		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount received from School Rate on Supporters.	Amount subscribed, and from other sources.	Total Amount Received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Amount paid for Sites and Building School-Houses.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Bruce	3	127 00	718 79	1056 88	1902 67	817 12	13 70	611 64
2 Carleton	8	430 00	2408 11	259 38	3097 49	1933 00	21 05	12 00
3 Essex	5	188 00	2114 07	1347 12	3649 19	2060 17	10 00	461 22
4 Frontenac	5	128 00	1199 33	404 95	1732 28	1153 25	26 10	20 23
5 Glengarry	5	211 00	1041 09	658 23	1910 32	1257 50	.....	.....
6 Grenville	1	49 00	120 00	49 89	218 89	120 00	35	34 65
7 Grey	9	358 50	2254 25	483 12	3095 87	2194 13	39 00	45 75
8 Huron	4	229 00	1476 85	205 92	1911 77	1325 00	26 35	179 20
9 Kent	6	239 50	2918 45	466 26	3624 21	2175 00	.....	750 94
10 Lambton	2	102 50	590 99	48 64	742 13	555 00	6 50	6 00
11 Lanark	1	46 50	151 00	.....	197 50	145 00	.....	1 00
12 Leeds	3	102 00	317 71	345 13	764 84	311 00	.....	7 20
13 Lennox & Addington	2	66 50	235 65	157 57	459 72	351 25	6 12	.....
14 Lincoln	2	88 50	929 00	348 32	1365 82	848 00	6 50	.....
15 Middlesex	4	117 50	1757 11	585 37	2459 98	1100 50	72 62	971 00
16 Norfolk	1	10 50	551 92	64 87	627 29	275 00	.....	.....
17 Northumberland	5	101 00	1533 98	295 12	1930 10	1221 00	3 48	168 75
18 Ontario	1	64 00	400 78	247 23	712 01	400 00	.....	.....
19 Peel	1	17 50	148 00	140 90	306 40	260 00	.....	.....
20 Perth	4	70 50	1022 01	319 94	1412 45	921 10	27 70	75 00
21 Peterborough	2	79 00	485 52	129 22	693 74	485 00	4 50	41 97
22 Prescott and Russell	15	731 50	2861 11	1384 59	4977 20	2386 16	50 92	1016 44
23 Renfrew	4	312 50	2481 12	516 80	3310 42	2052 76	63 34	430 00
24 Simcoe	3	117 00	1162 46	388 62	1668 08	879 00	.....	2 19
25 Stormont	4	188 50	1457 90	227 43	1873 83	1179 83	11 13	23 68
26 Waterloo	6	251 00	3306 92	1147 53	4705 45	2365 00	42 00	1512 61
27 Welland	1	38 50	407 95	100 32	546 77	328 12	110 00	.....
28 Wellington	7	312 00	2631 06	285 31	3228 37	2152 00	14 75	326 60
29 Wentworth	1	75 50	130 00	103 78	309 28	240 00	.....	2 34
30 York	2	146 00	167 35	281 42	594 77	425 00	.....	9 76
31 Districts	3	362 75	1565 56	247 35	2175 66	1152 77	132 35	492 39
Total	120	5361 25	38546 04	12297 21	56204 50	33008 66	688 46	7202 56
CITIES.								
1 Belleville	5	265 00	1528 72	1967 48	3761 20	1840 00	.....	515 60
2 Brantford	1	178 00	979 73	491 99	1649 72	1100 00	.....	150 00
3 Guelph	3	227 00	2630 00	1183 44	4040 44	1700 00	41 25	1291 80
4 Hamilton	6	878 50	6750 00	1700 56	9329 06	3158 32	100 00	5807 47
5 Kingston	4	513 50	3242 99	897 58	4654 07	2590 00	.....	29 40
6 London	4	489 00	3068 37	149 32	3706 69	1960 50	35 60	510 00
7 Ottawa	13	2313 00	15689 48	2655 55	20658 03	12431 05	356 00	430 00
8 Stratford	2	222 00	1148 00	749 00	2119 00	1395 00	.....	.....
9 St. Catharines	5	332 00	2467 00	989 73	3788 73	1900 00	.....	.....
10 St. Thomas	1	153 50	903 50	63 62	1120 62	800 00	19 00	.....
11 Toronto	13	2140 00	19769 05	10747 63	32656 68	12705 66	.....	14579 44
Total	57	7711 50	58176 84	21595 90	87484 24	41580 53	551 85	23313 71

Separate Schools of Ontario.

	DITURE.			AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.		PUPILS.				
	Amount paid for other purposes.	Total Amount Expended.	Balances.	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					
1	269 67	1712 13	190 54	6 34	11 26	270	149	121	152	56
2	861 18	2827 23	270 26	4 18	8 03	676	280	396	352	52
3	1020 05	3551 44	97 75	9 37	17 67	379	201	178	201	53
4	300 26	1499 84	232 44	5 38	12 38	279	143	136	121	44
5	232 74	1490 24	420 08	2 78	6 42	537	262	275	232	43
6	20 30	175 30	43 59	4 49	16 00	39	17	22	11	29
7	615 46	2894 34	201 53	6 25	15 64	463	248	215	185	40
8	235 37	1765 92	145 85	8 29	15 62	213	109	104	113	53
9	415 81	3341 75	282 46	6 17	16 54	541	258	283	202	37
10	121 91	689 41	52 72	5 26	14 07	131	68	63	49	38
11	51 50	197 50	.....	8 57	18 00	23	11	12	11	49
12	102 07	420 27	344 57	4 20	10 25	100	50	50	41	41
13	89 32	446 69	13 03	7 43	13 51	60	31	29	33	55
14	272 38	1126 88	238 94	5 49	13 09	205	123	82	86	42
15	171 71	2315 83	144 15	11 75	24 90	197	108	89	93	47
16	250 95	525 95	101 34	8 34	22 87	63	41	22	23	37
17	318 58	1711 81	218 29	8 31	18 81	206	111	95	91	44
18	260 47	660 47	51 54	5 90	11 78	112	63	49	56	50
19	37 00	297 00	9 40	6 00	11 00	50	24	26	27	52
20	149 55	1173 35	239 10	5 56	12 47	211	105	106	94	45
21	124 49	655 96	37 78	8 20	16 83	80	41	39	39	49
22	1095 82	4549 34	427 86	5 17	9 61	879	449	430	473	54
23	396 48	2942 58	367 84	4 26	8 55	690	345	345	344	50
24	744 57	1625 76	42 32	7 00	13 33	233	130	103	122	52
25	202 73	1417 37	456 46	3 93	8 69	361	175	186	163	45
26	444 28	4303 89	401 56	7 15	14 25	602	323	279	302	50
27	49 18	487 30	59 47	5 13	9 74	95	40	55	50	53
28	520 35	3013 70	214 67	5 19	10 36	580	286	294	291	50
29	64 99	307 33	1 95	10 23	20 47	30	15	15	15	50
30	96 10	530 86	63 91	3 61	7 81	147	82	65	68	46
31	102 26	1879 77	295 89	5 00	13 24	377	199	178	142	38
	9637 53	50537 21	5667 29	5 73	12 08	8829	4487	4342	4182	47
1	1328 10	3683 70	77 50	9 54	16 38	386	197	189	225	58
2	358 59	1608 59	41 13	5 32	10 94	302	142	160	147	49
3	426 51	3459 56	580 88	9 50	13 78	364	194	170	251	69
4	204 43	9270 22	58 84	6 40	10 36	1444	707	737	895	62
5	1546 23	4165 63	488 44	4 26	7 14	978	489	489	584	60
6	1157 59	3663 69	43 00	4 52	7 53	810	412	398	487	60
7	6904 20	20121 25	536 78	5 44	10 31	3701	1920	1781	1952	53
8	101 00	1496 00	623 00	4 79	7 91	312	174	138	189	61
9	635 09	2535 09	1253 64	4 94	9 02	513	319	194	281	55
10	242 07	1061 07	59 55	3 77	7 32	282	130	152	145	51
11	4734 82	32019 92	636 76	8 44	14 44	3792	1900	1892	2216	59
	17638 63	83084 72	4399 52	6 45	11 27	12884	6584	6300	7372	57

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	TEACHERS.					NUMBER IN THE					
	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Average Salary—Male.	Average Salary—Female.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.
				$	$						
1 Bruce	4	....	4	.....	212	270	234	270	249	161	167
2 Carleton	10	....	10	.....	185	676	376	523	504	382	219
3 Essex	6	2	4	313	313	379	353	330	369	165	151
4 Frontenac	5	....	5	.....	225	279	265	255	270	202	168
5 Glengarry	5	2	3	350	180	537	438	450	444	110	212
6 Grenville	1	....	1	.....	180	39	31	33	37	4	4
7 Grey	9	1	8	400	223	463	394	350	406	258	241
8 Huron	4	1	3	350	325	213	211	212	194	143	121
9 Kent	7	2	5	413	323	541	453	434	517	273	346
10 Lambton	2	....	2	.....	277	131	131	131	131	50	106
11 Lanark	1	....	1	.....	160	23	16	12	16	1	6
12 Leeds	4	....	4	.....	174	100	61	94	87	86	67
13 Lennox & Addington	2	....	2	.....	198	60	54	60	60	57	23
14 Lincoln	2	2	....	424	.....	205	149	173	185	34	109
15 Middlesex	4	1	3	375	260	197	172	188	186	156	118
16 Norfolk	1	....	1	.....	275	63	63	63	51	63	39
17 Northumberland	6	2	4	187	213	206	189	186	200	53	159
18 Ontario	1	1	....	400	.....	112	112	112	112	48	71
19 Peel	1	....	1	.....	260	50	50	45	45	15	40
20 Perth	4	....	4	.....	273	211	180	183	178	100	93
21 Peterborough	2	1	1	285	200	80	42	69	69	25	58
22 Prescott and Russell	16	2	14	290	167	879	478	569	585	121	201
23 Renfrew	8	2	6	375	222	690	555	544	563	421	320
24 Simcoe	3	2	1	438	170	233	154	174	167	168	92
25 Stormont	6	1	5	275	205	361	274	343	332	196	252
26 Waterloo	9	2	7	340	234	602	462	542	491	218	276
27 Welland	1	....	1	.....	300	95	90	90	95	6	59
28 Wellington	9	....	9	.....	240	580	535	555	546	270	391
29 Wentworth	1	....	1	.....	240	30	30	30	30	11	13
30 York	2	....	2	.....	213	147	106	117	123	28	69
31 Districts	6	1	5	500	186	377	235	238	254	84	99
Total	142	25	117	354	222	8829	6893	7375	7496	3909	4290
CITIES.											
1 Belleville	5	1	4	460	208	386	386	386	386	347	210
2 Brantford	4	1	3	500	200	302	302	302	302	302	160
3 Guelph	7	1	6	500	200	364	364	344	364	324	280
4 Hamilton	28	1	27	800	100	1444	1444	1444	1444	1444	1220
5 Kingston	16	6	10	240	115	978	901	866	913	919	756
6 London	12	1	11	700	115	810	810	810	810	670	370
7 Ottawa	55	19	36	256	184	3701	2487	2337	3163	2956	2655
8 Stratford	5	1	4	500	160	312	261	312	312	267	217
9 St. Catharines	9	3	6	334	150	513	513	449	513	320	366
10 St. Thomas	4	....	4	.....	200	282	282	282	282	282	282
11 Toronto	60	19	41	250	200	3792	3792	3792	3792	3012	2657
Total	205	53	152	291	164	12884	11542	11324	12281	10843	9173

Separate Schools of Ontario.

	DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.													MAPS AND PRIZES.		
	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (Girls).	Drill (with Calisthenics).	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Euclid.	Elementary Physics.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	No. of Schools giving Prizes.
1	5	96	12	34	155	.....	100	170	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	2
2	.....	198	16	42	360	.....	100	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	28	7	2
3	95	141	19	37	109	141	43	88	11	1	1	1	.....	39	5	4
4	142	127	35	50	94	.....	.....	80	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	30	5	2
5	160	205	27	4	353	.....	12	.....	20	.....	22	.....	.....	23	4	.....
6	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....
7	166	176	34	70	242	58	35	111	.....	1	23	1	1	50	8	2
8	.....	121	29	57	108	49	.....	70	1	18	18	18	.....	30	4	1
9	231	288	72	26	191	130	8	172	36	3	14	3	3	39	6	.....
10	.....	94	30	30	14	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	3	.....	6	2	1
11	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	12	64	15	29	37	.....	.....	72	2	1	8	.....	.....	17	2	1
13	3	22	12	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	12	2	1
14	.....	109	41	25	78	113	.....	113	20	1	15	1	.....	16	2	.....
15	53	126	45	61	64	52	.....	73	3	6	2	6	1	30	4	.....
16	.....	39	12	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1
17	.....	124	44	37	51	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	28	5	.....
18	.....	48	22	22	71	.....	.....	.....	22	4	22	4	.....	8	1	.....
19	.....	30	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
20	46	80	33	29	106	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	29	4	1
21	.....	45	8	4	.....	.....	.....	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	1
22	.....	253	7	53	194	.....	.....	.....	12	2	2	.....	24	35	8	7
23	.....	318	87	72	161	.....	60	103	20	14	.....	.....	.....	22	4	2
24	.....	87	11	15	106	.....	9	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	13	3	2
25	129	104	15	18	169	24	62	84	21	7	2	4	.....	26	4	3
26	419	257	4	96	269	.....	170	162	4	.....	4	.....	.....	39	6	4
27	95	59	27	27	12	.....	.....	.....	3	4	25	2	.....	7	1	.....
28	232	376	132	107	271	226	.....	224	.....	2	24	2	.....	51	7	2
29	30	13	6	13	7	.....	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1
30	60	69	5	16	69	.....	25	84	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	1
31	.....	81	10	51	84	41	99	66	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	3	2
	1880	3760	814	1039	3430	834	727	1842	248	85	190	55	29	678	108	43
1	280	210	44	62	305	228	80	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5	5
2	158	160	85	160	216	44	42	228	8	.....	10	.....	.....	21	1	1
3	364	268	77	111	222	210	128	217	13	19	19	4	.....	25	3	.....
4	1444	1220	740	740	865	95	737	1444	150	96	120	96	10	71	6	6
5	972	641	154	309	942	880	357	489	58	58	58	58	58	83	4	4
6	810	370	290	290	670	810	141	810	75	38	38	20	.....	30	4	4
7	2946	2647	1365	1365	2670	831	1408	1520	250	87	351	.....	.....	100	13	13
8	242	217	32	58	202	.....	81	312	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	.....
9	513	320	145	182	358	320	113	513	91	.....	41	.....	.....	33	5	5
10	282	282	45	45	183	.....	152	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	3792	2999	741	1262	2899	3792	1207	3792	372	126	464	126	62	256	13	13
	11803	9334	3718	4584	9532	7210	4446	9695	1020	424	1101	304	130	660	56	51

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOWNS.	Number of Schools	RECEIPTS.				EXPEN		
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount received from School Rate or Supporters.	Amount subscribed, and from other sources.	Total Amount Received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Amount paid for Sites and building School-houses.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Almonte	1	85 50	1303 47	629 16	2018 13	641 62	3 00	130 50
2 Amherstburg	2	170 00	1907 80	973 80	3051 60	1025 00	46 63	337 00
3 Barrie	1	107 00	906 30	278 90	1292 20	875 00	15 85	206 00
4 Berlin	2	96 00	1329 91	1842 59	3268 50	600 00	32 24	1289 13
5 Brockville	3	239 50	1655 81	750 07	2645 38	1620 00	.... ..	236 25
6 Chatham	1	177 50	2099 08	425 58	2702 16	2001 35	.....	125 66
7 Cobourg	1	176 50	800 00	.....	976 50	800 00	.....	.....
8 Cornwall	3	368 50	2901 36	322 24	3592 10	1900 00	.....	.....
9 Dundas	2	155 00	1020 00	52 46	1227 46	900 00	.....	24 00
10 Galt	1	35 00	369 35	108 95	513 30	325 00	.....	100 00
11 Goderich	1	62 50	400 00	46 00	508 50	400 00	.....	.....
12 Ingersoll	1	65 50	752 55	195 77	1013 82	550 00	.....	175 00
13 Lindsay	2	264 50	1994 11	354 17	2612 78	1901 50	34 75	.....
14 Newmarket	1	23 00	275 00	183 34	481 34	262 50	.....	14 00
15 Niagara Falls	1	150 00	500 00	399 30	1049 30	675 00	25 00	.....
16 Oakville	1	33 00	228 18	42 20	303 38	292 38	.....	.....
17 Orillia	1	95 00	894 24	70 35	1059 59	600 00	.. .	223 38
18 Oshawa	1	78 50	540 47	104 05	723 02	433 33	2 17	.....
19 Owen Sound	1	35 50	553 16	12 65	601 31	315 00	.....	.....
20 Paris	1	65 50	406 03	609 42	1080 95	400 00	116 80	... ...
21 Parkhill	1	35 00	430 85	.....	465 85	375 00	12 00	.....
22 Pembroke	1	177 50	2765 20	1217 34	4160 04	1790 00	36 34	721 81
23 Perth	3	99 50	650 00	40 00	789 50	650 00	5 00	12 00
24 Peterborough	3	387 00	2961 91	140 02	3488 93	2414 00	73 72	557 78
25 Picton	1	50 50	532 32	100 00	682 82	500 00	.....	.....
26 Port Arthur	1	286 00	125 00	679 31	1090 31	774 14	45 42	.....
27 Prescott	1	136 50	716 43	1897 72	2750 65	1023 75	.....	1581 25
28 Rat Portage	1	24 00	550 00	7 50	581 50	454 50	.....	....
29 Sarnia	2	96 50	738 95	205 60	1041 05	912 00	.....	.....
30 St. Mary's	1	52 00	404 78	41 71	498 49	350 00	.....	6 00
31 Thorold	2	96 50	520 07	627 63	1244 20	1000 00	.....	20 65
32 Trenton	1	180 50	1750 94	68 40	1999 84	1071 64	.....	52 30
33 Whitby	1	48 50	505 08	151 18	704 76	250 00	29 25	.....
Total	47	4153 50	33488 35	12577 41	50219 26	28082 71	478 17	5812 71
TOTALS.								
1 Counties, etc	120	5361 25	38546 04	12297 21	56204 50	33008 66	688 46	7202 56
2 Cities	57	7711 50	58176 84	21595 90	87484 24	41580 53	551 85	23313 71
3 Towns	47	4153 50	33488 35	12577 41	50219 26	28082 71	478 17	5812 71
4 Grand Total, 1886	224	17226 25	130211 23	46470 52	193908 00	102671 90	1718 48	36328 98
5 do 1885	218	15683 80	119611 63	82801 38	218096 81	100353 01	2216 55	60691 99
6 Increase	6	1542 45	10599 60	.....	.....	2318 89	.....	.....
7 Decrease	.....	.....	.....	36330 86	24188 81	.....	498 07	24363 01

Separate Schools of Ontario.

	DITURE.			Average Cost Per Pupil.		PUPILS.				
	Amount paid for other purposes.	Total Amount Expended.	Balances.	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average to Total Attendance.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					
1	1087 81	1862 93	155 20	10 34	20 88	180	89	91	90	50
2	1577 74	2986 37	65 23	9 05	14 78	330	170	160	202	61
3	117 32	1214 17	78 03	6 38	10 74	190	105	85	113	60
4	874 29	2795 66	472 84	13 18	28 52	212	92	120	98	47
5	729 67	2585 92	59 46	6 72	10 47	385	176	209	247	64
6	405 38	2532 39	169 77	8 14	14 06	311	170	141	180	58
7	109 00	909 00	67 50	4 00	5 79	225	102	123	157	71
8	1351 18	3251 18	340 92	3 74	7 47	869	491	378	435	50
9	109 15	1033 15	194 31	3 89	6 26	266	139	127	165	62
10	59 45	484 45	28 85	4 48	7 11	108	47	61	68	63
11	105 50	505 50	3 00	3 24	5 74	155	79	76	88	57
12	97 89	822 89	190 93	7 84	12 27	105	49	56	67	64
13	597 71	2533 96	78 82	4 91	8 25	516	229	287	307	60
14	92 56	369 06	112 28	3 77	7 70	98	52	46	48	49
15	169 00	869 00	180 30	5 87	9 34	148	63	85	93	63
16	11 00	303 38	.....	4 66	7 60	65	30	35	40	62
17	119 07	942 45	117 14	5 01	7 24	188	94	94	130	69
18	267 01	702 51	20 51	5 12	7 23	137	62	75	97	71
19	115 72	430 72	170 59	4 43	8 62	97	43	54	50	52
20	134 55	651 35	429 60	7 40	9 43	88	51	37	69	78
21	53 35	440 35	25 50	5 57	10 23	79	41	38	43	54
22	1606 14	4154 29	5 75	9 79	16 89	424	250	174	246	58
23	72 00	739 00	50 50	5 24	8 40	141	70	71	88	62
24	342 15	3387 65	101 28	5 12	8 06	661	342	319	420	64
25	182 82	682 82	.....	8 52	12 90	80	42	38	53	63
26	102 15	921 71	168 60	4 66	7 20	198	90	108	128	65
27	89 14	2694 14	56 51	13 14	21 05	205	114	91	128	62
28	118 88	573 38	8 12	8 55	14 33	67	28	39	40	60
29	66 00	978 00	63 05	4 18	9 00	234	125	109	109	47
30	30 93	386 93	111 56	4 40	8 05	88	40	48	48	55
31	223 55	1244 20	.....	5 50	8 76	226	113	113	142	63
32	489 32	1613 26	386 58	4 75	8 53	340	162	178	189	56
33	227 35	506 60	198 16	7 23	18 74	70	39	31	27	38
	11734 78	46108 37	4110 89	6 16	10 47	7486	3789	3697	4405	56
1	9637 53	50537 21	5667 29	5 73	12 08	8829	4487	4342	4182	47
2	17638 63	83084 72	4399 52	6 45	11 27	12884	6584	6300	7372	57
3	11734 78	46108 37	4110 89	6 16	10 47	7486	3789	3697	4405	59
4	39010 94	179730 30	14177 70	6 15	11 27	29199	14860	14339	15959	55
5	41269 22	204530 77	13566 04	7 41	13 41	27590	13956	13634	15248	55
6	.....	.....	611 66	.....	.....	1609	904	705	711	.....
7	2258 28	24800 47	.....	1 26	2 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VI.—TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOWNS.	TEACHERS.					NUMBER IN THE					
	Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Average Salary—Male.	Average Salary—Female.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.
				$	$						
1 Almonte	2	1	1	425	200	180	180	180	180	180	108
2 Amherstburg	6	1	5	500	170	330	288	330	330	164	158
3 Barrie	3	1	2	425	225	190	190	190	190	160	131
4 Berlin	3	....	3	.....	200	212	175	119	182	119	78
5 Brockville	6	1	5	475	180	385	385	385	385	385	216
6 Chatham	6	1	5	700	300	311	311	311	311	311	193
7 Cobourg	3	....	3	.....	266	225	225	225	225	225	200
8 Cornwall	4	1	3	600	218	869	829	829	869	829	350
9 Dundas	4	1	3	500	134	266	246	266	215	228	86
10 Galt	1	....	1	.....	325	108	85	85	70	35	49
11 Goderich	2	....	2	.....	200	155	155	155	155	155	97
12 Ingersoll	2	....	2	.....	275	105	105	105	105	39	39
13 Lindsay	12	1	11	750	102	516	494	466	466	466	392
14 Newmarket	1	....	1	.....	262	98	72	68	98	1	48
15 Niagara Falls	3	....	3	.....	225	148	60	80	50	60	40
16 Oakville	2	....	2	.....	150	65	65	65	65	65	50
17 Orillia	2	....	2	.....	300	188	188	188	188	98	145
18 Oshawa	3	....	3	.....	167	137	108	103	100	80	93
19 Owen Sound	2	....	2	.....	150	97	97	97	97	97	23
20 Paris	2	....	2	.....	200	88	88	88	88	88	61
21 Parkhill	1	....	1	.....	375	79	68	79	79	15	54
22 Pembroke	6	1	5	550	235	424	424	424	424	400	194
23 Perth	2	1	1	425	225	141	141	101	141	64	101
24 Peterborough	11	1	10	650	171	661	661	661	661	661	585
25 Picton	2	....	2	....	250	80	65	80	65	34	52
26 Port Arthur	4	1	3	250	250	198	181	198	198	69	99
27 Prescott	4	1	3	475	174	205	155	205	205	205	155
28 Rat Portage	2	....	2	.....	200	67	52	67	67	.....	29
29 Sarnia	3	1	2	450	150	234	167	234	234	38	93
30 St. Mary's	1	....	1	.....	350	88	84	84	84	76	52
31 Thorold	4	1	3	500	166	226	226	226	226	185	226
32 Trenton	4	2	2	388	190	340	340	340	340	340	222
33 Whitby	1	....	1	.. ..	250	70	52	70	70	19	43
Total	114	17	97	497	237	7486	6962	7104	7163	5891	4462
TOTALS.											
1 Counties, etc	142	25	117	354	222	8829	6893	7375	7496	3909	4290
2 Cities	205	53	152	291	164	12884	11542	11324	12281	10843	9173
3 Towns	114	17	97	497	237	7486	6962	7104	7163	5891	4462
4 Grand Total, 1886	461	95	366	346	202	29199	25397	26803	26940	20643	17925
5 do 1885.	453	98	355	358	190	27590	23357	23337	24823	16575	16122
6 Increase	8	....	11	.....	12	1609	2040	3466	2117	4068	1803
7 Decrease	....	3	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Separate Schools of Ontario.

	DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.													MAPS AND PRIZES.		
	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	English History.	Canadian History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy. (Girls.)	Drill (with Calisthenics).	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Euclid.	Elementary Physics.	No. of Maps.	No. of Schools using Maps.	No. of Schools giving Prizes.
1	122	108	25	10	180	.....	.....	122	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....
2	.....	124	14	9	.....	.....	160	281	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	2
3	21	154	34	59	80	.....	38	190	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	1
4	212	78	8	.....	212	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	2
5	30	216	50	40	249	88	209	209	13	13	13	13	.....	17	3	.....
6	311	193	68	68	311	311	141	311	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....
7	225	104	43	80	170	.....	.....	225	37	37	37	20	.....	8	1	.....
8	378	300	85	158	333	.....	378	378	.....	20	530	.....	.....	15	3	.....
9	149	168	66	41	224	90	44	176	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	2
10	80	49	10	21	75	50	.....	108	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1
11	155	97	25	62	58	62	76	155	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....
12	105	39	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
13	266	401	212	212	100	.....	.....	416	65	56	118	56	30	45	2	2
14	.....	48	17	1	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1
15	.....	40	20	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
16	65	50	10	10	65	.....	20	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1
17	32	145	43	71	145	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....
18	137	79	40	58	94	43	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	.....
19	97	33	23	23	74	97	.....	97	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
20	88	61	33	23	67	.....	13	88	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	1
21	79	54	15	15	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
22	.....	194	54	68	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	1
23	.....	101	37	37	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....
24	402	534	168	200	441	521	319	521	37	28	50	8	8	37	3	.....
25	50	86	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....
26	198	99	13	23	99	198	44	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1
27	205	205	53	90	170	.....	.....	205	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....
28	.....	24	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
29	.....	93	34	22	28	105	109	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	2
30	88	43	26	26	45	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....
31	170	133	52	52	133	.....	.....	118	32	17	17	17	.....	8	2	.....
32	80	222	21	21	118	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....
33	.....	43	21	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....
	3745	4318	1384	1557	3747	1570	1671	4398	404	171	765	114	38	419	47	17
1	1880	3760	814	1039	3430	834	727	1842	248	85	190	55	29	978	108	43
2	11803	9234	3718	4584	9532	7210	4446	9695	1020	424	1101	304	130	660	56	51
3	3745	4318	1384	1557	3747	1570	1671	4398	404	171	765	114	38	419	47	17
4	17428	17412	5916	7180	16709	9614	6844	15935	1672	680	2056	473	197	1757	211	111
5	14090	14518	3571	4767	13766	5241	5315	13673	1292	660	1273	477	197	1634	201	110
6	3338	2894	2345	2413	2943	4373	1529	2262	380	20	783	.....	.....	123	10	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS	MONEYS.								
	Receipts.					Expenditure.			
	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Alexandria	454 70	1041 62	.....	270 51	1766 83	1300 00	8 35	91 90	102 21
2 Almonte.....	568 23	2365 18	50 00	607 33	3590 74	2316 70	605 51	10 00	51 80
3 Arnprior	475 92	1095 01	.....	881 41	2452 34	1500 00	74 57	.....	213 67
4 Aylmer..... ...	602 81	3572 00	83 00	13445 52	17703 33	2791 00	13613 07	295 00	1004 26
5 Barrie, C.I.....	1426 26	2496 26	857 50	1382 46	6162 48	4000 08	254 19	25 00	1883 21
6 Beamsville	464 10	900 00	.....	216 98	1581 08	1365 85	.....	29 10	114 37
7 Belleville.....	999 83	3371 22	22 00	.....	4393 05	3833 26	389 86	.....	169 93
8 Berlin.....	1061 42	3553 42	847 35	208 87	5671 06	4092 00	803 96	424 28	350 82
9 Bowmanville...	862 62	2862 62	.....	365 77	4091 01	3200 00	.....	.....	385 43
10 Bradford	509 92	909 92	419 00	251 95	2090 79	1747 00	24 48	71 14	121 57
11 Brampton	977 79	1377 79	598 30	1056 80	4010 68	2500 83	181 34	170 47	616 39
12 Brantford, C.I.	1756 60	5450 00	2341 00	2031 85	11579 45	7100 00	1913 75	424 56	2141 14
13 Brighton	483 68	1605 68	.....	637 16	2726 52	1270 07	270 10	343 12	151 86
14 Brockville	753 86	2200 00	124 00	438 98	3516 84	2937 43	125 91	5 00	406 45
15 Caledonia	596 94	1246 94	840 25	117 51	2801 64	2260 00	42 66	24 64	295 80
16 Campbellford ..	479 23	479 23	350 00	2707 33	4015 79	1700 00	2144 25	18 26	153 28
17 Carleton Place.	490 30	1490 30	.....	274 12	2254 72	1650 00	134 28	129 42	263 15
18 Cayuga.....	461 82	1011 82	.....	478 99	1952 63	1300 00	113 70	.....	172 01
19 Chatham, C.I..	1088 25	4388 25	95 00	190 19	5761 69	4316 94	303 24	165 43	773 34
20 Clinton.....	1046 92	2446 92	713 50	2060 95	6268 29	3700 00	84 20	30 00	1508 65
21 Cobourg, C.I...	1211 58	2800 00	1183 00	6773 71	11968 29	4162 50	250 09	608 06	6471 39
22 Colborne	486 60	1486 60	26 00	2218 65	4217 85	1350 00	514 19	477 87	1698 70
23 Collingwood, C.I	1739 05	3739 05	946 55	4050 33	10474 98	5387 01	70 20	226 93	4790 84
24 Cornwall	750 90	2374 29	61 00	772 23	3958 42	2349 98	231 26	30 30	298 65
25 Dundas	486 10	1577 10	203 50	809 15	3075 85	1600 00	423 74	65 58	791 73
26 Dunnville	474 28	1549 28	.....	550 63	2574 19	1433 33	269 12	.....	460 85
27 Dutton.....	200 00	1500 00	17 00	696 45	2413 45	950 00	333 94	.....	264 65
28 Elora.....	476 31	500 00	.....	1444 71	2421 02	1480 00	2 70	.....	705 98
29 Essex Centre ..	481 26	1500 00	.....	126 00	2107 26	1270 00	336 37	314 68	173 75
30 Farmersville...	578 91	2279 91	77 00	1276 44	4212 26	2250 00	508 26	315 54	436 15
31 Fergus	484 57	1761 57	22 00	97 66	2365 80	1959 99	.....	111 88	289 95
32 Galt, C.I.....	1607 73	4207 73	1618 85	894 18	8328 49	5726 66	425 40	50 73	2102 15
33 Gananoque	483 43	1188 66	.....	131 14	1803 23	1600 00	.....	203 23	.....
34 Goderich	1108 50	3328 50	68 00	240 41	4745 41	3489 73	419 23	.....	413 69
35 Grimsby.....	465 24	1018 00	226 00	226 50	1935 74	1365 00	309 94	29 20	162 33
36 Guelph, C.I....	1668 49	5148 62	537 25	169 15	7523 51	4725 00	349 92	263 30	1384 05
37 Hamilton, C.I..	2354 79	11932 04	1693 66	.....	15980 49	9565 50	3457 83	21 55	2935 61
38 Harriston	700 92	1600 92	556 14	183 67	3041 65	2375 00	60 53	71 75	425 93
39 Hawkesbury...	478 98	1128 98	.....	46 05	1654 01	1266 66	70 66	.....	292 96
40 Ingersoll, C.I..	1022 78	4444 83	422 50	.....	5890 11	3650 00	687 56	185 90	983 54
41 Iroquois.....	468 30	1450 00	125 00	278 46	2331 76	1450 00	5 26	255 15	317 61
42 Kemptville	476 81	1171 95	184 50	72 00	1905 26	1500 00	.....	391 00	14 26

High Schools.

	MONEYS.		No. of Pupils Attending.						Cost per Pupil.	
	Expenditure.									
	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	Charges per Term.	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
	$ c.	$ c.							$ c.	$ c.
1	1502 46	264 37	17	23	40	20	50	Free	37 55	75 10
2	2983 51	607 23	74	66	140	93	66	50 cents	21 31	32 08
3	1788 24	664 10	28	35	63	37	58	Free	28 38	48 32
4	17703 33	.....	60	86	146	83	57	Free	12 12	21 33
5	6162 48	.....	90	76	166	93	56	$10 per annum	37 12	66 26
6	1509 32	71 76	23	10	33	24	73	Free	45 73	62 88
7	4393 05	.....	114	152	266	165	62	Free res. ; $6, $4 non. res.	16 52	26 62
8	5671 06	.....	72	38	110	62	56	$7 and $5	51 55	91 47
9	3585 43	505 58	69	45	114	63	55	Free	31 45	56 90
10	1964 19	126 60	42	36	78	44	56	$3	25 18	44 64
11	3469 03	541 65	88	73	161	100	62	$5 per annum	21 54	34 69
12	11579 45	....	148	150	298	186	63	$10 per an. res. ; $16 non-res.	38 85	62 26
13	2035 15	691 37	46	24	70	40	57	Free	29 07	50 88
14	3474 79	42 05	60	66	126	78	62	Free res. ; $1 pr. mo. non-res.	27 58	44 55
15	2623 10	178 54	78	86	164	113	69	$2 and $2.50	16 00	23 21
16	4015 79	.....	54	46	100	61	61	$1 res.; $4 non-res	40 16	65 84
17	2176 85	77 87	47	38	85	66	78	Free	25 61	33 00
18	1585 71	366 92	20	20	40	23	58	Free	39 65	69 00
19	5558 95	202 74	107	128	235	142	60	Free	23 65	39 14
20	5322 85	945 44	77	60	137	86	63	$10 and $7 per annum	38 86	61 90
21	11492 04	476 25	101	56	157	87	55	$12 pr. an. res.; $14 do non-res.	73 20	132 09
22	4040 76	177 09	39	30	69	43	62	Free	58 56	91 06
23	10474 98	....	198	114	312	150	48	$3.25, $3.25	33 57	69 83
24	2910 19	1048 23	51	66	117	71	61	Free	24 88	40 98
25	2881 05	194 80	34	36	70	38	54	50 cents per month	41 15	75 82
26	2163 30	410 89	34	45	79	44	56	Free	27 38	49 16
27	1548 59	864 86	33	28	61	28	46	Free	25 36	55 29
28	2188 68	232 34	59	46	105	62	59	50 cents per month	20 85	35 30
29	2094 80	12 46	26	28	54	26	49	Free	38 80	80 58
30	3509 95	702 31	47	57	104	56	55	Free	33 75	62 68
31	2361 82	3 98	51	45	96	59	62	Free	24 61	40 03
32	8304 94	23 55	127	69	196	107	55	$14 per annum	42 38	77 61
33	1803 23	.....	29	37	66	42	64	Free	27 32	42 93
34	4322 65	422 76	77	90	167	96	58	Free	25 90	45 03
35	1866 47	69 27	33	30	63	36	58	$2 and $1	29 62	51 83
36	6722 27	801 24	155	124	279	158	57	Free res.; $1.50 p. mo. non-res.	24 09	42 54
37	15980 49	.. ..	268	221	489	253	51	$6 and $10	32 67	63 16
38	2933 21	108 44	71	64	135	77	57	$2 and $2.50	21 72	38 09
39	1630 28	23 73	22	19	41	27	66	Free	39 76	60 37
40	5507 00	383 11	89	83	172	94	54	$2 and $1	32 01	58 58
41	2028 02	293 74	47	61	108	65	60	$1	18 78	31 20
42	1905 26	.....	59	52	111	63	57	$1 per month non-res	17 16	30 24

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS	MONEYS.								
	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			
	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
43 Kincardine	716 52	2539 02	422 00	33 33	3710 87	2699 99	80 07	137 05	201 52
44 Kingston, C.I.	1718 69	2542 00	1556 00	670 18	6486 87	4452 34	240 95	313 87	1164 14
45 Lindsay	1010 94	3231 63		823 99	5066 56	3700 00	826 49		540 07
46 Listowel	521 74	1121 15	480 00	125 68	2248 57	1799 95			338 93
47 London, C.I	1784 83	6755 00	540 00	3223 13	12302 96	7877 49	386 92	99 21	404 96
48 Markham	488 27	1000 00	592 00	273 61	2353 88	1600 00	320 29	88 71	258 53
49 Mitchell	485 81	3485 81	440 00	138 38	4550 00	1678 40	1969 02	67 27	302 56
50 Morrisburg	765 68	3190 44			3956 12	2478 17	174 50	477 28	826 17
51 Mount Forest	939 29	2939 29	508 15	113 81	4500 54	2875 00	833 00	296 95	428 92
52 Napanee	885 66	2620 66	58 00	7 01	3571 33	2900 16	272 16	129 50	266 55
53 Newburgh	463 21	1109 02			1572 23	953 89	290 00	172 76	155 58
54 Newcastle	464 49	1064 49		442 67	1971 65	1276 81		18 76	297 18
55 Newmarket	572 92	900 00	1066 00	73 00	2611 92	2211 00	29 25		285 81
56 Niagara	468 30	1000 00		149 52	1617 82	1225 00	42 48	22 08	43 83
57 Niagara Falls, S	472 11	1827 64	24 00	866 32	3190 07	1633 33	299 73	30 34	890 66
58 Norwood	522 04	522 04		1268 82	2312 90	1852 25	256 30	12 45	191 90
59 Oakville	509 58	1487 22	143 50		2140 30	1800 00	87 23	20 00	205 39
60 Oakwood	450 00	900 00	40 00	111 17	1501 17	1146 00	48 22	19 00	171 84
61 Omemee	463 46	1576 37		899 46	2939 29	1290 00		89 31	1494 61
62 Orangeville	667 32	1904 13	519 50	91 43	3182 38	2500 00	165 90		344 21
63 Orillia	551 83	2301 83	336 50	121 53	3311 69	2315 52	509 94		486 23
64 Oshawa	878 90	3415 90	95 00		4389 80	3547 95	90 36	126 77	381 24
65 Ottawa, C.I.	1945 00	3917 56	3971 14	3276 38	13110 08	7221 69	3554 35	566 22	1767 82
66 Owen Sound, C.I	1319 40	5052 28	340 00	15 80	6727 48	5136 50	362 70	623 56	604 72
67 Paris	503 13	1503 13	16 75	728 01	2751 02	1991 75	75 56	197 67	371 62
68 Parkhill	641 03	1841 03	214 50	207 77	2904 33	2109 31	275 00	46 08	205 29
69 Pembroke	837 49	3134 40		1681 45	5653 34	2450 00	2439 46	94 00	630 17
70 Perth, C.I	1097 27	3876 06	428 00	3470 22	8871 55	2993 52	674 40	1019 89	3969 08
71 Peterboro', C.I.	1536 85	3880 00	1094 53	1070 50	7581 88	5305 81	750 00	798 82	727 25
72 Petrolea	625 64	2656 28	51 00	637 12	3970 04	2397 64	406 14	114 23	523 99
73 Picton	746 42	3846 42	85 00	3274 68	7952 52	3114 96	1069 89	28 88	3550 72
74 Port Dover	460 29	1203 03	26 00		1689 32	1550 00	66 13		73 19
75 Port Hope	863 44	2079 48	1042 50	99 73	4085 15	3093 32	245 62	97 76	648 45
76 Port Perry	883 82	2103 79		32 76	3020 37	2852 00			135 37
77 Port Rowan	463 60	463 60		522 65	1449 85	1449 80			05
78 Prescott	475 67	1371 00	100 75	67 97	2015 39	1554 60	168 94		228 58
79 Renfrew	531 36	1631 36		581 34	2744 06	2066 66	35 10	85 26	221 02
80 Richmond Hill	474 78	950 00	493 75	222 34	2140 87	1600 00	169 09	66 53	246 49
81 Ridgetown, C.I.	1161 03	2311 03	82 00	11976 24	15530 30	3872 35	327 09	155 04	11175 82
82 Sarnia	973 15	3873 18		645 73	5492 06	3500 00	222 71	666 49	1102 86
83 Seaforth	894 15	2394 15	1046 00	222 95	4557 25	3270 83	72 81	119 62	384 67
84 Simcoe	817 46	1902 54			2720 00	2500 00		40 00	180 00
85 Smith's Falls	526 65	1924 97		33 00	2484 62	2012 50	185 38	61 98	224 76
86 Smithville	454 70	860 00	46 03	412 57	1773 30	1331 25	62 84		138 81

High Schools.

	MONEYS.			No. of Pupils Attending.						Cost per Pupil.	
	Expenditure.										
	Total Expenditure.	Balances.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	Charges per Term.	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
	$ c.	$ c.								$ c.	$ c.
43	3118 63	592 24		62	51	113	64	57	$3 and $2	27 59	48 72
44	6171 30	315 57		110	43	153	84	55	$5.25	40 33	73 46
45	5066 56	.....		90	78	168	91	54	Free	30 15	55 68
46	2138 88	109 69		45	53	98	58	59	$1, 50 cts. and 25 cts, per mo.	21 81	36 88
47	8768 58	3534 38		183	216	399	235	59	Free; $40 per an. non-res	21 97	37 31
48	2267 53	86 35		61	28	89	57	64	$3	25 47	39 79
49	4017 25	532 75		50	68	118	68	58	$3 and $2	34 04	59 07
50	3956 12	.....		92	94	186	124	67	Free	21 27	31 90
51	4433 87	66 67		59	50	109	64	59	$2	40 68	69 28
52	3568 37	2 96		75	101	176	92	52	Free	20 27	38 78
53	1572 23	.....		24	27	51	41	80	Free	30 82	38 34
54	1592 75	378 90		27	34	61	36	59	Free	26 11	44 25
55	2526 06	85 86		71	70	141	78	55	$4	17 91	32 38
56	1333 39	284 43		29	12	41	18	44	Free	32 51	74 06
57	2854 06	336 01		35	41	76	39	51	Free	37 55	73 18
58	2312 90	.....		34	36	70	43	61	Free	33 04	53 79
59	2112 62	27 68		24	50	74	44	60	50 cts., 25 cts. per month	28 55	48 00
60	1385 06	116 11		50	28	78	42	54	Free	17 76	33 00
61	2873 92	65 37		24	25	49	31	63	Free	58 65	92 71
62	3010 11	172 27		84	90	174	95	54	$3 and $2	17 30	31 68
63	3311 69	.....		63	59	122	62	51	50 cents per month	27 15	53 42
64	4146 32	243 48		89	86	175	109	62	Free	23 69	38 04
65	13110 08	.....		199	117	316	191	60	$15 p. an. res.; $27 p. an. non-res	41 48	68 64
66	6727 48	.....		129	176	305	173	57	$2 and $3	22 06	38 89
67	2636 60	114 42		26	47	73	39	54	Free	36 12	67 59
68	2635 68	268 65		56	50	106	62	58	$2.50 and $3.50	24 86	42 51
69	5613 63	39 71		76	74	150	82	54	Free	37 43	68 47
70	8656 89	214 66		60	82	142	85	60	$4 per quarter	60 96	101 84
71	7581 88	.....		121	96	217	129	60	$2 per mo. res. and 50c. non-res.	34 94	58 77
72	3442 00	528 04		60	62	122	81	66	Free	28 21	42 48
73	7764 45	188 07		72	101	173	102	59	Free	44 88	76 12
74	1689 32	.....		32	38	70	39	56	Free	24 13	43 31
75	4085 15	.....		73	90	163	108	50	$9 res.; $11 non-res. per an.	25 06	37 82
76	2987 37	33 00		74	63	137	79	58	Free	21 80	37 81
77	1449 85	.....		20	29	49	36	61	Free	29 59	48 33
78	1952 12	63 27		41	53	94	53	56	Free res.; $1 per mo. non-res.	20 77	36 83
79	2408 04	336 02		62	83	145	82	56	Free	16 61	29 36
80	2082 11	58 76		52	46	98	59	60	$2.50	21 24	35 29
81	15530 30	.....		118	84	202	111	55	Free	76 88	139 91
82	5492 06	.....		88	151	239	136	57	Free	22 98	40 39
83	3847 93	709 32		73	75	148	102	69	$3	26 00	37 72
84	2720 00	.....		66	84	150	84	56	Free	18 13	32 38
85	2484 62	.....		51	46	97	56	58	Free	25 61	44 37
86	1532 40	240 90		37	34	71	40	56	$4 per annum	21 58	38 30

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS	MONEYS.									
	Receipts.					Expenditure.				
	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
87 Stratford, C.I.	1799 14	3033 56	1073 00	1488 66	7394 36	4981 84	616 15	33 00	1692 70
88 Strathroy, C.I.	1782 61	5507 61	1671 00	562 65	9523 87	4805 00	3139 07	300 02	1240 58
89 Streetsville ...	470 08	700 00	101 00	397 77	1668 85	1162 50	71 68	110 68	304 02
90 St. Catharines, C.I.	1691 76	5545 00	657 00	814 00	8707 76	6000 00	882 84	632 86	996 26
91 St. Mary's, C.I	1179 99	4950 00	1295 25	78 47	7503 71	3893 33	2744 22	.....	639 04
92 St. Thomas, C.I	1732 07	6074 99	12 00	143 75	7962 81	6000 00	437 83	284 26	1240 72
93 Sydenham	507 50	1500 00	.....	... .	2007 50	1543 44	34 53	57 00	281 46
94 Thorold	508 73	1411 49	.....	933 68	2853 90	1781 89	457 22	60 90	182 25
95 Tilsonburg....	.....	750 00	.....	.....	750 00	520 00	.....	120 61	43 23
96 Toronto, C.I..	1794 23	8046 00	8011 14	750 44	18601 81	12953 84	3988 74	340 83	974 43
97 Trenton	531 74	3794 49	.....	121 42	4447 65	2100 00	1598 99	.....	505 82
98 Uxbridge.....	838 99	2038 99	285 50	74 14	3237 62	2925 00	16 95	71 10	221 35
99 Vankleekhill..	468 30	1146 49	.....	537 15	2151 94	1412 00	56 90	188 27	111 82
100 Vienna	462 07	1186 29	12 00	.....	1660 36	1308 34	62 88	224 89	64 25
101 Walkerton....	1067 68	2517 68	760 00	4626 14	8971 50	3741 66	85 28	264 20	4838 10
102 Wardsville ...	471 47	1259 47	146 10	1115 97	2993 01	1270 00	26 25	.....	1591 87
103 Waterdown...	475 67	1104 24	271 99	33 00	1884 90	1300 00	168 94	15 00	202 99
104 Welland	586 07	1886 07	165 00	395 45	3032 59	2250 00	211 43	.....	571 16
105 Weston.....	492 58	900 00	295 00	90 13	1777 71	1310 00	137 30	12 00	76 37
106 Whitby, C.I..	1488 13	3957 29	722 50	.....	6167 92	4797 22	494 86	345 70	530 14
107 Williamstown.	460 54	1350 00	.....	532 75	2343 29	1480 08	.....	75 00	455 72
108 Windsor.....	837 23	2265 82	67 00	3 60	3173 65	2600 00	.....	85 10	308 55
109 Woodstock, C.I	1114 31	3814 31	431 00	114 66	5474 28	4405 11	116 68	349 20	521 03
1 Total, 1886....	88561 54	266500 93	47143 93	100108 28	502314 68	307516 51	63248 38	16353 93	90678 53
2 Total, 1885....	86169 48	242782 28	40032 37	89956 65	458940 78	294077 99	50865 05	5148 22	79670 61
3 Increase	2392 06	23718 65	7111 56	10151 63	43373 90	13438 52	12383 33	11205 71	11007 92
4 Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

High Schools.

MONEYS.				No. of Pupils Attending.						Cost per Pupil.	
Expenditure.											
	Total Expenditure.		Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	Charges per Term.	On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
	$ c.		$ c.							$ c.	$ c.
87	7323	69	70 67	161	110	271	161	60	$1 & $6, $2 & $8, $20 & $40 ..	27 03	45 49
88	9484	67	39 20	162	127	289	172	60	$10 and $7 per annum	32 82	55 14
89	1648	88	19 97	43	36	79	50	63	50 cents per month	20 87	33 00
90	8511	96	195 80	114	125	239	149	62	$16 per annum	35 61	57 13
91	7276	59	227 12	95	98	193	121	63	Free res.; $6, $4 non-res	37 70	60 14
92	7962	81	.....	182	169	351	210	60	Free	22 69	37 92
93	1916	43	91 07	46	38	84	50	60	Free	22 81	38 32
94	2482	26	371 64	24	44	68	47	69	Free	36 50	52 81
95	683	84	66 16	22	21	43	....	.....	Free	16 00	.....
96	18257	84	343 97	388	259	647	333	51	$4, $4.38 and $5	28 22	54 83
97	4204	81	242 84	51	45	96	58	60	Free	43 80	72 50
98	3234	40	3 22	72	44	116	63	54	$2.50	27 88	51 33
99	1768	99	382 95	34	48	82	48	59	Free	21 57	36 86
100	1660	36	....	16	25	41	20	49	Free	40 48	83 00
101	8929	24	42 26	119	105	224	122	54	$3 and $2	39 86	73 19
102	2888	12	104 89	45	33	78	41	53	Free	37 02	70 44
103	1686	93	197 97	50	31	81	48	59	$1.50	20 82	35 15
104	3032	59	.. ..	51	53	104	62	60	50 cents per month	29 15	48 90
105	1535	67	242 04	43	31	74	37	50	$2.50	20 75	41 49
106	6167	92	.....	94	91	185	117	63	$2	33 33	52 72
107	2010	80	332 49	29	37	66	39	59	Free	30 47	51 56
108	2993	65	180 00	48	77	125	73	58	Free	23 94	41 01
109	5392	02	82 26	87	110	197	117	60	$1	27 37	46 08
1	477797	35	24517 33	7907	7437	15344	8797	C.I. 57 H.S. 57	58 free ..... 51 fee	C.I. ..34 12 H.S. ..29 00	59 79 50 41
								Av. 57		Av..31 14	54 31
2	429761	87	29178 91	7259	6991	14250	8207	C.I. 56 H.S. 58	64 free ..... 43 fee	C.I. ..33 38 H.S. ..28 57	59 51 48 98
								Av. 58		Av..30 16	52 36
3	48035	48	.....	648	446	1094	590	C. I. 1	8 fee	C.I. .. 0 74 H.S.. 0 43	0 28 1 43
										Av.. 0 98	1 95
4	.....		4661 58	....	....	.....	....	H.S. 1 Av. 1	6 free	....	.....

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Reading.	In Orthography and Orthoepy.	In English Grammar.	In Composition.	In Literature.	In History.	In Geography.	In Arithmetic and Mensuration.	In Algebra.	In Euclid.	In Trigonometry.	In Physics.
1 Alexandria	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	.....	.....
2 Almonte	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	1	3
3 Arnprior	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	.....	4
4 Aylmer	134	134	144	144	144	144	144	140	144	144	8	70
5 Barrie, C. I	153	153	166	166	166	166	166	166	154	153	10	63
6 Beamsville	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	.....	.....
7 Belleville	236	198	260	260	260	261	261	261	254	190	5	36
8 Berlin	107	107	110	110	110	110	108	109	98	92	7	30
9 Bowmanville	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	109	102	64	11	30
10 Bradford	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	3	3
11 Brampton	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	61	154
12 Brantford, C. I	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	18	25
13 Brighton	69	69	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	1	18
14 Brockville	114	114	124	124	126	124	124	120	126	126	6	8
15 Caledonia	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	8	114
16 Campbellford	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	100
17 Carleton Place	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	6	12
18 Cayuga	40	40	40	40	29	40	40	40	38	40	.....	21
19 Chatham, C. I	235	235	235	235	235	234	234	235	225	225	7	50
20 Clinton	113	113	137	137	137	137	137	133	137	137	24	113
21 Cobourg, C. I	109	51	143	135	91	149	115	135	138	103	3	37
22 Colborne	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	66	67	1	22
23 Collingwood, C. I	244	244	312	312	309	309	309	244	312	312	53	80
24 Cornwall	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	115	115	.....	18
25 Dundas	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	1	10
26 Dunnville	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	75	75	.....	25
27 Dutton	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	7	37
28 Elora	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	100	100	12	20
29 Essex Centre	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	2	29
30 Farmersville	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	3	15
31 Fergus	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	94	.....	9
32 Galt, C. I	181	167	196	196	174	183	174	196	196	189	15	75
33 Gananoque	65	65	65	65	65	66	66	66	60	61	1	6
34 Goderich	155	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	162	4	35
35 Grimsby	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	.....	1
36 Guelph, C. I	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	249	11	35
37 Hamilton, C. I	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	489	316	326	21	25
38 Harriston	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	134	131	1	108
39 Hawkesbury	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	.....	41
40 Ingersoll, C. I	144	144	148	148	149	148	148	145	154	144	6	57
41 Iroquois	108	108	108	108	198	108	108	108	108	108	.....	34

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

	In Chemistry.	In Botany.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In French.	In German.	In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Music.	In Precis Drawing and Indexing.	In Phonography.	In Commercial Course.	Preparing for University Matriculation.		Preparing for a learned Profession.	Preparing for a Teacher's Non-professional Examination.
														Sen.	Jun		
1	3	.....	13	2	27	.....	40	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	38
2	23	1	70	11	78	6	140	140	140	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	17	20	86
3	13	.....	28	4	47	.....	.....	63	63	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	16
4	72	70	29	5	35	2	88	138	135	.....	42	.....	2	1	3	4	62
5	48	52	90	16	63	11	120	153	154	.....	13	.....	.....	2	14	4	76
6	4	.....	5	.....	8	10	33	15	33	33	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10
7	45	35	68	16	135	12	200	185	244	.....	32	.....	13	5	16	6	72
8	61	15	32	5	21	63	102	83	96	.....	.....	4	10	1	7	5	40
9	10	20	20	4	30	12	102	102	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	3	30
10	25	3	40	4	36	3	78	78	78	.....	78	.....	3	.....	4	1	21
11	64	20	80	8	65	4	154	154	154	64	3	.....	4	3	9	8	80
12	65	25	90	25	98	32	298	225	298	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	70
13	16	18	46	11	24	.....	59	68	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	60
14	54	20	56	9	78	12	74	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	14	65
15	55	114	30	14	35	1	164	92	164	58	55	.....	.....	.....	14	118	136
16	26	100	18	8	.....	.....	100	68	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	75
17	18	35	30	7	28	.....	85	85	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	50
18	11	12	17	2	24	.....	40	40	15	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4	11	16
19	35	50	97	15	120	24	200	150	170	40	10	.....	25	2	10	4	76
20	60	60	40	30	46	4	113	60	60	40	8	.....	8	4	20	.....	113
21	27	25	68	35	54	19	32	86	39	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	20	45
22	18	13	27	2	28	9	69	69	69	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	4	56
23	118	80	66	15	68	6	244	244	244	.....	67	.....	67	.....	27	5	268
24	30	18	42	4	62	.....	117	114	115	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	6	50
25	32	10	30	.....	26	.....	70	70	70	.....	32	.....	45	.....	8	9	59
26	18	17	12	.....	.....	.....	79	65	66	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	4	34
27	2	14	25	7	28	8	61	33	33	.....	1	.....	8	.....	9	2	21
28	60	45	40	45	60	30	105	95	90	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	9	2	59
29	9	3	31	2	15	.....	54	20	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	30
30	18	15	46	2	43	.....	104	50	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	60
31	11	9	40	7	38	.....	96	96	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20
32	51	25	61	18	96	41	143	98	155	.....	34	.....	17	.....	32	17	83
33	1	6	18	7	43	.....	65	62	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	16
34	10	30	44	9	66	10	45	55	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	4	75
35	63	20	32	1	30	6	63	63	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	20
36	40	35	82	18	100	18	255	279	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	110
37	70	30	150	30	70	25	270	250	100	100	200	65	135	4	21	8	80
38	40	46	21	9	33	22	132	112	130	.....	1	.....	.....	7	10	4	85
39	12	12	13	1	7	.....	41	41	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	21
40	36	65	44	16	43	4	144	144	144	140	.....	.....	.....	2	4	5	60
41	27	34	23	7	24	.....	108	65	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	40

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Reading.	In Orthography and Orthoepy.	In English Grammar.	In Composition.	In Literature.	In History.	In Geography.	In Arithmetic and Mensuration.	In Algebra.	In Euclid.	In Trigonometry.	In Physics.
42 Kemptville	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	1	59
43 Kincardine	113	113	113	113	113	107	107	113	113	113	6	60
44 Kingston, C. I	70	70	70	70	153	100	100	151	150	150	10	50
45 Lindsay	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	167	168	168	6	67
46 Listowel	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	1	91
47 London, C. I	380	399	399	399	220	399	399	399	397	390	12	54
48 Markham	89	89	89	89	70	89	89	89	89	89	.....	25
49 Mitchell	118	118	114	114	115	116	116	114	116	116	2	38
50 Morrisburg	186	186	186	186	186	180	180	186	186	186	7	54
51 Mount Forest	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	90	70	5	20
52 Napanee	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	6	12
53 Newburgh	36	36	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	2	51
54 Newcastle	31	40	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	40	.....	31
55 Newmarket	141	136	141	141	141	141	141	141	135	135	1	40
56 Niagara	41	39	39	39	39	38	38	40	35	32	4	31
57 Niagara Falls, S	76	76	76	76	76	76	71	76	72	52	.....	4
58 Norwood	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	50	.....	40
59 Oakville	74	74	74	74	74	74	51	74	74	74	1	38
60 Oakwood	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	70	70	2	33
61 Omemee	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	1	12
62 Orangeville	160	160	174	174	174	172	172	173	174	174	8	95
63 Orillia	112	110	122	120	122	118	110	122	122	119	6	9
64 Oshawa	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	173	173	142	6	26
65 Ottawa, C. I	286	286	291	291	316	316	316	316	316	316	39	78
66 Owen Sound, C. I.	292	300	300	300	305	300	300	292	305	300	13	87
67 Paris	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	.....	15
68 Parkhill	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	.....	50
69 Pembroke	100	112	150	98	138	150	150	150	150	150	7	117
70 Perth, C. I	142	142	142	142	90	142	142	142	142	142	5	25
71 Peterboro', C. I	217	126	217	217	147	217	217	217	204	204	5	5
72 Petrolea	122	118	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	121	3	35
73 Picton	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	1	69
74 Port Dover	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	.....	30
75 Port Hope	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	3	57
76 Port Perry	137	135	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	4	43
77 Port Rowan	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	47	49	49	6	47
78 Prescott	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	92	92	.....	10
79 Renfrew	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	143	143	1	25
80 Richmond Hill	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	96	80	.....	10
81 Ridgetown, C. I	180	180	202	202	202	200	200	202	202	185	6	135
82 Sarnia	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	12	110
83 Seaforth	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	7	40

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

	In Chemistry.	In Botany.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In French.	In German.	In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Music.	In Précis Writing and Indexing.	In Phonography.	In Commercial Course.	Preparing for University Matriculation.		Preparing for a Learned Profession.	Preparing for a Teacher—Non-professional Examination.
														Sen.	Jun.		
42	26	60	20	3	15	.....	108	108	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	50
43	44	60	30	8	20	5	113	107	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	79
44	50	25	112	14	112	40	70	70	60	25	.....	.....	20	13	50	40	23
45	34	62	25	4	31	11	91	91	132	.....	.....	.....	24	1	15	5	114
46	13	91	18	7	4	.....	98	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	58
47	60	54	133	32	156	22	350	360	380	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	80
48	22	25	26	.....	35	.....	89	89	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	80
49	30	38	19	1	22	35	114	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	50
50	57	54	69	14	50	11	186	186	186	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	3	44
51	25	27	22	2	20	2	109	20	80	50	.....	.....	20	.....	5	55	50
52	31	12	60	13	67	67	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	52
53	16	51	13	.....	15	.....	36	36	49	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29
54	10	23	7	1	11	.....	10	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25
55	29	40	38	6	44	6	136	70	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12	80
56	.....	14	11	4	14	.....	40	36	15	20	.....	8	27	1	1	1	3
57	16	4	26	3	35	.....	76	76	76	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	28
58	20	50	7	2	28	.....	70	70	70	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	55
59	13	29	11	2	28	.....	74	65	49	.....	13	.....	17	.....	2	4	51
60	27	33	19	4	16	.....	60	60	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	1	40
61	9	12	10	5	25	1	49	26	49	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
62	43	105	25	18	37	10	95	158	164	53	1	.....	1	1	14	5	106
63	37	9	48	22	47	2	68	93	110	.....	1	.....	15	4	8	7	51
64	63	30	46	12	90	6	175	175	175	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	25
65	78	78	178	31	177	21	286	286	86	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	15	40	57
66	52	87	78	10	116	13	292	292	292	.....	17	25	17	.....	10	10	90
67	8	12	26	1	12	.....	53	53	73	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	2	17
68	22	28	20	2	18	.....	106	106	106	.....	12	.....	12	.....	2	4	80
69	58	15	88	15	15	.....	87	150	150	.....	15	.....	15	5	8	15	50
70	18	4	45	3	65	24	142	40	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	37
71	29	5	42	3	75	5	217	100	85	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	7	3	31
72	33	41	48	1	45	7	122	118	118	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	4	65
73	40	69	37	12	58	11	173	90	173	.....	7	.....	90	.....	8	.....	92
74	20	28	18	.....	27	7	70	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
75	38	57	40	11	54	3	124	41	163	.....	.....	24	108	.....	9	3	43
76	22	49	62	6	65	6	125	125	135	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	58
77	18	49	12	4	8	.....	49	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	20
78	20	15	32	.....	45	.....	94	54	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21
79	12	25	53	4	108	.....	145	112	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34
80	40	10	32	8	42	2	98	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....
81	75	75	50	6	40	9	130	175	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	6	1
82	42	66	64	12	126	.....	239	239	239	239	40	.....	51	.....	8	6	94
83	28	40	20	6	34	6	148	148	148	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	80

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Reading.	In Orthography and Orthoëpy.	In English Grammar.	In Composition.	In Literature.	In History.	In Geography.	In Arithmetic and Mensuration.	In Algebra.	In Euclid.	In Trigonometry.	In Physics.
84 Simcoe	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	4	54
85 Smith's Falls	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	1	12
86 Smithville	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	.....	68
87 Stratford, C. I	255	251	271	271	271	266	266	266	263	260	14	6
88 Strathroy, C. I	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	15	120
89 Streetsville	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	4	23
90 St. Catharines, C.I.	180	180	217	239	239	217	217	180	220	220	63	52
91 St. Mary's, C. I	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	183	193	6	162
92 St. Thomas, C. I	351	327	351	351	351	348	348	348	351	297	23	78
93 Sydenham	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	10	78
94 Thorold	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	57	67	.....	5
95 Tilsonburg	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	41	42	.....	10
96 Toronto, C. I	594	647	647	647	647	647	647	647	507	507	53	470
97 Trenton	91	91	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	5	25
98 Uxbridge	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	95	87	4	30
99 Vankleekhill	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	80	80	.....	31
100 Vienna	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	38	39	2	9
101 Walkerton	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	7	41
102 Wardsville	76	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	.....	50
103 Waterdown	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	1	10
104 Welland	104	104	104	104	85	104	104	104	104	100	4	17
105 Weston	74	50	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	4	5
106 Whitby, C. I	175	175	179	179	185	179	179	175	185	185	8	75
107 Williamstown	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	.....	10
108 Windsor	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	125	125	125	.....	10
109 Woodstock, C. I	187	187	197	197	197	197	197	187	190	190	10	67
1 Total, 1886	14691	14538	15182	15142	14878	15201	15126	15122	14813	14406	754	5619
2 " 1885	13253	13217	13942	14022	13497	13912	13885	14017	13633	13166	461	6939
3 Increase	1438	1321	1240	1120	1381	1289	1241	1105	1180	1240	293	.....
4 Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1920
5 Percentage of total attendance	96	95	99	99	97	99	99	99	97	94	5	33

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

	In Chemistry.	In Botany.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In French.	In German.	In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Music.	In Précis Writing and Indexing.	In Phonography.	In Commercial Course.	Preparing for University Matriculation.		Preparing for a Learned Profession.	Preparing for a Teacher's Non-professional Examination.
														Sen.	Jun.		
84	37	54	44	4	65	13	150	150	150	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	60
85	12	3	28	5	40	.....	97	97	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	14
86	10	71	6	3	.....	.....	71	61	71	.....	10	.....	10	.....	3	1	49
87	65	10	102	16	61	149	190	211	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	18	6	129
88	50	140	90	20	80	15	260	260	260	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	14	10	140
89	23	23	35	5	42	14	136	136	136	7	2	.....	2	.....	5	3	50
90	54	49	89	43	102	20	170	170	170	85	.....	.....	.....	19	39	12	70
91	32	162	35	6	38	12	182	184	184	.....	14	.....	14	.....	9	5	78
92	67	78	152	34	127	36	279	250	297	169	.....	22	40	9	15	19	115
93	18	78	12	12	3	.....	81	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	3	32
94	11	5	14	1	30	.....	67	52	28	.....	3	.....	52	.....	4	.....	15
95	10	10	18	1	23	1	43	43	41	.....	14	.....	14	.....	3	2	14
96	390	100	330	44	289	85	594	594	320	.....	68	113	191	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	16	25	15	5	28	.....	91	91	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	57
98	30	15	60	15	84	12	55	61	116	.....	35	.....	5	1	13	.....	39
99	9	31	12	2	40	.....	34	82	82	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	2	80
100	14	12	11	1	30	.....	41	31	41	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	17
101	33	43	48	13	27	45	224	123	216	.....	18	.....	18	.....	16	23	162
102	33	30	15	.....	10	2	45	69	78	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	28
103	20	10	11	2	15	.....	25	78	81	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	70
104	13	17	74	15	21	12	90	56	86	.....	42	.....	15	1	8	5	18
105	8	8	38	10	24	2	60	42	31	.....	42	.....	42	2	9	6	21
106	41	27	68	14	85	9	170	170	182	18	5	35	.....	5	6	4	72
107	4	6	12	3	38	1	.....	66	66	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	24
108	13	7	44	3	45	3	80	124	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
109	65	60	37	9	48	15	180	187	187	.....	36	.....	33	2	4	9	88
1	3807	3937	4954	1029	5379	1172	12819	12150	12956	1917	1099	406	1733	131	969	723	5777
2	3612	2685	4937	903	5528	1111	11463	11145	12150	3547	621	482	1643	58	741	763	5237
3	195	1252	17	126	.....	61	1356	1005	806	.....	478	.....	90	73	228	.....	540
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	1630	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
5	25	26	32	7	35	8	84	79	85	13	7	3	11	1	6	5	38

IX.—TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.
			Acres.					
1 Alexandria	B.	F.	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....
2 Almonte	S.	R.	1	1	20	1	1	2
3 Arnprior	B.	F.	1	1	15	1	1	.....
4 Aylmer	B.	F.	4	.....	20	1	1	3
5 Barrie, C. I	B.	F.	3	.....	16	1	.....	5
6 Beamsville	B.	R.	2	1	18	2	1	.....
7 Belleville	B.	F.	1¼	1	28	3	1	7
8 Berlin	B.	F.	6	.....	20	1	1	.....
9 Bowmanville	B.	F.	½	1	12	1	1	1
10 Bradford	B.	F.	2	.....	10	2	.....	.....
11 Brampton	B.	F.	5	.....	30	1	1	3
12 Brantford, C. I	B.	F.	1	.....	30	3	1	7
13 Brighton	B.	F.	⅝	1	28	2	1	.....
14 Brockville	S.	F.	8	.....	25	1	1	5
15 Caledonia	B.	F.	¾	1	16	1	1	4
16 Campbellford	S.	F.	¾	1	10	1	1	1
17 Carleton Place	S.	E.	1⅞	1	17	.....	1	.....
18 Cayuga	B.	F.	1	.....	10	1	.....	1
19 Chatham, C. I	B.	F.	3½	.....	30	2	1	20
20 Clinton	B.	F.	3¾	.....	15	2	1	3
21 Cobourg, C. I	B.	F.	5/6	.....	49	4	1	18
22 Colborne	B.	F.	1	1	8	2	1	3
23 Collingwood, C. I	B.	F.	1	.....	19	2	.....	3
24 Cornwall	B.	F.	1⅛	.....	20	2	.....	.....
25 Dundas	B.	F.	1½	1	23	1	1	4
26 Drumville	B.	F.	½	.....	16	.....	1	.....
27 Dutton	B.	R.	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....
28 Elora	S.	R.	1½	.....	29	1	1	2
29 Essex Centre	F.	R.	4/7	.....	12	1	1	.....
30 Farmersville	S.	F.	2	.....	12	1	1	2
31 Fergus	S.	F.	¾	1	13	1	1	2
32 Galt, C. I	S.	F.	8½	.....	54	4	1	5
33 Gananoque	S.	F.	⅞	1	42	1	1	3
34 Goderich	B.	F.	½	.....	22	2	1	.....
35 Grimsby	F.	F.	1	.....	9	2	1	.....
36 Guelph, C. I	S.	F.	4	1	25	2	1	6
37 Hamilton, C. I	S.	F.	1	1	30	3	1	9
38 Harriston	B.	F.	3½	.....	17	1	1	1
39 Hawkesbury	B.	F.	1¾	1	25	1	1	.....
40 Ingersoll, C. I	B.	F.	2	1	15	1	1	4

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of Masters and Teachers.	Salary of Head Master.	Head Masters and their Universities.
1	1	1	5	.....	.....	2	800	James Smith, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
2	7	3	13	13	.....	3	1000	P. C. McGregor, B.A., *Queen's.*
3	5	.....	.....	8	.....	2	875	L. C. Corbett, B.A., *Toronto.*
4	3	5	4	.....	.....	3	1200	W. W. Rutherford. B.A., *Toronto.*
5	12	6	4	38	.....	4	1500	H. B. Spotton, M.A., *Toronto.*
6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	725	David Hicks, B.A., *Toronto.*
7	4	7	15	20	.....	3	1200	G. S. Wright, M.A., *Toronto.*
8	13	5	3	18	.....	4	1400	J. W. Connor, B.A., *Toronto.*
9	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	3	1400	W. W. Tamblyn, M.A., *Toronto.*
10	5	5	8	9	.....	2	1000	William Forrest, B.A., M.D., *Toronto.*
11	5	10	1	40	.....	4	1100	Alexander Murray, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1500	William Oliver, B.A., *Toronto.*
13	3	5	16	1	.....	2	800	S. T. Hopper, B.A., *Victoria.*
14	12	5	7	13	.....	3	1200	A. W. Burt, B.A., *Toronto.*
15	4	9	30	7	.....	3	1000	L. A. Kennedy, M.A., *Victoria.*
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1050	A. G. Knight, B.A., *Victoria.*
17	5	2	7	3	.....	2	950	J. R. Johnston, B.A., *Queen's.*
18	1	2	1	7	.....	2	800	Addison Cole, B.A., *Toronto.*
19	20	3	.....	.....	.....	6	1200	J. D. Christie, B.A., *Toronto.*
20	15	10	5	14	.....	4	1200	James Turnbull, B.A., *Toronto.*
21	3	5	18	41	40	4	1200	D. C. McHenry, M.A., *Victoria.*
22	2	4	1	14	.....	2	900	J. S. Bellamy, B.A., *Victoria.*
23	8	4	71	4	.....	6	1400	William Williams, B.A., *Toronto.*
24	10	5	1	21	.....	3	1000	W. D. Johnston, B.A., *Toronto.*
25	3	4	5	12	.....	2	1000	J. D. Bissonnette, B.A., *Queen's.*
26	.....	.....	4	5	.....	2	900	C. W. Harrison, M.A., *Victoria.*
27	1	2	.....	4	.....	2	1000	William Rothwell, B.A., *Queen's.*
28	10	15	12	4	.....	2	1100	D. Mackay, B.A., *Toronto.*
29	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1000	A. Weir, B.A., *Toronto.*
30	20	20	3	20	.....	3	1000	William Johnston, M.A., *Victoria.*
31	6	6	10	15	.....	2	1000	C. F. McGillivray, M.A., *Toronto.*
32	15	9	5	12	.....	5	1600	Thomas Carscadden, M.A., *Toronto.*
33	5	3	.....	8	.....	2	1000	W. K. T. Smellie, B.A., *Toronto.*
34	4	2	.....	4	.....	4	1200	H. J. Strang, B.A., *Toronto.*
35	1	6	1	4	.....	2	900	C. W. Mulloy, B.A., *Toronto.*
36	25	10	4	40	.....	6	1400	W. Tytler, B.A., *Toronto.*
37	80	.....	6	40	.....	13	1400	P. S. Campbell, B.A., *Toronto.*
38	4	10	4	40	.....	3	1200	James McMurchie, B.A., *Toronto.*
39	.....	.....	6	4	.....	2	900	J. A. Houston, B.A., *Trinity.*
40	8	3	29	18	.....	4	1200	W. Briden, B.A., *Queen's.*

IX.—TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.
			Acres.					
41 Iroquois	S.	F.	1	.....	9	1	1	.....
42 Kemptville	B.	F.	1½	1	18	2	1	3
43 Kincardine	B.	F.	1¾	1	26	1	1	.....
44 Kingston, C. I	S.	F.	1	.....	21	1	1	13
45 Lindsay	B.	F.	8	1	40	2	1	5
46 Listowel	B.	F.	2	.....	15	1	1	2
47 London, C. I	B.	F.	2½	1	18	2	1	5
48 Markham	B.	F.	1¾	.....	23	2	1	.....
49 Mitchell	B.	F.	¾	.....	2	2	1	3
50 Morrisburg	B.	F.	1	1	8	.....	1	7
51 Mount Forest	F.	F.	1¼	.....	14	1	1	1
52 Napanee	B.	F.	7½	1	43	2	1	5
53 Newburgh	S.	F.	2	1	13	1	1	.....
54 Newcastle	B.	F.	1	1	20	1	1	.....
55 Newmarket	B.	F.	2	.....	30	1	1	3
56 Niagara	B.	F.	½	.....	14	1	1	2
57 Niagara Falls, South	F.	F.	2	.....	12	1	1	.....
58 Norwood	B.	F.	1	1	15	1	1	.....
59 Oakville	B.	F.	2	1	4	1	1	2
60 Oakwood	B.	F.	¼	.....	9	1	1	.....
61 Omemee	F.	F.	¾	1	12	1	1	5
62 Orangeville	B.	F.	½	.....	19	1	1	6
63 Orillia	B.	F.	3	.....	11	1	1	1
64 Oshawa	B.	F.	3	1	14	.....	1	6
65 Ottawa, C.I	S.	F.	2	.....	36	3	1	3
66 Owen Sound, C.I	B.	F.	4½	1	23	1	1	.....
67 Paris	B.	F.	½	1	27	1	1	.....
68 Parkhill	B.	R.	1	1	6	2	1	1
69 Pembroke	B.	F.	1	1	13	.....	1	5
70 Perth, C.I	B.	F.	2	1	23	1	1	1
71 Peterborough, C.I	B.	F.	2	1	27	3	1	7
72 Petrolea	B.	F.	2	.....	15	.....	1	.....
73 Picton	B.	F.	1	.....	15	1	1	.....
74 Port Dover	B.	F.	1½	1	8	2	1	1
75 Port Hope	B.	F.	¾	.....	20	1	1	3
76 Port Perry	B.	F.	4	1	24	1	1	1
77 Port Rowan	B.	F.	3	1	20	2	1	2
78 Prescott	S.	F.	⅓	1	30	2	1	1
79 Renfrew	B.	F.	3¼	1	7	.....	1	2
80 Richmond Hill	B.	F.	½	1	23	1	1	3
81 Ridgetown, C.I	B.	F.	1¼	.....	16	1	1	9

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of Masters and Teachers.	Salary of Head Master.	Head Masters and their Universities.
							$	
41	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	900	J. A. Carman, B.A., *Albert.*
42	6	10	3	.....	.....	2	900	W. S. Cody, B.A., *Toronto.*
43	6	5	.....	17	.....	3	1100	Benjamin Freer, B.A., *Trinity.*
44	20	.....	10	.....	20	6	1300	A. P. Knight, M.A., M.D., *Queen's.*
45	12	2	41	9	.....	4	1200	William O'Connor, M.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
46	4	3	.....	80	.....	2	1000	A. B. McCollum, M.A., *Queen's.*
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1200	F. L. Checkley, B.A., *Trinity.*
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	900	John Simpson, B.A., *Toronto.*
49	10	7	.....	21	.....	2	1000	William Elliot, B.A., *Toronto.*
50	6	8	23	5	.....	4	1000	J. S. Jamieson, M.A., *Victoria.*
51	5	10	18	11	.....	4	1150	Joseph Reid, B.A., LL.B., *Toronto.*
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1200	C. Fessenden, B.A., *Toronto.*
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	700	R. W. Dillon, M.A., *Glasgow.*
54	2	2	1	16	.....	2	800	W. W. Jardine, B.A., *Toronto.*
55	10	8	16	.....	.....	3	1000	J. E. Dickson, B.A., *Toronto.*
56	8	1	.....	7	.....	2	900	Albert Andrews, *Certificate.*
57	4	3	.....	10	.....	2	1000	M. M. Fenwick, B.A., *Toronto.*
58	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	1000	John Davidson, M.A., *Victoria.*
59	2	3	8	5	.....	2	1050	N. J. Wellwood, B.A., *Toronto.*
60	.....	11	2	.....	.....	2	800	J. C. Pomeroy, B.A., *Albert.*
61	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	850	J. A. Tanner, M.A., *Trinity.*
62	5	4	8	48	.....	3	1200	Alexander Steele, B.A., *Toronto.*
63	12	12	5	18	.....	3	1000	J. Ryerson, B.A., *Toronto.*
64	13	9	.....	32	.....	4	1300	L. C. Smith, B.A., *Victoria.*
65	37	12	19	33	.....	8	1800	J. Macmillan, B.A., *Toronto.*
66	16	18	45	10	.....	5	1500	F. W. Merchant, M.A., *Victoria.*
67	5	7	7	11	.....	3	1100	J. W. Acres, B.A., L.R.C.P., *Trinity.*
68	4	8	3	8	.....	3	850	E. M. Bigg, M.A., *Toronto.*
69	10	5	15	15	.....	3	1050	E. Odlum, M.A., *Victoria.*
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1000	R. R. Cochrane, B.A., *Toronto.*
71	32	.....	3	5	8	5	1200	W. Tassie, LL.D., *Toronto.*
72	10	5	.....	21	.....	3	1200	Sylvanus Phillips, B.A., *Victoria.*
73	12	.....	12	.....	.....	4	1200	Robert Dobson, B.A., *Victoria.*
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1000	R. A. Barron, B.A., *Toronto.*
75	18	.....	5	.....	.....	4	1300	A. Purslow, M.A., LL.D., *Victoria.*
76	16	12	10	25	.....	3	1400	D. McBride, B.A., *Victoria.*
77	5	5	10	7	.....	2	900	A. G. MacKay, M.A., *Toronto.*
78	4	4	3	10	.....	2	1000	M. McPherson, M.A., *Victoria.*
79	3	.....	.....	31	.....	3	900	Charles McDowell, B.A., *Queen's.*
80	.....	5	.....	10	.....	2	1000	T. H. Redditt, B.A., *Toronto.*
81	15	8	6	55	.....	5	1200	G. A. Chase, B.A., *Toronto.*

IX.—TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.
			Acres.					
82 Sarnia	B.	F.	2½	1	28	3	1	1
83 Seaforth	B.	F.	3	.....	30	1	1	4
84 Simcoe	B.	F.	2	1	25	1	1	1
85 Smith's Falls	B.	F.	¾	1	23	2	1	.....
86 Smithville	F.	F.	1	.....	15	2	1	.....
87 Stratford, C.I	B.	F.	3	.....	44	3	1	3
88 Strathroy, C.I	B.	F.	1¼	.....	35	1	1	8
89 Streetsville	B.	F.	⅝	.....	13	2	1	2
90 St. Catharines, C.I	B.	F.	¾	.....	42	2	1	15
91 St. Mary's, C.I	B.	F.	2	.....	19	2	1	4
92 St. Thomas, C.I	B.	F.	2	1	48	1	1	4
93 Sydenham	S.	F.	1½	.....	12	1	.....	5
94 Thorold	B.	F.	2¼	.....	20	1	1	1
95 Tilsonburg	B.	R.	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
96 Toronto, C.I	B.	F.	2	.....	45	2	1	12
97 Trenton	B.	F.	3	1	11	1	1	3
98 Uxbridge	B.	F.	2	1	10	.....	1	7
99 Vankleekhill	B.	F.	¾	.....	12	1	.....	.....
100 Vienna	B.	F.	5½	1	17	1	1	.....
101 Walkerton	B.	F.	1¼	.....	17	1	1	3
102 Wardsville	B.	F.	2	1	13	2	1	.....
103 Waterdown	S.	F.	2	1	17	1	1	.....
104 Welland	B.	F.	1	.....	26	2	1	2
105 Weston	B.	F.	1¼	.....	15	1	1	1
106 Whitby, C.I	B.	F.	¾	1	31	1	1	7
107 Williamstown	B.	F.	½	1	30	.....	1	1
108 Windsor	B.	F.	⅛	1	22	1	.....	.....
109 Woodstock, C.I	B.	F.	1	.....	36	2	1	1
	B.S.F.	F. R.	Acres.					
1 Total, 1886	85 18 6	102 7	198	53	2228	148	100	337
2 Total, 1885	84 17 6	97 10	195	53	2123	141	98	290
3 Increase	1 1 0	5 0	3	.....	105	7	2	47
4 Decrease	.....	0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of Masters and Teachers.	Salary of Head Master.	Head Masters and their Universities
							$	
82	12	10	5	16	.....	4	1100	William Sinclair, B.A., *Toronto.*
83	10	2	14	10	.....	4	1200	J. C. Harstone, B.A., *Toronto.*
84	12	24	4	40	.....	3	1200	D. S. Paterson, B.A., *Toronto.*
85	2	6	1	2	.....	3	1000	N. Robertson, B.A., *Toronto.*
86	3	9	.....	.....	.....	2	800	A. C. Crosby, B.A., *Albert.*
87	20	15	40	31	.....	6	1300	W. McBride, M.A., *Toronto.*
88	10	30	10	.....	.....	5	1500	J. E. Wetherell, B.A., *Toronto.*
89	3	2	.....	2	.....	2	750	A. B. Cooke, B.A., *Trinity.*
90	20	5	8	12	.....	7	1600	John Henderson, M.A., *Toronto.*
91	10	15	25	10	.....	5	1200	I. M. Levan, B.A., *Toronto.*
92	50	45	10	100	.....	7	1580	John Millar, B.A., *Toronto.*
93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1200	J. E. Burgess, M.A., *Queen's.*
94	7	4	17	8	.....	2	1169	A. McCulloch, M.A., *Queen's.*
95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	800	A. W. Reavley, B.A., *Toronto.*
96	80	10	40	100	140	12	2350	Archibald MacMurchy, M.A., *Toronto.*
97	8	7	3	5	.....	3	900	D. C. Little, B.A., *Toronto.*
98	5	10	.....	37	.....	3	1225	J. J. Magee, B.A., *Toronto.*
99	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	900	A. H. Watson, B.A., *Toronto.*
100	2	2	4	3	.....	2	850	Arnoldus Miller, M.A., *Victoria.*
101	13	16	4	22	.....	5	1200	J. Morgan, M.A., *Toronto.*
102	4	5	2	19	.....	2	800	W. G. MacLachlan, B.A., *Toronto.*
103	1	1	1	10	.....	2	800	T. O. Page, B.A., *Toronto.*
104	10	15	5	16	.....	3	1200	J. M. Dunn, B.A., LL.D., *Toronto.*
105	4	6	8	5	.....	2	1200	R. Dawson, B.A., *Dublin.*
106	8	9	15	11	.....	7	1400	L. E. Embree, B.A., *Toronto.*
107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	850	J. A. Monroe, B.A., *Victoria.*
108	3	.....	12	31	.....	3	1100	Angus Sinclair, M.A., *Toronto.*
109	30	10	2	8	.....	5	1200	D. H. Hunter, B.A., *Toronto.*
								65 Toronto. | 2 Aberdeen. 19 Victoria. | 1 Queen's, Ireland. 10 Queen's. | 1 Dublin. 6 Trinity. | 1 Glasgow. 3 Albert. | 1 Certificate.
1	964	638	797	1596	208	378	1107	High. sal. H.M., $2,350. Low. H.M., $700
	856	636	639	1481	161	365	1104	High. sal. H.M., $2,350. Low. H.M., $750
3	108	2	158	115	47	13	3	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

X.—TABLE K.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public, Separate and High Schools; also, Normal and Model Schools. From the years 1877 to 1886, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
1.	Population				1913460						
2.	School Population (between the ages of five and sixteen years, up to 1884, and five to twenty-one subsequently)	494804	492360	494424	489924	484224	483817	478791	471287	583147	601204
3.	County High Schools	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	106	107	109
4.	Normal and Model Schools	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
5.	Total Public Schools in operation	4955	4813	4932	4941	5043	5013	5058	5109	5177	5213
6.	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools	185	177	191	196	195	190	194	207	218	224
7.	Grand Total of all Schools in operation	5248	5098	5231	5245	5348	5313	5362	5428	5508	5552
8.	Total Pupils attending County High Schools	9229	10574	12136	12910	13136	12348	11843	12737	14250	15344
9.	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools	656	608	820	1090	1116	1059	1098	1093	1063	1099
10.	Total Pupils attending Public Schools	465908	463405	462233	457734	451449	445364	438192	439454	444868	458297
11.	Total Pupils attending Roman Catholic Separate Schools	24952	25610	24779	25311	24819	26148	26177	27463	27590	29199
12.	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Public, Separate and High, Normal and Model Schools	500745	500197	499968	497045	490520	484919	477310	480747	487771	503939
13.	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers	$1938099	2011208	2072822	2113180	2106019	2144448	2210187	2296027	2327050	2385464
14.	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School-Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, etc	$1035390	878139	760262	708872	738252	882526	898243	984835	985650	1072235

15..	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School-Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, etc	$2973489	2889347	2833084	2822052	2844271	3026974	3108430	3280862	3312700	3457699
16..	Total amount paid for High School Teachers' Salaries	$211607	223010	241097	247894	257218	253864	266317	282776	294078	307517
17..	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School-Houses, Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, Fuel, Books, etc	$132102	173000	159691	166035	88632	89857	82630	102690	135683	170280
18..	Amount paid for other educational purposes	$257240	263510	235600	232172	233209	235814	240597	238469	243092	252296
19..	Grand total paid for educational purposes*.	$3574438	3548867	3469472	3468153	3423330	3606509	3697974	3904797	3985553	4187792
20..	Total Public School Teachers	6468	6473	6596	6747	6922	6857	6911	7085	7218	7364
21..	Total Male Teachers	3020	3060	3153	3264	3362	3062	2829	2789	2744	2727
22..	Total Female Teachers	3448	3413	3443	3483	3560	3795	4082	4296	4474	4637
23..	Average number of days each Public School has been kept open	204	206	208	208	208	206	207	208	208	208

* Not including Colleges and Private Schools.

TABLE L.—Protestant Separate Schools.

STATISTICS.	Puslinch.	Rama.	Anderdon.	North Plantagenet.	No. 1, Osgoode.	No. 2, Osgoode.	Penetanguishene.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Receipts:							
Balance from 1885	67 15	97 80	3 53	.....	94 89	6 90	
Government Grant	16 90	42 63	24 12	9 95	17 26	9 73	
Municipal Grant	45 00	45 00	.....	.....	7 31	.....	
Trustees' School Tax	301 31	175 00	300 00	78 29	175 00	100 25	
Other sources	50	105 00	.....	.....	.....	3 62	
Total	430 86	465 43	327 65	88 24	294 46	120 50	
Expenditure:							
Teachers' Salaries	275 00	300 00	287 50	65 41	170 00	100 00	
School sites and buildings	54 00	.....	.....	.....	58 33	15 00	
Libraries, Maps, etc	.....	.....	7 30	.....	.....	3 00	
Other expenses	40 15	46 45	18 69	22 83	20 96	2 50	
Total	369 15	346 45	313 49	88 24	249 29	120 50	
Balances on hand	61 71	118 98	14 16	.....	45 17	.....	
Teachers:							
Certificate	II. P.	III.	II. P.	Interim.	III.	Interim.	
Salary	Male, $275	Male, $300	Male, $300	Female, $132	Female, $170	Male, $200	
Pupils:							
School population	58	103	45	26	54	25	
Total pupils attending school	43	93	32	29	37	16	
Boys	18	47	18	15	24	8	
Girls	25	46	14	14	13	8	
Less than 20 days	4	8	2	6	7	4	
20 to 50 days	6	12	4	6	7	1	
51 " 100 "	12	25	8	7	2	5	
101 " 150 "	10	20	7	8	5	6	
151 " 200 "	11	20	10	2	14	.....	
201 " whole year	.....	8	1	.....	2	.....	
Aggregate attendance, 1st ½-year	2368	5507	2157	1163	2256	1272	
" " 2nd "	1991	4448	1412	1020	1657	.....	

No Report.

Average attendance, 1st ½-year	18	44	17	9	18	10
" " 2nd "	20	46	15	11	17	
Number in First Reader, Part I	11	26	6	8	3	1
" " Part II	7	11	5	2	8	3
Number in Second Reader	11	22	12	3	7	7
" Third "	6	15	7	14	10	3
" Fourth "	7	19	2	2	9	2
" Fifth "	1					
" Spelling	43	67	32	16	19	10
" Writing	43	67	32	17	26	8
" Arithmetic	43	67	32	21	29	11
" Drawing	43			6		
" Geography	25	34	21	6	25	4
" Music						
" Grammar	14	34	21	6	19	2
" History	8	19	9	2	6	2
School House	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Number of Maps	8	8	2			1
" Blackboards	2	3	2			
" Globes	1				1	
Trees planted, Arbor Day	20					

No Report.

TOTAL.—Seven Schools (6 reported, 1 not); Receipts, $1,727.14; Expenditure, $1,487.12; Balances on hand, $240.02. 4 Male and 2 Female Teachers; School Population (5-21), 311; Total Pupils, 250—Boys, 130, Girls, 120. Average Attendance 1st half-year, 116; 2nd half-year, 109. Number in Writing, 193; Arithmetic, 203; Drawing, 43; Geography, 115; Grammar, 96; History, 46; Number of Maps, 19: Blackboards, 7; Globes, 2.

APPENDIX B.—*PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1887.*

1. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

I. Chatham High School to rank as a Collegiate Institute (15th January, 1887).

II. Regulations on Religious Instruction approved (22nd April, 1887). These Regulations appear in full under No. 3 (circulars).

III. Gratuity granted Miss Julia Meneilley, on resigning position in Girls' Model School (7th September, 1887).

2. MINUTES OF DEPARTMENT.

I. Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D., School Inspector, County Brant, and W. H. Ballard, M.A., School Inspector City of Hamilton, appointed Members of the Central Committee of Examiners (17th January, 1887).

II. Angus McIntosh appointed Head Master of the Boys' Model School, Toronto, and Robert Wellesley Murray, appointed Assistant Master (17th January, 1887).

III. Appointment of Joseph L. Carson approved as Public School Inspector of the Town of Parkhill (15th July, 1887).

IV. Arthur H. Sinclair appointed Assistant Master in the Boys' Model School, Toronto (16th August, 1887).

V. Text Books authorized for use in Public, High and Training Schools of the Province of Ontario (21st September, 1887).

VI. Appointment of Andrew Grier approved as Public School Inspector of the Town of Thornbury (29th August, 1887).

VII. Appointment of Alexander McNaughton approved as Public School Inspector of the Town of Cornwall (29th September, 1887).

3. CIRCULARS FROM THE MINISTER.

Botany Class.

The Minister has again made arrangements with Mr. Spotton to take charge of a Summer Class in Botany, and the opening lecture will be delivered in the public hall of the Education Department on Tuesday, July 19th, at 2 p.m.

The principal object of the course will be to obtain a practical knowledge of our common flowering plants and vascular cryptogams. To this end, the afternoons will be entirely devoted to field-work, for which the parks and suburbs of the city afford excellent facilities. Mr. Spotton will accompany the students in their excursions, and personally direct the course of the field-work. The mornings will be spent in the lecture-room, and the work there each day will be based chiefly upon the field-work of the previous afternoon.

Minute structure will be dealt with as fully as time will allow, and the lectures will be illustrated by means of microscopes and sections provided for that purpose.

The best methods of presenting the various parts of the subject to classes of young pupils will also be discussed.

Those intending to join the class should know at least as much of the subject as is contained in Part I of Spotton's Botany. For identifying plants Part II will be used, as well as Gray's Manual.

Collecting boxes and lenses can be obtained at reasonable prices in Toronto.

The Department will grant a Certificate, signed by the Minister, of attendance on this course, but will not undertake to attest the proficiency of the pupils.

As it is desirable to ascertain the number likely to take this course in order to complete arrangements, will you kindly let me know, at your earliest convenience, how many of your staff are prepared to join this class.

Toronto, March, 1887.

Arbor Day.

The regulations in regard to school accommodation, prescribe :—(3) That the school grounds should be properly levelled and drained, planted with shade trees and enclosed with a substantial fence.

The general regulations also prescribe as follows :—302. The first Friday in May should be set apart by the trustees of every rural school and incorporated village for the purpose of planting shade trees, making flower beds and otherwise improving and beautifying the school grounds.

Suggestions for carrying out the Departmental Regulations.

Preliminary Note.—Now that Arbor Day in Spring is one of the school institutions of the province, it is desirable that the school grounds, and the outside strip in front of the school house and on the street, or road side, should be judiciously planted. Care should be taken to select the most suitable trees and shrubs for that purpose, considering the nature of the soil and the size of the school lot, etc. Flowers, too, should be provided for the beds in front of the buildings, and, if practicable, at the sides of the walks leading to the school entrances.

1. Trees and Shrubs best adapted to our climate.

Mr. R. W. Phipps has furnished the Minister of Education with a list and explanatory information on this subject, from which the following is taken, viz. :—

The trees which experience proves to be the best adapted to our Canadian climate are divided into several classes. First, the deciduous trees, which are easily grown—that

is to say, they have fibrous roots, rendering them easy to transplant. The young saplings, as they stand in the undergrowth of the forest, will be found with sufficient roots, if care be taken, to transplant well. The term deciduous is applied to all trees not evergreen.

Maples.—Native Hard Maple (acer saccharinum); Scarlet or Soft Maple (acer rubrum); Silver Leaf Maple (acer dasycarpum); Norway Maple (acer plantanoides); Ash Leaved Maple (acer negundo); [aceroides negundo of Dr. F. B. Hough].

Elms.—American or White Elm (ulmus Americana); Cork Barked or Winged Elm (ulmus inflata); Scotch or Wych Elm (ulmus montana).

Lindens.—European Linden (tilia Europæa); Basswood (tilia Americana).

Ash.—Native, white (fraxinus Americana); European Ash (fraxinus Europæa).

Chestnuts.—Horse Chestnuts (æsculus hippocastaneum); Sweet Chestnut (castanea Americana).

Mountain Ash.—(Pyrus Americana).

The following native trees are also well adapted for transplanting, but they cannot be handled like the former, owing to their having but few roots. There are two ways of treating them—one to plant the nuts where the tree is to grow, the other to transplant them several times when young. This gives them a mass of roots of far more certain growth for planting in their ultimate position.

Hardwood Trees, such as Hickory (carya); Oak (quercus); Beech (fagus); Walnut (juglans).

The time for planting all of the above is in spring, from the time the frost leaves the ground till May 15th. The season, however, can be prolonged to the 15th June, by observing to cut back the tops of the trees. In the fall the time of planting may be from the 20th of October till the ground is frozen too hard for digging. When planting them care should be taken to strip the leaves off, as the sap remaining in the trees soon evaporates through the leaves, causing them to shrivel up and so destroy their chance of growth.

The next class peculiarly suited for transplanting is the evergreen. Those of the spruce and cedar variety are grown more easily than pines or junipers, as they have a greater quantity of good roots. This class comprises the White or Native Spruce (abies alba), Norway Spruce (abies excelsa), Balsam Spruce or Fir Proper (thuja balsamifera), Hemlock (abies Canadensis), White Cedar (thuja occidentalis). The spruce and cedar family will grow in damper situations than will the pines, but all succeed better in fairly drained soil.

The next variety of evergreen is the pine. Unless transplanted several times when young, these do not throw out many roots, and those thrown out are fine, long and easily disbarked, unless great care be taken in removing them from the soil. The most suitable varieties are :—

Pines.—White Pine (pinus strobus); Weymouth Pine (pinus cembra); Norway Pine (pinus rubra); Austrian pine (pinus Austriacea); Scotch Pine (pinus sylvestris).

The planting season for all these evergreens is from May 15th to June 15th, or just as the buds are commencing to burst.

The last which need be noted is the larch.

Larches.—European Larch (larix Europæa); Native Larch, Tamarack (larix Americana).

This tree may be termed a deciduous evergreen, and succeeds best when planted late in the fall or the first thing in spring. It commences to grow with the first warm rays of the sun, but is uncertain unless great care is taken to keep it damp. This advice is meant in case of large trees, such as those five to seven feet high. Small trees are grown more easily.

With respect to soil, all trees thrive best in well-drained soil, varying from a sandy loam to a clay soil, not of too stiff a nature. A clay loam suits all of them.

If chestnut trees be planted in spring, the heads or leaves should not be cut off, as this tree makes all its growth in the first few growing days and is then stationary for the season. The branches may, if necessary, be thinned.

When trees are finally planted, care should be taken to mulch around them with old manure, leaves, spent hops, straw, if it can be kept in place—stones laid on it do this—or other substance not injurious to growth, but never, for example, with pine sawdust or tan bark. Some cultivators prefer keeping the ground stirred to mulching.

When transplanting evergreens, the roots should never be exposed to air or light—especially sun heat—more than can be helped. The root is resinous; if the resin hardens, the process of growth in future will be rendered impossible.

2. The Trees most Suitable for School Grounds.

Dr. F. B. Hough, Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, referring to the planting of trees in school grounds, makes the following statements and suggestions as to the best kind of trees to be planted:—

Of all the native trees of the Northern States, the American elm (ulmus Americana) is perhaps least liable to accident from a bruise upon the bark; and there are few, if any, that should be more generally preferred. It carries its shade high above the level of our windows; it is seldom broken or thrown down by the winds; it lives to a great age and grows to a large size, and it presents a majestic and graceful outline as agreeable to the view as its spreading canopy is refreshing in its shade. The red or slippery elm might be liable to be peeled by unruly boys, for its inner bark, and should for this reason be planted only upon private grounds.

The maples are justly prized as shade trees, and the sugar maple (acer saccharinum) may, perhaps, be placed first on the list, as affording a dense shade and a graceful oval outline. . . . . All the maples are conspicuous in the declining year from the bright coloring of their autumnal foliage. The box elder) or ash-leaved maple (aceroides negundo), a nearly allied species, is a favorite shade tree in the Western States, and grows well in the middle latitudes of the Atlantic States.

3. The Shrubs and Climbers most Suitable for School Grounds.

In a valuable book on Rural School Architecture, recently issued by the United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, a list of shrubs is given, to which additions are made suitable to Canada, viz.:—

The Missouri currant, Barberry, Weigelia, Cornel, Laurel, Lilac, Roses (white, yellow, and red) Viburnum or Guelder rose, California privet, Forsythia, Spiræa, Tartarean honeysuckle, Dogwood, Deutzia.

To these I add the following, which will grow freely in any part of Ontario, viz.:—Syringa, Yellow flowering currant, Hydrangea, Snowberry, Ashberry, etc. Of climbing plants I may mention the Virginia Creeper, Clematis, Bignonia radicans, Japanese Ivy, Birthwort, Roses, etc.

The Wisconsin State Superintendent of Schools adds:—

"Damp spots may be improved by covering them with clusters of the beautiful pyrus japonica, and porches may be ornamented by climbing vines, such as ivy (English, German, Japanese, or the small leaved varieties), woodbine, or wistaria, roses and honeysuckles [Virginia creeper, trumpet flower, clematis, etc.]; and if any one will take the trouble to sow the seeds in spring, the red and white cypress vines, the fragrant jessamine, morning glories, and the purple and white Japanese clematis may be added. . . . . .

"It is best to plant several varieties of shrubs together in clumps. The dark evergreens or the holly and laurel then set off the brighter kinds, and the mutual protection which they afford each other against the winds helps the growth of all.

4. Suggestions as to the Planting of Trees in School Grounds.

Dr. F. B. Hough, Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, as quoted above, makes the following useful suggestions :—

1.—As to the Roots.

"To secure success, trees should be selected from nursery plantations, or from those that have sprung up in open places, such as the seedling trees along fences, so that there may be *an abundance of the small fibrous roots.* Without this precaution they will be very liable to fail. It should be further borne in mind, that if the roots are much exposed to the sun, or to a cold, or drying wind, their vitality may be soon lost. Great care should be taken, if they are brought from an adjoining place and planted immediately, to retain as much soil among them as possible, and to prefer a damp and cloudy day. By placing the roots of the trees as soon as they are drawn from the ground upon a coarse, strong piece of canvas, and binding it around them, this object may be best secured. Straw or moss, a little dampened, will serve the purpose very well, and sometimes the trees may be set in a box or barrel, with some of the better soil in which they grew, for their removal. Sometimes trees may be removed in winter with great advantage by digging a trench around them in the fall and allowing the earth to freeze, so that a disk, including the tree and its roots, may be removed entire. . . . . The ends of the broken roots should be cut off smooth before the tree is planted.

2. As to Transplanting.

"The holes for the trees should be always made before the trees are brought on the ground. They should be somewhat larger and deeper than those needed in common planting on private lands, because it is desirable to give the trees the best possible opportunity at the start. The surface soil being generally the best, should be thrown up on one side, and the poorer soil from below on the other. In filling in, the better soil should be returned first, so as to be nearer the roots. In hard clayey soils great advantage is gained by digging the holes in the fall, so that the earth may be exposed to the weather through the winter. The holes may be loosely covered with boards when necessary. If the soil be somewhat sterile, a waggon-load of rich loam, compost, or wood's earth, placed below and around the roots, would be the cheapest means for insuring success. In applying manures, care should be taken that they be placed below and near, but not in contact with the roots. In setting the tree it should be set a trifle deeper than it stood before, the roots should be spread out so that none is doubled, and fine rich soil should be carefully sifted in among them so as to fill every space. Sometimes the roots are dipped in a tub containing a thin mud of rich soil before they are set. In any event, unless the soil is evidently damp enough, the trees should be well watered as soon as they are planted, and this process in dry seasons should be repeated from time to time through the first and second years."

5. Physiological advantage of Trees—their relative Position.

The Wisconsin State Superintendent further adds :—

"The constant care for these shrubs and trees, and their unrivalled beauty, help to educate the children ; their shade is very grateful in the summer ; they cool the atmosphere in the hot days by condensing moisture upon their leaves at night, and by evaporating vast amounts of it through their leaves in the day time ; they absorb or destroy the poisonous gases and the noxious exhalations often found about the school buildings ; and they produce a constant motion in the atmosphere, tending towards slight and healthful breezes.

"No shrub or tree should be planted . . . near the school building, where it will interfere with the light admitted through the windows."

6. Suggestions as to Flower Beds.

As to flower beds suggested, the variety of annuals is so numerous that it is not necessary here to name any. A writer, already quoted, says :—

"A judicious selection of seeds, supplemented by slips from private gardens and young shoots transplanted from the woods, will cost almost nothing ; while the civilizing influence of their beauty upon the children's minds, together with the pride and interest which their gardening operations will awaken, should not be undervalued."

7. Collection of Native Woods—Its Usefulness and Value.

Speaking of the value and usefulness of collections of native woods made by pupils of a school, Dr. F. B. Hough, before quoted, makes the following practical suggestions as to how and why such collections should be made :—

"There is no school house in the country, whether in city or village or rural district, which might not have at slight expense an interesting collection of the native woods of the vicinity. These specimens should be prepared by having one or more faces planed and polished or varnished to show the grain of the wood when worked to the best advantage, and another face simply planed and left in its natural color. There should be some portion of the bark, and it would be still better if there were shown in connection with the wood dried specimens of the leaves and blossoms, the fruit, and the resinous or other products. Such collections made up by the scholars, and correctly labelled, under the care of the teachers, would become object lessons of first importance as an agency for instruction. They would afford the most profitable kind of employment for the leisure hours, and might awaken a love of close observation and a thirst for further knowledge that would ripen into the best of fruits."

Toronto, March, 1887.

Circular to Public School Inspectors—Drawing.

As it is desirable, in order still further to qualify teachers in the subject of Drawing, that facilities of some kind should be offered for their improvement ; instead of the classes formerly taught at the Department it is proposed to give a grant to each Inspectoral Division in which a class is formed for instruction in elementary drawing.

The conditions on which such classes may be formed are :—

1. The class must consist of at least ten persons holding a public school teacher's certificate.

2. The teacher in charge must possess a legal certificate to teach drawing ; or be approved of by the Education Department.

3. At least thirty lessons of two hours each must be given.

4. Teachers who attend this course will be allowed to write at the Departmental Examination in Drawing in April, 1888.

5. The Primary Drawing Course only shall be taught.

6. A grant of $20 will be made for each class of ten pupils, but only one class will be paid for in any Inspectoral Division.

Will you be good enough to inform the teachers of your Inspectorate of these proposals, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements for organizing classes, and reply in due time.

Toronto, May 1st, 1887.

Circular to Inspectors and Head Masters—Music.

The reports from Inspectors in answer to my circular of last November show that Music is taught systematically in comparatively few schools. This is probably owing to a scarcity of competent teachers. The Summer School of Music has been arranged with the object of supplying this want, and of giving teachers who do not feel qualified to teach music in their schools an opportunity to fit themselves for this important part of the school work. A representative teacher (one with some knowledge of the subject if possible) from each school where music is to be taught next year should attend, and become qualified to teach classes in the schools and conduct local classes for teachers.

Music is to be placed next term on the list of compulsory subjects for County Model Schools, and the existing regulations will be enforced in regard to its study as in other subjects.

A detailed course of study for each class will be found in the revised regulations.

Toronto, May 18th, 1887.

Apportionment of Legislative Public School Grant for 1887.

The apportionment of the grant to the several municipalities is based upon the latest returns of population for the year 1886, and the division between the Public and Separate Schools on the average attendance of that year, as reported by the Inspectors, Public School Boards, and Separate School Trustees respectively.

While the Separate Schools will receive their portion of the grant direct from the Department, that of the Public Schools will be paid, according to this Schedule, through the respective county, city, town and village Treasurers.

The County Councils—whose duty it is to raise from the several townships in their counties a sum at least equal to the amounts respectively apportioned to each County—are reminded that *all the supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools are exempt* from any rate to be levied for this purpose.

Education Department,
Toronto, May, 1887.

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1887, for which an Assessment is to be made by the County Council, in the several Townships in each County, sufficient to raise an amount at least equal to the amount apportioned to each County.

All Roman Catholic Separate School supporters are exempted from any rate for such purpose.

1. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Brantford	$797 00
Burford	612 00
Dumfries, South	435 00
Oakland	112 00
Onondaga	175 00
Total	$2131 00

2. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Albemarle	$135 00
Amabel	252 00
Arran	360 00
Brant	592 00
Bruce	482 00
Carrick	498 00
Culross	423 00
Eastnor	143 00
Elderslie	394 00
Greenock	400 00
Huron	538 00
Kincardine	477 00
Kinloss	323 00
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	75 00
Saugeen	247 00
Total	$5339 00

3. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy	$256 00
Gloucester	635 00
Goulbourn	370 00
Gower, North	283 00
Huntley	303 00
March	112 00
Marlborough	229 00
*Nepean (including R. C., No. 15, B.)	810 00
Osgoode	528 00
Torbolton	118 00
Total	$3644 00

*Where the amount for the Separate School is included, it will be ascertained and deducted on receipt of returns.

4. COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

Amaranth	$422 00
Garafraxa, East	353 00
Luther, East	253 00
Melancthon	436 00
Mono	576 00
Mulmur	636 00
Total	$2676 00

5. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Aldborough	$624 00
Bayham	448 00
Dorchester, South	202 00
Dunwich	520 00
Malahide	522 00
Southwold	554 00
Yarmouth	613 00
Total	$3483 00

6. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	$239 00
Colchester, North	175 00
" South	314 00
Gosfield	446 00
Maidstone	355 00
Malden	120 00
Mersea	443 00
Pelee Island	40 00
Rochester	282 00
Sandwich, East	560 00
" West	344 00
Tilbury, West	432 00
Total	$3750 00

7. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Barrie	$ 59 00
Bedford	190 00
Clarendon and Miller	108 00
Hinchinbrooke	167 00
Howe Island	48 00
Kennebec	139 00
Kingston	385 00
Loughborough	235 00
Olden	116 00
Oso	133 00
Palmerston and Canonto	100 00
Pittsburg	338 00
Portland	289 00
Storrington	265 00
Wolfe Island	166 00
Total	$2738 00

8. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia	$486 00
Bentinck	634 00
Collingwood	593 00
Derby	275 00
Egremont	455 00
Euphrasia	404 00
Glenelg	408 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*

8. COUNTY OF GREY—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Holland	438 00
Keppel	451 00
Normanby	614 00
Osprey	412 00
Proton	408 00
Sarawak	108 00
St. Vincent	478 00
Sullivan	483 00
Sydenham	474 00
Total	$7121 00

9. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough	$139 00
Cayuga, North	245 00
" South	118 00
Dunn	117 00
Moulton	242 00
Oneida	266 00
Rainham	261 00
Seneca	320 00
Sherbrooke	54 00
Walpole	647 00
Total	$2409 00

10. COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

Anson and Hindon	$ 34 00
Cardiff	69 00
Clyde, Bruton, Dudley, Dysart, Harcourt, Harburn, Eyre, Guilford, Havelock, etc	121 00
Glamorgan	56 00
Lutterworth	52 00
Minden	142 00
Monmouth	42 00
Snowdon	99 00
Stanhope, Sherbourne and McClintock	63 00
Total	$678 00

11. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Esquesing	$559 00
Nassagaweya	353 00
Nelson	409 00
Trafalgar	520 00
Total	$1841 00

12. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Carlow and Mayo	$114 00
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	149 00
Faraday and Dungannon	152 00
Hungerford	531 00
Huntingdon	288 00
McClure, Wicklow and Bangor	89 00

12. COUNTY OF HASTINGS—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Herschel and Monteagle	148 00
Madoc	327 00
Marmora and Lake	236 00
Rawdon	382 00
Sidney	493 00
Thurlow	569 00
Tudor, Limerick and Cashel	183 00
Wollaston	88 00
Tyendinaga	571 00
Total	$4320 00

13. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield	$431 00
Colborne	288 00
Goderich	343 00
Grey	490 00
Hay	510 00
Howick	643 00
Hullett	388 00
McKillop	420 00
Morris	418 00
Stanley	319 00
Stephen	478 00
Tuckersmith	391 00
Turnberry	339 00
Usborne	355 00
Wawanosh, East	286 00
" West	270 00
Total	$6369 00

14. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden	$318 00
Chatham	562 00
Dover	457 00
Harwich	617 00
Howard	466 00
Ortord	369 00
Raleigh	538 00
Romney	140 00
Tilbury, East	337 00
Zone	176 00
Total	$3980 00

15. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	$355 00
Brooke	386 00
Dawn	249 00
Enniskillen	324 00
Euphemia	317 00
Moore	569 00
Plympton	508 00
Sarnia	271 00
Sombra	353 00
Warwick	445 00
Total	$3777 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*

16. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Municipalties.	*Apportionment.*
Bathurst	$396 00
Beckwith	217 00
Burgess, North	123 00
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, North	270 00
Darling	82 00
Drummond	268 00
Elmsley, North	134 00
Lanark	229 00
Levant	73 00
Montague	329 00
Pakenham	236 00
Ramsay	312 00
Sherbrooke, South	114 00
Total	$2783 00

17. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, South	$398 00
Crosby, North	190 00
Crosby, South	227 00
Elizabethtown	650 00
Elmsley, South	110 00
Escott, Front	152 00
Kitley	253 00
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	392 00
" " Rear	288 00
Yonge and Escott, Rear	245 00
Yonge, Front	172 00
Total	$3077 00

17½. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta	$597 00
Edwardsburg	521 00
Gower, South	110 00
Oxford Rideau	405 00
Wolford	246 00
Total	$1879 00

18. COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Adolphustown	$ 90 00
Amherst Island	136 00
Anglesea, Effingham and Kaladar	134 00
Camden, East	553 00
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	88 00
Ernestown	422 00
Fredericksburg, North	210 00
" South	157 00
Richmond	314 00
Sheffield	258 00
Total	$2362 00

19. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor	$249 00
Clinton	262 00
Gainsborough	339 00
Grantham	261 00

19. COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*Continued.*

Municipalties.	*Apportionment.*
Grimsby, North	121 00
" South	182 00
Louth	220 00
Niagara	224 00
Total	$1858 00

20. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	$385 00
Biddulph	304 00
Caradoc	533 00
Delaware	230 00
Dorchester, North	478 00
Ekfrid	357 00
Lobo	348 00
London	1161 00
McGillivray	459 00
Metcalfe	241 00
Mosa	348 00
Nissouri, West	443 00
Westminster	1012 00
Williams, East	223 00
" West	209 00
Total	$6731 00

21. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville	$469 00
Houghton	240 00
Middleton	442 00
Townsend	549 00
Walsingham	630 00
Windham	500 00
Woodhouse	316 00
Total	$3146 00

22. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick	$138 00
Brighton	380 00
Cramahe	398 00
Haldimand	543 00
Hamilton	578 00
Monaghan, South	140 00
Murray	393 00
Percy	445 00
Seymour	414 00
Total	$3429 00

22½. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Cartwright	$273 00
Cavan	416 00
Clarke	635 00
Darlington	616 00
Hope	546 00
Manvers	397 00
Total	$2883 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*

23. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Brock	$519 00
Mara	327 00
Pickering	835 00
Rama	125 00
Reach	566 00
Scott	300 00
Scugog Island	78 00
Thorah	191 00
Uxbridge	456 00
Whitby, East	413 00
Whitby	378 00
Total	$4188 00

24. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford	$240 00
Blenheim	622 00
Dereham	411 00
Nissouri, East	342 00
Norwich, North	288 00
" South	364 00
Oxford, North	170 00
" East	243 00
" West	322 00
Zorra, East	361 00
" West	343 00
Total	$3706 00

25. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion	$429 00
Caledon	520 00
Chinguacousy	638 00
Gore of Toronto	137 00
Toronto	685 00
Total	$2409 00

26. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard	$384 00
Downie	340 00
Easthope, North	313 00
" South	228 00
Ellice	339 00
Elma	470 00
Fullarton	301 00
Hibbert	337 00
Logan	373 00
Mornington	409 00
Wallace	393 00
Total	$3887 00

27. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel	$200 00
Belmont and Methuen	226 00
Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	155 00
Douro	260 00

27. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH—*Con.*

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Dummer	262 00
Ennismore	121 00
Galway and Cavendish	95 00
Harvey	132 00
Monaghan, North	101 00
Otonabee	467 00
Smith	354 00
Total	$2373 00

28. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred	$310 00
Caledonia	173 00
Hawkesbury, East	288 00
Hawkesbury, West (including R. C. No. 4)	252 00
Longueuil	127 00
Plantagenet, North	443 00
" South	291 00
Total	$1884 00

28½. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Cambridge	$153 00
Clarence	627 00
Cumberland	448 00
Russell, including R. C. Nos. 6 and 7	373 00
Total	$1601 00

29. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburg	$387 00
Athol	169 00
Hallowell	395 00
Hillier	228 00
Marysburg, North	186 00
" South	253 00
Sophiasburg	354 00
Total	$1972 00

30. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Admaston	$276 00
Algona, South	96 00
Alice and Fraser	203 00
Bagot and Blithfield	130 00
Brougham	62 00
Bromley	208 00
Brudenell and Lynedoch	162 00
Grattan	157 00
Griffith and Matawatchan	83 00
Hagarty, Jones, Sherwood, Richards and Burns	212 00
Head, Clara and Maria	40 00
Horton	163 00
McNab	437 00
Pembroke	86 00
Petawawa and McKay	78 00
Radcliffe and Raglan	98 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*

30. COUNTY OF RENFREW—*Continued.*

Municipalties.	*Apportionment.*
Rolph, Wylie and Buchanan	97 00
Ross	306 00
Sebastopol	84 00
Stafford	102 00
Westmeath	370 00
Wilberforce and Algona, North	213 00
Total	$3663 00

31. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala	$237 00
Cardwell	50 00
Essa	514 00
Flos	387 00
Gwillimbury, West	334 00
Humphrey	60 00
Innisfil	538 00
Medonte	434 00
Monck	80 00
Morrison	83 00
Muskoka	133 00
Nottawasaga	757 00
Orillia and Matchedash	420 00
Oro	494 00
Sunnidale	319 00
Tay	364 00
Tiny	342 00
Tecumseth	527 00
Tossorontio	144 00
Vespra	327 00
Watt	110 00
Wood and Medora	100 00
Total	$6754 00

32. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall	$485 00
Finch	356 00
Osnabruck	657 00
Roxborough	491 00
Total	$1989 00

32½. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda	$556 00
Mountain	390 00
Williamsburg	501 00
Winchester	561 00
Total	$2008 00

32¾. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Charlottenburg	$771 00
Kenyon	646 00
Lancaster	495 00
Lochiel	547 00
Total	$2459 00

33. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Bexley	$104 00
Carden	84 00
Dalton	61 00
Draper and Oakley	171 00
Eldon	380 00
Emily	304 00
Fenelon	347 00
Laxton, Digby and Longford	100 00
Macaulay	107 00
McLean and Ridout	95 00
Mariposa	601 00
Ops	403 00
Ryde	87 00
Somerville	177 00
Stephenson	106 00
Verulam	266 00
Total	$3393 00

34. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries, North	$356 00
Waterloo	839 00
Wellesley	523 00
Wilmot	643 00
Woolwich	672 00
Total	$3033 00

35. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie	$494 00
Crowland	156 00
Humberstone	341 00
Pelham	296 00
Stamford (including R. C., No. 7	245 00
Thorold	261 00
Wainfleet	388 00
Willoughby	133 00
Total	$2314 00

36. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Arthur	$403 00
Eramosa	424 00
Erin	486 00
Garafraxa, West	386 00
Guelph	332 00
Luther, West	227 00
Maryborough	486 00
Minto	498 00
Nichol	233 00
Peel	484 00
Pilkington	234 00
Puslinch	464 00
Total	$4657 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES—*Continued.*

37. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
Ancaster	$547 00
Barton	553 00
Beverley	638 00
Binbrook	219 00
Flamborough, East	314 00
" West	386 00
Glanford	233 00
Saltfleet	321 00
Total	$3211 00

38. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke	$380 00
Georgina	307 00
Gwillimbury, East	545 00
" North	228 00

38. COUNTY OF YORK—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	*Apportionment.*
King	708 00
Markham	654 00
Scarborough	520 00
Vaughan	522 00
Whitchurch	511 00
York	1169 00
Total	$5544 00

39. DISTRICTS.

Algoma	$2000 00
Nipissing, including R. C. S. Schools	500 00
Parry Sound	1500 00
Total	$4000 00

Apportionment to Roman Catholic Separate Schools for 1887, payable through this Department.

School Sections.	*Apportionment.*
Adjala 10	$27 00
Alfred 3	12 00
" 7 (with 8, Plantagenet, South	16 00
" 7	28 00
Anderdon ..... 3 & 4	27 00
Artemesia, 6 (1) (with 7, Glenelg).....	9 00
" 6 (2)	8 00
Arthur 6	57 00
Asphodel..... 4	26 00
Biddulph 6	32 00
" 9 (with 1, McGillivray)	6 00
Bonfield 1 A and 1 B (included in grant to Nipissing District).	
Brighton 1 (15)	10 00
Burgess, North..... 6	11 00
Cambridge..... 6 & 7	57 00
Caledonia ..... 3, 4, &10	30 00
Carrick 1	34 00
" 2	23 00
" 14	72 00
Charlottenburg 15	41 00
Colchester, North 7	22 00
Cornwall..... 1	16 00
" 16	69 00
Crosby, North..... 4	32 00
Downie 9	21 00
Edwardsburg..... 2	11 00
Ellice 7	21 00
Finch 5	46 00
Flamborough, West .. 2	16 00
Glenelg 5	23 00
" 7, (with 6, Artemesia (1))	3 00
Gloucester .....4, 5, & 12.....	17 00
" 14	43 00
Grattan, etc..... 1	89 00
Haldimand..... 21	19 00
Harwich 9	28 00
Hawkesbury, East.... 2	28 00
" " 4	17 00
" " 7	81 00
" " 10	26 00
" " 12	13 00
" " 15	18 00
" " 16	11 00
Hawkesbury, West, 4 (included in grant to township).	
Hibbert..... (1) 3	21 00
Holland..... 3	12 00
Hullett 2	13 00
Innisfil 12, (with town of Barrie).....	11 00
Kingston..... 8	13 00
Kitley 7	7 00
Lancaster 14	34 00
Lochiel 12	14 00
Longueuil, West..... 4	12 00
Maidstone 4, (with 2, Rochester).....	28 00
Malden A..... 3	55 00
" B 3	30 00
Mara 3	64 00
March 3	18 00

School Sections.	*Apportionment.*
Mattawa, 1 (included in grant to district of Nipissing).	
Moore..... 3, 4, & 5.....	$16 00
Mornington 4	25 00
McGillivray 1, (with 9, Biddulph)	7 00
McKillop 1	26 00
Nepean 7	38 00
" A 15	173 00
" B 15, (included in grant to township).	
Nichol 1	29 00
Normanby 5	37 00
" 10	24 00
Osgoode 1	25 00
" 15	14 00
Otonabee 10	19 00
Papineau 2, (included in grant to district of Nipissing).	
Peel 8	7 00
" 12	34 00
Percy 5	18 00
" 12, (with 12 Seymour)	6 00
Plantagenet, North... 9	30 00
" South 7, (included in grant to township).	
" South 8, (with 7 Alfred) ..	10 00
Proton 6	38 00
Raleigh 4	48 00
" 5	17 00
" 6	48 00
Richmond.....10 & 17.....	9 00
Rochester 2, (with 4 Maidstone)	25 00
Roxboro'..... 12	48 00
Seymour 12, (with 12 Percy)	8 00
Sheffield 5	28 00
Sombra 5	35 00
Stamford 7, (included in grant to township).	
Stafford 2	28 00
Stephen 6	46 00
Sydenham..... 7	24 00
" 14 (2)	18 00
Tilbury W. & E 1	57 00
Tiny 2	85 00
Toronto Gore..... 6	21 00
Vespra..... 7	15 00
Waterloo..... 13	83 00
Wananosh, West 1	21 00
Wellesley 5	18 00
" .....9 & 10	29 00
" 11	66 00
" 12	22 00
Westminster 13	26 00
Williams, West 10	27 00
Wilmot 15½	41 00
Windham 8	25 00
Wolfe Island..... 1	22 00
" 2	18 00
" 4	34 00
Yonge and Escott R.. 4	4 00
York 1	40 00

Apportionment to Cities, Towns and Villages for 1887.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Cities.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Belleville	1084 00	234 00	1318 00
Brantford	1474 00	160 00	1634 00
Guelph	1086 00	242 00	1328 00
Hamilton	4418 00	780 00	5198 00
Kingston	1433 00	531 00	1964 00
London	2924 00	462 00	3386 00
Ottawa	2036 00	2392 00	4428 00
St. Catharines	994 00	290 00	1284 00
St. Thomas	1290 00	155 00	1445 00
Stratford	843 00	336 00	1179 00
Toronto	12885 00	2509 00	15394 00
Total	30467 00	8091 00	38558 00
Towns.			
Almonte	302 00	84 00	386 00
Amherstburg	153 00	153 00	306 00
Aylmer	263 00	.....	263 00
Barrie	479 00	88 00	567 00
Berlin	530 00	105 00	635 00
Blenheim	170 00	.....	170 00
Bothwell	117 00	.....	117 00
Bowmanville	479 00	.....	479 00
Brampton	431 00	.....	431 00
Brockville	843 00	239 00	1082 00
Chatham	942 00	158 00	1100 00
Clinton	356 00	.....	356 00
Cobourg	476 00	166 00	642 00
Collingwood	562 00	.....	562 00
Cornwall	405 00	337 00	742 00
Dresden	242 00	.....	242 00
Dundas	348 00	157 00	505 00
Durham	135 00	.....	135 00
Galt	725 00	56 00	781 00
Goderich	444 00	67 00	511 00
Harriston	252 00	.....	252 00
Ingersoll	488 00	62 00	550 00
Kincardine	356 00	.....	356 00
Lindsay	453 00	263 00	716 00
Listowel	372 00	.....	372 00
London, East	576 00	.....	576 00
Meaford	320 00	.....	320 00
Mitchell	312 00	.....	312 00
Milton	166 00	.....	166 00
Mount Forest	279 00	.....	279 00
Napanee	444 00	.....	444 00
Newmarket	210 00	42 00	252 00
Niagara	181 00	.....	181 00
Niagara Falls	293 00	93 00	386 00
Oakville	186 00	33 00	219 00
Orangeville	406 00	.....	406 00
Orillia	337 00	163 00	500 00
Oshawa	472 00	80 00	552 00
Owen Sound	687 00	50 00	737 00
Palmerston	213 00	.....	213 00
Parkhill	178 00	34 00	212 00
Paris	368 00	67 00	435 00
Pembroke	270 00	206 00	476 00
Penetanguishene	254 00	.....	254 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

——	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
TOWNS.—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Perth	409 00	102 00	511 00
Peterborough	811 00	252 00	1063 00
Petrolea	375 00	.....	375 00
Picton	304 00	52 00	356 00
Port Arthur	271 00	145 00	416 00
Port Hope	706 00	.....	706 00
Prescott	256 00	127 00	383 00
Rat Portage	38 00	27 00	65 00
Ridgetown	277 00	.....	277 00
Sandwich	158 00	.....	158 00
Sarnia	626 00	104 00	730 00
Seaforth	328 00	.....	328 00
Simcoe	341 00	.....	341 00
Smith's Falls	289 00	.....	289 00
St. Mary's	393 00	49 00	442 00
Strathroy	465 00	.....	465 00
Thorold	227 00	117 00	344 00
Tilsonburg	273 00	.....	273 00
Trenton	365 00	220 00	585 00
Uxbridge	271 00	.....	271 00
Walkerton	359 00	.....	359 00
Waterloo	322 00	.....	322 00
Welland	248 00	.....	248 00
Whitby	368 00	25 00	393 00
Windsor	954 00	.....	954 00
Wingham	250 00	.....	250 00
Woodstock	878 00	.....	878 00
Total	27037 00	3923 00	30960 00
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.			
Acton	122 00	.....	122 00
Ailsa Craig	163 00	.....	163 00
Alexandria	19 00	137 00	156 00
Alliston	210 00	.....	210 00
Alvinston	120 00	.....	120 00
Arkona	74 00	.....	74 00
Arnprior	189 00	119 00	308 00
Arthur	92 00	60 00	152 00
Ayr	143 00	.....	143 00
Ashburnham	182 00	.....	182 00
Aurora	250 00	.....	250 00
Bath	70 00	.....	70 00
Bayfield	72 00	.....	72 00
Beamsville	90 00	.....	90 00
Beaverton	126 00	.....	126 00
Beeton	66 00	.....	66 00
Belle River	91 00	.....	91 00
Blyth	104 00	.....	104 00
Bobcaygeon	113 00	.....	113 00
Bolton	91 00	.....	91 00
Bracebridge	160 00	.....	160 00
Bradford	140 00	.....	140 00
Brighton	236 00	.....	236 00
Brussels	162 00	.....	162 00
Burlington	138 00	.....	138 00
Caledonia	126 00	.....	126 00
Campbellford	254 00	.....	254 00
Cannington	118 00	.....	118 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
INCORPORATED VILLAGES *Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cardinal	83 00		83 00
Carleton Place	434 00		434 00
Cayuga	108 00		108 00
Chesley	193 00		193 00
Chippewa	83 00		83 00
Clifford	74 00		74 00
Colborne	115 00		115 00
Deseronto	294 00		294 00
Drayton	103 00		103 00
Dunnville	263 00		263 00
Elora	145 00	38 00	183 00
Embro	74 00		74 00
Erin	74 00		74 00
Essex Centre	156 00		156 00
Exeter	233 00		233 00
Fenelon Falls	169 00		169 00
Fergus	200 00	16 00	216 00
Forest	198 00		198 00
Fort Erie	100 00		100 00
Gananoque	380 00		380 00
Garden Island	53 00		53 00
Georgetown	204 00		204 00
Glencoe	124 00		124 00
Gravenhurst	197 00		197 00
Grimsby	95 00		95 00
Hastings	64 00	38 00	102 00
Hawkesbury	191 00		191 00
Hespeler	140 00		140 00
Holland Landing	65 00		65 00
Iroquois	134 00		134 00
Kemptville	144 00		144 00
Kingsville	119 00		119 00
Lakeville	141 00		141 00
Lanark	97 00		97 00
Leamington	166 00		166 00
L'Orignal	104 00		104 00
London, West	210 00		210 00
Lucan	133 00		133 00
Lucknow	202 00		202 00
Madoc	133 00		133 00
Markham	126 00		126 00
Merrickville	108 00		108 00
Merritton	179 00	44 00	223 00
Midland	213 00		213 00
Millbrook	141 00		141 00
Milverton	76 00		76 00
Morrisburg	259 00		259 00
Newboro'	48 00		48 00
Newburgh	100 00		100 00
Newbury	69 00		69 00
Newcastle	118 00		118 00
New Hamburg	165 00		165 00
Niagara Falls, South	122 00		122 00
North Bay	104 00		104 00
Norwich	188 00		188 00
Norwood	117 00		117 00
Oilsprings	81 00		81 00
Omemee	87 00		87 00
Paisley	163 00		163 00
Parkdale	438 00		438 00
Point Edward	202 00		202 00

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
INCORPORATED VILLAGES.—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Portsmouth	65 00	41 00	106 00
Port Colborne	123 00	37 00	160 00
Port Dalhousie	98 00	33 00	131 00
Port Dover	141 00		141 00
Port Elgin	222 00		222 00
Port Perry	243 00		243 00
Port Stanley	81 00		81 00
Preston	217 00		217 00
Renfrew	179 00	110 00	289 00
Richmond	47 00		47 00
Richmond Hill	120 00		120 00
Sault Ste. Marie	156 00		156 00
Shelburne	138 00		138 00
Southampton	152 00		152 00
Springfield	66 00		66 00
Stayner	146 00		146 00
Stirling	101 00		101 00
Stouffville	131 00		131 00
Streetsville	101 00		101 00
Tara	89 00		89 00
Teeswater	152 00		152 00
Thamesville	97 00		97 00
Thedford	97 00		97 00
Tiverton	83 00		83 00
Tottenham	68 00		68 00
Vienna	54 00		54 00
Wallaceburg	209 00	40 00	249 00
Wardsville	57 00		57 00
Waterdown	96 00		96 00
Waterford	159 00		159 00
Watford	143 00		143 00
Wellington	73 00		73 00
Weston	92 00	26 00	118 00
Wiarton	178 00		178 00
Woodbridge	121 00		121 00
Woodville	74 00		74 00
Wyoming	96 00		96 00
Wroxeter	58 00		58 00
Total	$17543 00	$739 00	$18282 00

Summary of Apportionment for 1887.

	Public Schools.	Separate Schools.	Total.
Counties.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1. Brant	2131 00		2131 00
2. Bruce	5339 00	129 00	5468 00
3. Carleton	3644 00	328 00	3972 00
4. Dufferin	2676 00		2676 00
5. Elgin	3483 00		3483 00
6. Essex	3750 00	205 00	3955 00
7. Frontenac	2738 00	87 00	2825 00
8. Grey	7121 00	189 00	7310 00
9. Haldimand	2409 00		2409 00
10. Haliburton	678 00		678 00
11. Halton	1841 00		1841 00
12. Hastings	4320 00		4320 00
13. Huron	6369 00	106 00	6475 00
14. Kent	3980 00	168 00	4148 00
15. Lambton	3777 00	49 00	3826 00
16. Lanark	2783 00	11 00	2794 00
17. Leeds	3077 00	43 00	3120 00
17. Grenville	1879 00	11 00	1890 00
18. Lennox and Addington	2362 00	35 00	2397 00
19. Lincoln	1858 00		1858 00
20. Middlesex	6731 00	98 00	6829 00
21. Norfolk	3146 00	25 00	3171 00
22. Northumberland	3429 00	65 00	3494 00
22. Durham	2883 00		2883 00
23. Ontario	4188 00	64 00	4252 00
24. Oxford	3706 00		3706 00
25. Peel	2409 00	21 00	2430 00
26. Perth	3887 00	88 00	3975 00
27. Peterborough	2373 00	45 00	2418 00
28. Prescott	1884 00	363 00	2247 00
28. Russell	1601 00	57 00	1658 00
29. Prince Edward	1972 00		1972 00
30. Renfrew	3663 90	117 00	3780 00
31. Simcoe	6754 00	138 00	6892 00
32. Stormont	1989 00	183 00	2172 00
32. Dundas	2008 00		2008 00
32. Glengarry	2459 00	89 00	2548 00
33. Victoria	3393 00		3393 00
34. Waterloo	3033 00	259 00	3292 00
35. Welland	2314 00		2314 00
36. Wellington	4657 00	127 00	4784 00
37. Wentworth	3211 00	16 00	3227 00
38. York	5544 00	40 00	5584 00
39. Districts—			
(a) Algoma	2000 00		2000 00
(b) Nipissing — Total, $4000	500 00		500 00
(c) Parry Sound	1500 00		1500 00
Total	147449 00	3156 00	150605 00

Grand Totals.

Counties and Districts	147449 00	3156 00	150605 00
Cities	30467 00	8091 00	38558 00
Towns	27037 00	3923 00	30960 00
Villages	17543 00	739 00	18282 00
Totals	222496 00	15909 00	238405 00

University and Departmental Examinations.

As the departmental regulations show, candidates for second class non-professional certificates will be examined on the pass matriculation papers in Arts of the University of Toronto, and candidates for first class non-professional certificates on the honor papers for the same examination. The following syllabus, defining the scope and character of the examinations in English, natural science and physics, and mathematics, was adopted at a meeting of the Senate of the University held on the 10th and 11th November, 1887 :—

English.

1. *English Grammar and Philology.*

For pass, etymology and syntax, with exercises thereon. For honors, the same subjects as for pass, with the sounds and alphabet, outlines of historical grammar, and philology. In philology the following sections of Earle's philology of the English tongue (4th edition) are recommended for reference as indicating the scope and character of the examination : sections 1 and 193 to 613 inclusive, omitting such details as are unimportant at this stage of the candidates' knowledge of the language.

2. *English Composition and Prose Literature.*

For pass and honors : the framing of sentences and paragraphs ; paraphrasing of prose ; expansion and contraction of prose passages ; synonyms ; correction of errors ; the elements and qualities of style ; themes based upon the prose literature prescribed ; the critical study of the prose literature prescribed, involving the study of the merits and defects of the author's language, sentences and paragraphs. On this subject no special paper will be submitted for honors, but in the pass paper there will be for honors a few questions of a more difficult character than some of those set for pass

3. *Poetical Literature.*

The object of the papers for both pass and honors will be to determine whether the candidate understands and appreciates the author's meaning. This involves the careful study of the form in which the author expresses himself. Paraphrasing, derivation, synonyms, proper names and historical points, figurative language, sentence and paragraph structure, and metrical form, will all be considered solely from this point of view. The biography of the writers and the history of the periods in which they lived, will be dealt with in this connection, only in so far as they may have affected the meaning or the form of the texts prescribed. The candidate will also be expected to have memorized the finest passages.

Natural Science and Physics.

1. *Physics.*

For candidates for third class certificates, the examination in physics will be wholly directed to testing whether the candidates have clear ideas respecting some of the more obvious properties of matter, and an accurate non-quantitative knowledge of the more elementary facts and laws of physics. If any arithmetical questions are proposed, they will be very elementary. The teaching should be by observation and experiment.

Candidates for pass matriculation (or second class certificates) are supposed to continue their qualitative study of physics ; but to prepare them for the quantitative study of the subject, they are required by the programme to take the most elementary part of the kinematics of a point, the dynamics (kinetics and statics) of a particle, and the statics of a fluid. The examination papers will consequently be composite, containing what have above been called qualitative questions and a few quantitative or mathematical problems,

but the latter will be elementary and easy. In teaching the subject there should, therefore, be a combination of the experimental and the rational methods, but less attention should be given to statics than this subject has received in the past.

2. *Biology.**

Elements of Zoology.—Vertebrate as distinguished from invertebrate animals. Structure of a vertebrate animal as exemplified by a fish. Form of the body: its regions, the paired and unpaired fins. The skin: its structure and functions. The skeleton: vertebral column and vertebræ; skull and hard parts of the fins: muscles: nervous system and sense organs; alimentary system, mouth, tongue and teeth; intestinal canal; its various parts and the glands connected with it; their functions. The vascular system; lymphatics and lymphatic glands; heart and blood vessels, arteries, veins, and capillaries; respiratory system, gills; air bladder; excretory system.

Common forms of Canadian fish. Classification of these—zoological nomenclature. Important peculiarities of the ganoid fish.

Differences of terrestrial as compared with aquatic vertebrates—the adaption to a different medium. A frog in its young and adult stages compared with a fish. Metamorphosis; other Canadian amphibia.

Reptiles: their classification and structural peculiarities; the painted turtle, Alligator, lizard, and garter snake as types.

Structural agreement between birds and lizards; adoption to ærial life.

Mammals: the three great groups and their geographical distribution. The opossum and its young. The higher mammalia and the common Canadian representatives of the orders of these. Adaptation to different modes of life: terrestial, arboreal, subterranean, aquatic, ærial.

Comparison of relative position of organs in vertebrate and invertebrate animals. The Crayfish as exemplifying the difference. Its segments and limbs, their arrangement and functions. Structural differences of the organs from those of vertebrates. Other Arthropods, such as the grasshopper, spider and thousand legs.

The earthworm and leech as examples of Annelids. The clam, pond snail and slug, as examples of Molluscs. Comparison of these with each other and with the Annelids and Arthropods as to form and structure.

The other invertebrate sub-kingdoms and their terrestrial and freshwater representatives.

Biology.—Its scope and aims; its relation to Physics and Chemistry. Common peculiarities of all living bodies. Points of agreement and difference between plants and animals. Sub-division of Biological knowledge. Morphology and Physiology. The relation of plants and animals to each other, and to their environment. Diseases of plants and animals. Practical applications of Biology.

The scope of the examination in Botany, Zoology and Biology, is the same for Honor Students as for Pass Students, but a more detailed knowledge of the subjects will be required, and questions of greater difficulty will be set. It will be assumed that the compound microscope will be used in preparing for this examination.

At both the pass and the honor examinations it will be assumed that the work has been taken up practically.

3. *Chemistry.*

In preparing pupils for examination in Chemistry, the attention of teachers is directed to the following points. At both the pass and the honor examinations it will be assumed that the work has been taken up practically. Only such facts will be considered of importance as are required to illustrate the simpler theories of the constitution of matter, and only such portions of these theories as are needed for the explanation of the simpler facts. The following Syllabus contains an outline of such theories:—

1. Definition of the objects of the science: its relation to Physics, and the relation of the Physical Sciences (Chemistry and Physics) to Biology.

* The details of the course in botany are given under Form I. of the High School course of study.

2. Definition of matter in its three forms—gaseous, liquid and solid. A chemist confines his attention to homogeneous forms of matter; importance of mass (weight) as a measure of matter; all matter, without an exception, is subject to chemical change. By continuing the chemical changes, which result in a lighter form of matter, chemists are led to a limited number of forms which can not be made to give any lighter matter. These forms of matter have distinct spectra as gases. From these in almost all cases the original matter may be constructed. They are therefore called the Elements.

3. The names of the Elements—The laws of combination of the Elements in *Definite Proportion*, *Multiple Proportion*, *Reciprocal Proportion*. Dalton's theory that the Elements are composed of atoms explains these laws. The use and meaning of the term molecule. The use of symbols to denote atoms and molecules, and the use of equations to denote chemical change.

4. Dalton's theory does not admit of practical application unless we have the means of measuring the number of atoms in a molecule. Dalton assumed that he knew this number, *e.g.* H O for water. Chemists solve the problem by Avogadro's Law, that "equal volumes of gases, measured at the same temperature and pressure, contain the same number of molecules, and therefore weigh in the ratio of the weights of these molecules," deduced from the physical laws of gases, and from their relative densities as compared with their combining weights, and also from the laws of combination by volume.

5. The study of the combination of the Elements, Hydrogen and Chlorine, gives proof that the molecule of Hydrogen contains two parts. The study of the compound Hydrogen Chloride convinces chemists that these parts are indivisible, and therefore atoms. Hydrogen is therefore sepresented by the symbol H_2.

6. Hence, that volume of any gas will weigh its molecular weight in any system of weight, which weighs two units of weight when filled with hydrogen gas at the same temperature and pressure. Thus 22.327 litres at 0° C., and 760 mm. Bar. of Hydrogen, weigh two grams, and of any other gas its molecular weight in grams. In like manner 377 cubic feet at 60° F., and 30 inches Bar. of Hydrogen weigh 2 lbs., and therefore this volume of any gas at some temperature and pressure weighs its molecular weight in lbs. avoirdupois.

7. Chemists have agreed to take the least weight of any element found in such a molecular weight as the weight of the atom.

8. The law of the specific heat of the elements may be used to determine atomic weight.

9. Classification of the elements by their atomic weight and by the chemical character of their compounds. Outlines of Mendelejeff's classification. Allotropic modifications of the elements. Valency.

10. The relations of acids, salts and bases. Nomenclature.

11. The law of isomorphism; its application to the determination of atomic weight,

12. The conditions of chemical combination. Heat as cause and result of chemical action.

13. Many of the physical properties of bodies may be traced to the properties of the individual atoms. Molecular volume of solids and liquids.

14. The following selection of the elements, with their most characteristic compounds may be studied in illustration of the outlines of Mendeljeff's classification of the elements:—

Hydrogen.	Sodium. Potassium.	Magnesium. Zinc.	Calcium. Strontium. Barium.	Boron. Aluminium.
Carbon. Silicon. Tin. Lead.	Nitrogen. Phosphorus. Arsenic. Antimony. Bismuth.	Oxygen. Sulphur.	Fluorine. Chlorine. Bromine. Iodine.	Manganese. Iron. Gold. Platinum.

Mathematics.

Second Class (Pass Matriculation) Examination.

Arithmetic.

The examination will cover the whole course.

Algebra.

Elementary rules; factoring; highest common measure; lowest common multiple; square root; cube root; fractions; ratio; indices; surds; simple equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; quadratic equations.

Euclid.—Books 1, 2 *and* 3.

While the examination paper will consist in part of book work, its special object will be the determination of the extent to which candidates have mastered the principles of the subject rather than of their familiarity with the text in its usual form, and will include *easy* deductions illustrative of such principles.

Commercial Course.

Under departmental regulation 51, a commercial course is prescribed for the first form of high schools. In order to define more clearly the limits of this course and to indicate the scope of the examination, the following syllabus has been prepared by the Education Department for the guidance of candidates and high school masters:—

Writing.

To take a correct position at the desk, and to hold the pen properly; to be familiar with the finger, forearm or muscular, whole arm and combined movements, and also with the exercises most suitable for each; to combine the *elements* so as to form the letters correctly; to analyze the letters; to combine letters so as to form words, paying attention to slant, spacing, height, shading, etc.; to classify letters according to their formation; to write fair ordinary script, and also headings of accounts, invoices, etc.

It should be the aim to secure free movement from the first. As there is a tendency on the part of the pupils to use the fingers far too much, the teacher will do well to insist on the practice of the muscular movement.

Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.

The nature and object of book-keeping; opening, conducting, and closing accounts, as cash, merchandise, personal and incidental accounts; to work easy exercises and sets, using only one "book of accounts"; to distinguish between the two great classes of accounts; to work out sets, using the day-book, journal and ledger; to take off a trial balance and correct errors; to make out a statement of resources and liabilities and also of losses and gains; to make out a balance sheet; to work out sets by single entry; to change from single to double entry and *vice versa;* to be familiar with the different kinds of commercial paper—bills, invoices, receipts, orders, due bills, credit notes, checks, promissory notes, chattel notes, accommodation notes, drafts, bills of exchange; the endorsement of notes, checks, etc.; the nature and use of auxilliary books—cash book, bill book, sales book, invoice book, inventory book, bank book, check book; entries for renewing and discounting notes, cross entries, writing off bad debts; the nature and use of the journal, day book, special column journal, special column cash book, petty cash book, petty ledger, private ledger; single and joint shipments, commission sales book, shipment invoices, and account sales; partnership—to open, conduct and close a set of books, branch houses, manufacturing, dealings with banks; correspondence—business letters, telegrams, advertisements, circulars, etc.

Précis Writing.

To condense correspondence or official documents so as to give what is really important in clear concise language, so methodically arranged that a person who has not time to read the originals may acquaint himself readily with all that is really essential in them. The merit of such a Précis consists in its brevity, completeness, clearness, and judicious arrangement.

Indexing.

To show how letters, bills, accounts, etc., should be arranged and indexed so as to be easily referred to.

On and after July, 1888, the examination in the Commercial Course, as well as in Drawing and Reading, will be as difficult as it has hitherto been for Second Class certificates. In drawing the authorized Drawing books indicate the course fully.

List of Subjects and Number of Papers to be set at the Third Class, Second Class, and First Class C Non-Professional Examinations.

1. *Examination for Third Class Certificates.*

(*Papers to be set by the Central Committee.*)

*Reading and Orthöepy	One paper.
English Grammar	"
Composition and Prose Literature	"
Poetical Literature	"
History and Geography	"
Arithmetic and Mensuration	"
Algebra	"
Commercial Course	Two papers.
Drawing	One paper.
Physics	"
Botany	"
Latin	Two papers—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.
French	" " "
German	" " "

The Senate of the University at the meeting mentioned adopted the following Schedule of subjects and papers:

2. *Second Class or Pass Matriculation Examination.*

English Grammar	One paper.
English Composition and Prose Literature	"
Poetical Literature	"
History and Geography	"
Arithmetic	"
Algebra	"
Geometry	"

*An oral examination will also be held in Reading.

Physics	One paper.
Chemistry	"
*Biology (only Botany for 1888)	"
Latin	Two papers—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.
French	" " "
German	" " "

3. *First C or Honor Examination for Matriculation.*

English Grammar and Philology	One paper.
English Composition and Prose Literature.	One paper (The same as for pass, with a few more difficult questions for honors and First C.)
Poetical Literature	One paper.
History and Geography	"
Algebra	"
Geometry	"
Trigonometry	"
Chemistry	"
*Biology (only Botany for 1888)	"
Greek	One paper on Authors.
Latin	Two papers—one on Authors and one on Composition.
Latin and Greek	One paper on Greek and Latin Grammar.
French	Two papers—one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar.
German	" " "

*After 1888 there will be two papers on Biology—one on Botany and one on Zoology and Biology.

TORONTO, November, 1887.

4.—CONFIRMATION OF BY-LAWS.

The following is a list of the By-Laws confirmed during 1887.

Municipality Passing By-law.	Date of Application to confirm.	School Corporation affected.	Other Municipalities concerned.	How Disposed.
Township of Barton, By-law No. 234.	April 23rd, 1887	Union School Section Number 5.	Ancaster	Confirmed 9th May, 1887.
Township of Ancaster, By-law No. 330.	do	do	Barton	do
Township of Tilbury West, By-law No. 227.	March 25th, 1887	Sections Nos. 6 & 9.	Sections Nos. 2 & 5, Tilbury East.	Confirmed June 1st, 1887.
Township of Tilbury East.	April 15th, 1887	Sections Nos. 2 & 5.	Sections Nos. 6 & 9, Tilbury West.	do

APPENDIX C.—*PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.*

1.—Toronto Normal School.

1. *Staff of Toronto Normal School, 1887.*

Thomas Kirkland, M.A	Principal.
James Carlyle, M.D	Mathematical Master.
J. H. McFaul	Drawing Master, and in Model School
S. H. Preston	Music " "
Miss Natalie Gillmayr	French Teacher.
Sergt. T. Parr	Drill and Calisthenics "

2. *Students in Toronto Normal School,* 1887.

	Admitted.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	32	88
Second Session	33	90
Total	65	178

2.—Ottawa Normal School.

1. *Staff of Ottawa Normal School,* 1887.

John A. MacCabe, M.A	Principal.
Geo. Baptie, M.A., M.B	Science Master.
Wm. Scott, B.A	Mathematical Master.
R. H. Whale	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
W. G. Workman	Music " " "
J. A. Guignard	French Teacher
E. B. Cope	Clerk and Accountant, also Drill and Calisthenics Master, and in Model School.

2. *Students in Ottawa Normal School*, 1887.

	Admitted.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	26	72
Second Session	50	50
Total	76	122

3.—Toronto Model School.

1. *Staff of Toronto Model School*, 1887.

Angus McIntosh	Head Master, Boys' Model School.
R. W. Murray	First Assistant, " "
Arthur H. Sinclair	Second " " "
Miss Hattie McLellan	Third " " "
" Margaret T. Scott	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.
" K. F. Hagarty	First Assistant, " "
" M. Meehan	Second " " "
" May Caulfield	Third " " "
" C. M. Hart	Kindergarten Teacher.

2. *Number of Pupils in* 1887.

Boys, 186 ..... Girls, 180. ..... Total, 366.

Kindergarten..... Boys, 42. .... Girls, 24. Total, 66.

4.—Ottawa Model School.

1. *Staff of Ottawa Model School*, 1887.

Edwin D. Parlow	Head Master, Boys' Model School.
Thomas Swift	First Assistant " "
R. H. Cowley	Second " " "
Miss M. P. Thomson	Third " " "

Miss Adeline Shenick	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.
" Mary G. Joyce	First Assistant " "
" Margaret A. Mills	Second " " "
" M. E. Butterworth	Third " " "
" E. Bolton	Kindergarten Teacher

Number of Pupils in 1887.

Boys, 174.	Girls, 159.	Total, 333.
Kindergarten	Boys, 34. Girls, 24.	Total, 58.

APPENDIX D.—

SCHEDULE A.—STATISTICS OF

	NAME OF MODEL SCHOOL	No. of Students on Roll.	Males.	Females.	Average Age, Males.	Average Age, Females.	No. that withdrew during term.	No. that passed Final Examination.	Males.	Females.	No. that failed.	Was Vocal Music taught?	Was Drill taught?	No. of Lectures on Education.	No. of Lectures on School Law.	No. of Lectures on Temperance and Hygiene.	No. of Lessons taught by each Student.
					Yrs.	Yrs.											
1	Barrie	29	18	11	19 9/12	19 9-10	....	29	18	11	....	yes	yes	30	12	6	30
2	Beamsville	9	3	6	19	18	....	8	3	5	1	"	"	21	6	10	32
3	Berlin	19	13	6	18 3/4	17	....	17	13	4	2	"	"	72	5	10	40
4	Bracebridge	27	7	20	20	18	....	27	7	20	....	"	"	23	12	35	6
5	Bradford	28	17	11	20	19	....	26	15	11	2	"	"	48	12	24	30
6	Brampton	13	6	7	18 5-6	18 4-7	....	11	6	5	2	"	"	41	8	20	30
7	Brantford	20	8	12	.....	.....	1	16	7	9	3	"	"	52	17	31	41
8	Caledonia	20	8	12	19	18	....	20	8	12	....	"	"	60	60	60	25
9	Chatham	47	16	31	19	18	4	35	12	23	8	"	"	65	13	13	54
10	Clinton	37	17	20	18 2-5	17 1/2	....	33	14	19	4	"	"	50	10	18	26
11	Cobourg	32	16	16	18 1/4	17 3/4	....	31	15	16	1	"	"	50	20	20	36
12	Cornwall	17	4	13	19 1/2	17 3/4	1	16	3	13	....	"	"	30	12	20	30
13	Durham	20	9	11	19	17 3/4	....	20	9	11	....	"	"	90	8	20	30
14	Elora	36	20	16	19	18	2	34	19	15	....	"	"	62	33	60	25
15	Farmersville	33	13	20	18	18	....	33	13	20	....	"	no	84	4	12	18
16	Forest	23	6	17	18	17	....	16	4	12	7	"	yes	54	12	30	35
17	Galt	16	4	12	21 3/4	18 1/4	....	14	4	10	2	"	"	50	8	14	28
18	Goderich	31	14	17	19	18	....	28	13	15	3	"	"	64	11	16	28
19	Hamilton	37	4	33	19	17	....	37	4	33	....	"	"	150	50	50	15
20	Ingersoll	21	14	7	19	18	....	21	14	7	....	"	"	25	5	16	21
21	Kincardine	33	20	13	18 3/4	18 3/4	2	28	18	10	3	no	no	42	5	10	31
22	Kingston	27	5	22	20	18	....	27	5	22	....	yes	yes	60	10	20	20
23	Lindsay	36	13	23	18 1/2	17 1/3	....	33	12	21	3	"	"	25	5	10	24
24	London	30	7	23	19	18	....	27	4	23	3	"	"	100	6	6	35
25	Madoc	50	10	40	19	18	....	49	10	39	1	"	"	42	20	26	15
26	Martintown	11	1	10	19	17	....	11	1	10	....	"	"	45	20	25	20
27	Meaford	16	6	10	20	20 1/2	....	16	6	10	....	"	"	30	15	25	30
28	Milton	14	7	7	19	17	....	12	7	5	2	"	"	98	15	43	29
29	Mitchell	21	12	9	.....	.....	1	20	12	8	....	"	"	51	13	14	40
30	Morrisburgh	21	11	10	.....	.....	....	21	11	10	....	"	no	80	20	22	24
31	Mount Forest	40	21	19	19	18	....	39	21	18	1	"	yes	30	8	15	20
32	Napanee	24	13	11	18 3/4	17 9/12	....	24	13	11	....	"	"	20	4	10	23
33	Newmarket	18	5	13	19	18	....	16	3	13	2	"	"	60	10	10	25
34	Norwood	17	4	13	20	18	1	16	3	13	....	no	"	50	10	50	33
35	Orangeville	20	8	12	18	18	....	20	8	12	....	yes	"	60	10	15	29
36	Owen Sound	28	12	16	19	18	....	28	12	16	....	"	"	45	12	20	33
37	Parkdale	38	14	24	19	18	....	38	14	24	....	"	"	55	25	48	30
38	Perth	42	15	27	19	18	....	38	14	24	4	"	"	44	6	14	28
39	Picton	32	15	17	18 1/3	18 1/3	....	31	14	17	1	"	"	40	5	40	25
40	Port Hope	23	10	13	18 1/2	18 3/4	....	21	9	12	2	"	"	52	13	26	29
41	Port Perry	23	15	8	19	18	....	23	15	8	....	"	"	65	13	26	30
42	Prescott	34	20	14	18 2/3	18	....	34	20	14	....	"	"	72	16	48	24
43	Renfrew	41	16	25	19	18	....	41	16	25	....	"	"	25	8	12	30
44	St. Thomas	38	18	20	18 1/2	18	....	30	11	19	8	"	"	40	7	10	24
45	Sarnia	27	11	16	19	18	....	22	8	14	5	"	"	78	17	50	31
46	Simcoe	46	15	31	18 2-5	19	....	46	15	31	....	"	"	100	20	40	24
47	Stratford	42	19	23	20 1/2	18 1/3	2	32	13	19	8	"	no	50	4	13	31
48	Strathroy	40	20	20	19	18	....	28	15	13	12	"	yes	55	8	20	35
49	Toronto	12	....	12	.....	20	....	12	....	12	....	"	"	90	6	20	60
50	Vankleekhill	20	10	10	18 1/3	17	....	19	9	10	1	"	"	60	10	35	30
51	Waikerton	29	10	19	19	19	....	25	7	18	4	"	"	47	7	25	30
52	Welland	13	4	9	19 1/2	19	....	13	4	9	....	"	"	....	....	....	30
53	Whitby	23	14	9	19	19	1	22	14	8	....	"	"	60	25	35	31
54	Windsor	19	5	14	.....	.....	....	17	5	12	2	"	"	100	30	20	33
55	Woodstock	28	13	15	20	17	....	24	13	11	4	"	no	25	6	10	20
	Total	1491	616	875	.....	.....	15	1375	563	812	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

County Model Schools, 1887.

No. of Departments used.	Time given daily by Principal to Lectures, Collections, &c	Was an Assistant provided?	To what extent was Principal relieved each day?	Amount received from Municipal Grant.	Amount received from Fees.	Allowance to Principal for Model School work.	Allowance to Assistants for Model School work.	Is separate room provided?	Is this room in school building.	No. of Assistants with required qualifications.	No. of Students under age, (males 18, females 17.)		NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
											Males.	Females.	
				$	$	$	$						
1 10	all day	yes	all day	150	145	....	150	yes	yes	10	....	....	J. Winterborn.
2 3	2 hours	"	2 hours	250	45	300	100	"	"	3	1	1	A. E. Caverhill.
3 10	all day	"	all day	150	95	150	150	"	"	7	6	4	2 J. Suddaby.
4 5	"	"	"	75	....	25	150	"	"	1	2	....	2 G. H. Thomas.
5 4	3 hours	"	"	150	140	....	100	"	"	3	2	2	.... J. Day.
6 4	all day	"	"	250	65	250	....	"	"	4	1	....	1 H. Morton.
7 12	5 hours	"	3 hours	150	100	175	....	"	"	12	1	1	.... W. Wilkinson.
8 4	all day	"	all day	150	100	....	125	"	"	4	1	....	1 J. Rowat.
9 13	2 hours	"	1 hour	150	....	50	200	"	no	5	1	....	1 G. B. Kirk.
10 8	5½ hours	"	½ a day	150	185	....	90	"	"	8	8	3	5 W. R. Lough.
11 10	3½ hours	"	3 hours	150	160	....	....	"	yes	6	1	1	.... A. Barber.
12 6	3 hours	"	3 hours	150	85	85	50	"	"	3	3	....	3 P. Talbot.
13 4	all day	"	all day	150	100	....	130	"	no	4	1	....	1 A. Wherry.
14 4	"	"	"	150	180	....	140	"	yes	3	5	4	1 A. Petrie.
15 3	"	"	"	150	165	....	125	"	"	3	5	5	.... T. M. Porter.
16 5	"	"	"	200	115	....	130	"	no	5	4	1	3 C. S. Falconer.
17 7	½ a day	"	½ a day	150	80	....	100	"	yes	5	....	....	.... R. Alexander.
18 7	all day	"	all day	150	155	....	125	"	"	6	5	3	2 A. Embury.
19 18	"	"	"	150	185	200	900	"	"	18	2	....	2 G. W. Johnston.
20 14	"	"	"	150	105	....	140	"	"	7	....	....	.... H. F. McDiarmid.
21 10	"	"	"	150	165	....	130	"	"	9	....	....	.... F. C. Powell.
22 7	"	"	"	150	135	....	120	"	"	7	1	....	1 R. K. Row.
23 13	"	"	"	150	180	....	....	"	"	10	2	1	1 J. McLaughlin.
24 4	½ a day	"	½ a day	150	....	....	....	"	"	3	....	....	.... W. T. Carson.
25 5	all day	"	all day	250	250	....	140	"	"	5	2	....	2 D. Marshall.
26 3	"	"	"	150	55	....	112	"	"	2	1	1	.... A. Kennedy.
27 5	½ a day	"	½ a day	150	80	25	104	"	no	2	1	1	.... H. H. Burgess.
28 6	all day	"	all day	150	70	50	120	"	yes	3	1	1	.... H. Gray.
29 8	"	"	"	150	105	....	130	"	"	4	....	....	.... S. Nethercott.
30 7	"	"	"	150	105	....	150	"	"	4	....	....	.... G. E. Broderick.
31 8	"	"	"	150	200	100	120	"	"	3	2	2	.... S. B. Westervelt.
32 6	"	"	"	200	120	....	300	"	"	4	5	4	1 J. Bowerman.
33 5	3 hours	"	"	175	90	100	100	"	"	4	1	1	.... W. Rannie.
34 4	3 hours	"	3 hours	150	85	135	120	"	"	4	2	1	1 A. Hutchison.
35 10	all day	"	all day	150	100	....	100	"	"	9	5	3	2 M. N. Armstrong.
36 7	"	"	"	150	140	....	....	"	"	3	....	....	.... T. Frazer.
37 12	"	"	"	175	190	....	175	"	"	8	5	4	2 J. A. Wismer.
38 9	"	"	"	150	....	....	125	"	"	9	....	....	.... M. M. Jaques.
39 8	"	"	"	150	160	....	126	"	"	5	7	6	1 R. F. Greenlees.
40 12	"	"	"	150	115	160	....	"	"	7	3	3	.... F. Wood.
41 5	3 hours	"	3 hours	150	115	200	100	"	"	3	2	1	1 A. M. Rae.
42 6	all day	"	all day	150	170	200	130	"	"	6	4	3	1 C. McPherson.
43 5	½ a day	"	½ a day	150	205	....	100	"	"	3	....	....	.... W. H. Harlton.
44 8	all day	"	all day	150	....	....	125	"	"	6	....	....	.... N. M. Campbell.
45 9	3 hours	"	½ a day	200	135	....	100	"	"	6	3	2	1 A. Wark.
46 7	all day	"	all day	150	230	....	200	"	no	4	5	3	2 T. O. Steele.
47 17	"	"	"	150	210	....	125	"	yes	15	4	2	2 J. R. Stuart.
48 9	½ a day	"	½ a day	150	200	....	100	"	"	8	3	1	2 Thos. Dunsmore.
49 10	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	"	"	10	....	....	.... R. W. Doan.
50 3	all day	"	all day	150	100	....	125	"	"	3	4	....	4 L. K. Fallis.
51 7	"	"	"	150	145	25	130	"	"	4	....	....	.... W. R. Telford.
52 4	3 hours	"	3 hours	150	65	....	84	"	no	4	....	....	.... J. W. Garvin.
53 4	all day	"	all day	150	115	200	130	"	yes	3	2	1	1 J. Brown.
54 7	"	"	"	150	95	100	150	"	"	7	....	....	.... J. Duncan.
55 12	"	"	"	150	140	....	150	"	"	12	....	....	.... G. VanSlyke.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

County Model Schools.

Report of J. J. Tilley, Esq., Inspector.

Additional Model Schools.—Two additional Model Schools were opened during the year, one in Elora for South Wellington, and one in Meaford for East Grey. No provision has yet been made for training teachers in Algoma, Parry Sound or Haliburton. Model Schools should be established in Sault Ste. Marie and in the town of Parry Sound, as the Public Schools in these places are quite large enough for the purpose, and special arrangements should be made to furnish training for the teachers in the County of Haliburton. The Public School in the Village of Minden could be used for this purpose.

Separate Rooms.—Separate rooms are now provided for all Model Schools, and with seven exceptions, they are in the school buildings. Masters and students are placed at a great disadvantage when the room used for Model School work is in a separate building. In some cases also the room is too small.

Relief of Principal.—Assistants for the relief of Principals were provided in all the schools, and in thirty-eight cases, an increase of seven over any previous year—these assistants were engaged for the whole day, throughout the term.

Change of Principals.—In looking over the list of Principals of Model Schools, we find there have been but eleven changes in two years, six in 1887 and five in 1886.

Complaints against Model Schools.—For several years after Model Schools had been established, trustees and parents claimed that the Public Schools were disturbed and the progress of the pupils retarded by the students-in-training taking the place of the regular teachers. There was undoubtedly too much cause for these complaints; for, as the Principal was required to teach a division during the whole or the greater part of the day, he was obliged to set the students at work in the different classes at the beginning of the term, and they, having received no training, and having no experience, necessarily disturbed the regular work of the school. But as provision for the relief of Principals has now been made, and as four or five weeks can be spent in training the students before they take charge of classes in the divisions, this defect in our Model Schools has been reduced to a minimum, and the charge that Model Schools are injurious to the schools in which they are established, is now rarely heard; on the contrary Principals very generally express the belief that the Public School is benefited rather than injured by the Model School.

Age of Students.—The annexed table of statistics shows that the teachers going out from County Model Schools are quite young. The average age was but little above the minimum required by law—males, eighteen years, and females, seventeen years. The average age of males was below twenty-one years in all the schools except one, and in fifty-three schools out of fifty-five the average age of females was below twenty years. We also find that 112 candidates whose ages were under the prescribed limit were admitted for training; these will not receive certificates until they attain the required age.

Receipts.—A fee of $5 was charged in all the schools except six, and in eight cases County Councils supplemented the municipal grant of $150 required by law. The Model Schools at Beamsville, Brampton and Madoc received $250 each; those at Forest, Sarnia and Napanee, $200 each; and the Newmarket and Parkdale schools, $175. This reflects credit upon the counties, and proves that their Model Schools are appreciated

Music and Drill.—Music was taught in all the schools except two, and drawing in all except five. This prompt compliance with the regulation issued but a short time before the reopening of the schools is very creditable to Boards of Trustees, and shows a willingness on their part to make their schools as efficient as possible. The introduction of music into the Model School has in several cases led to its introduction into the Public School, a commendable feature of the movement.

Work done in Model Schools.—The praise bestowed upon County Model Schools by so many Public School Inspectors in their general reports, published in the Annual Reports of the Minister of Education, proves conclusively that good work is done in these schools. The contention, however, of Mr. Smirle, Inspector of the County of Carleton, that candidates do not receive sufficient insight into the "organization, classifi-

cation and practical working of the country school," is, I think, well founded. In some schools, especially in Woodstock and St. Thomas, a good deal of attention is given to this subject. An ungraded school is formed in the Model School room by bringing in forty or fifty pupils from the different classes; the Principal then, in the presence of the students, proceeds to examine, classify, and organize the school, and thus shows how similar work should be done in rural schools The students also are required to do the same work several times during the session, under the guidance of the Principal. This should be done in every Model School, but unfortunately, in several cases, the separate room is too small to seat the number of pupils required. A short course of lectures on the principles of education was delivered in several schools, and the students thereby obtained considerable insight into the order of development of the mental faculties, and into the laws which influence and govern their actions. This important work should receive due attention in all training schools.

Management.—The system of school management by which the Principal is relieved from all class teaching during the year, was recently adopted in Lindsay and Woodstock, and is, I believe, about to be adopted in Owen Sound. The Public Schools in Port Hope have been managed in this way for several years, and the results have been most satisfactory. Under this system, uniformity in methods of teaching can be secured in all the divisions, the Principal can give his undivided attention to Model School work during the term, and the senior division is spared the confusion which necessarily results from a change of teachers each second half year. On account of the very great advantage which Model Schools would derive from this system of management, I think an additional grant should be given to all schools in which it is adopted.

Attendance.—The attendance continues to increase year by year, as the following figures show:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of students in attendance	820	1117	1305	1468	1491
Number passed by County Boards	791	1017	1203	1376	1375

The attendance has risen from 820 in 1883 to 1491 in 1887, an increase of 671 in four years, and the number of III. Class certificates granted during the same period has increased from 791 to 1375. The average length of time during which teachers remain in the profession has been found to be about seven years, and as 7,218 teachers were employed in our Public Schools in 1885, it follows that about 1,000 teachers are required each year to fill the places of those who withdraw. We find, however, that during the past three years the number of young teachers sent out from the County Model Schools was 3954, to which we must add at least 450 licensed to teach in the districts where no Model Schools are established. These figures give us a supply of 4404 for three years to the meet a demand of about 3,000, or an average yearly surplus of 468. In other words, number of teachers licensed year by year is greater by about 47 per cent. than the number required to provide for the annual withdrawals. This is a most serious matter, and one which may well engage the attention of all interested in the cause of education. This excess of supply over demand increases the competition for schools, and necessarily reduces the salaries of teachers. The reports for 1883, 1884 and 1885 show this very clearly. The amount paid Public School Teachers in the counties of Ontario during 1884 exceeded the amount paid in 1883 by $61,627, whereas the amount paid in 1885 was only $5,165 greater than that paid in 1884, and when we consider that 133 teachers were employed in '85 more than in '84, we find there was really no increase in salaries. The amount paid in 1886 was $22,540 greater than that paid in 1885, but this increase was wholly taken up in providing for the additional 146 teachers employed in that year at the small sum of $155 for each. Thus we see that during the general prosperity of 1885 and 1886 teachers' salaries were virtually at a standstill, and Inspectors in various parts of the Province have told me during the past three months that the salaries at which teachers have been engaged for 1888 are much below those paid during the present year. This at first sight may seem to be in the interest of the ratepayer, but it cannot be regarded as in the interest of education. The excessive competition, with its consequent reduction of salaries, is continually forcing efficient teachers out of the profession and substituting

those who who are inexperienced in their stead. It is unfortunately in many cases the survival of the cheapest rather than the fittest. It seems useless to talk about "educating trustees up to a proper appreciation of the teacher's services," or to charge them with "penuriousness in the payment of teachers' salaries," while we continue to send out 147 teachers to fill 100 vacancies.

The teaching profession should not be made a close corporation, the avenues which lead to it, in common with those which lead to other callings in life, should be freely open to all who wish to enter, but as the object of this calling is to further a great public interest, it naturally follows that some guarantee of fitness for the work must be exacted from all who propose to undertake it. The standard of fitness has been raised from time to time in the past and will doubtless be raised in the future. In this way the interests of those now in the profession are guarded and the best interests of education advanced; and when the number of applicants for admission to the profession is so largely in excess of the demand as it is at the present time, I think the standard for admission may be raised very considerably without causing the supply to fall below the demand. This may be done by increasing the difficulty either of the non-professional or of the professional examination, or of both. The standard of the former has been raised considerably during the past ten years, yet the number of candidates has increased year by year until it amounted to 6,200 at the last examination. The non-professional training and the non-professional examinations have been engaging the major part of our attention for years. I think we may very properly allow these to rest for a time and turn our attention to the improvement of professional training. The time, labor and money expended upon the former appear to be quite out of proportion to that expended upon the latter. We require *teachers* as well as *scholars*. It is thought by some that the examinations at the close of the Model School term should be more rigid than they are at present, but the severity of these examinations must be largely determined by the work prescribed and by the amount of time allowed therefor. It would obviously be unfair to the students and to the masters to apply a test more severe than the time allowed for preparation would warrant. If we increase the former we must also increase the latter.

During my last tour of inspection I consulted over forty Principals on the length of the session, and nearly all expressed the opinion that the term is too short to allow them to produce really satisfactory results. The students gave evidence of having carefully studied the works prescribed and of having been well instructed in methods of teaching, but in too many cases they showed a lack of skill and of ease in applying those methods—the inevitable result of attempting to get over a large amount of work during a comparatively short session. I believe the time has fully come when the session should be lengthened to eight or nine months. If this were done, and Principals relieved from all class teaching, very much better results would be produced than can possibly be expected while the Principal of the school has to devote two-thirds of the year to teaching a class of children and only one-third to the training of teachers. The students also would not only go out better trained, but, on account of the additional time and labor expended by them in preparing themselves for their duties, they would be more likely to remain in the profession than they are at present. Certificates would be issued in June and young teachers would enter upon their duties after the summer vacation when the attendance is usually small, certainly a much better time for them to begin than the first of the year when the attendance is large.

The cost of what is here proposed may seem formidable, but about $150 would meet the additional expense in every case. If each teacher were promoted to the next higher division there would be but one vacancy to be filled, and that in the lowest form. The $150 which is now commonly paid to a teacher to relieve the Principal during the Model School term would then be saved, and this sum, with an additional $150, would provide for an assistant for the lowest division and for an increase of say $50 to the salary of the teacher who would take charge of the senior division. In schools where Principals have already been relieved from class teaching no change in the staff would be required and no additional expense would be incurred. If this were done, our Model Schools would enter upon a new career of usefulness, the results of which would, I feel assured, more than justify the change.

APPENDIX E.—*TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.*

1. Ontario Teachers' Association, 1887.

Extract from the Proceedings of Convention, held on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of August, 1887.

The Convention met on Tuesday, August 9th, 1887.
The President, Mr. H. I. Strang, in the chair.

Resolutions Adopted.

By the Association.

Resolved, That the attention of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Association be called to certain alleged errors and defects in the new Public School History, with the request that they bring the matter before the Minister of Education, with a view to the revising of the work making it more suitable for our schools, and that they respectfully refer it to this Association for its consideration.

Report of Committee on College Preceptors

Your Committee has heard from twenty-one conventions since the Association met last. Two conventions express no opinion, seven conventions came to a conclusion adverse to the proposal, and twelve conventions are favorable to the formation of the College of Preceptors.

It is known to your Committee that several conventions postponed expressing an opinion on account of want of time to give due consideration to this important matter. In the interest of this question there has been earnest discussion during the year; this is itself a gain, and we add that the publishing of the list of members now done for the first time is calculated to exert a beneficial influence on the union of teachers. Your Committee beg to recommend to the special attention of the Association, the scheme for the College of Preceptors, as agreed upon at the meeting of professors, masters and teachers, which was held in January last, in the Canadian Institute building of this city, as containing the germ of the constitution for the College of Preceptors. That the committee be continued, with power to add to their numbers, and be instructed to mature the scheme and report to next convention.

Report of the Committee on Spelling Reform.

Your Committee, appointed at the last meeting of this Association, "with instructions to ascertain and report what steps have been taken by Governments, Universities, Colleges, Teachers' Associations, and learned societies to secure the general introduction of a simpler and more phonetic system of spelling English words than the one at present in use," have the honor to submit the following report:—

The information given about the history of the spelling reform movement has been obtained directly by correspondence from officers of the American Spelling Reform Association, of the American Philological Association, and of the Philological Society of England. The thanks of the Committee are especially due to Mr. Melvil Dewey, the Librarian of Columbia College, New York. He is Secretary of the Spelling Reform Association, and in that capacity he has done all he could to facilitate the collection of authentic information.

The anomalous character of English spelling is due primarily and chiefly to the defective character of the English alphabet, and hardly less to a capricious manner of using certain letters and combinations of letters. In order to make spelling perfectly correct, that is perfectly phonetic, it would be necessary to devise a perfect alphabet, but

our spelling might be greatly improved by a more consistent use of the one we have. Both of these objects have been kept in view by spelling reformers, of whom there have been many since the author of the Ormulum, in the reign of King John, gave directions for the guidance of those who should undertake to copy his text. Anglo-Saxon spelling was almost perfectly phonetic, and old English through all the stages of its development retained this characteristic to a greater extent than modern English has done. In one of the publications of the Philological Society of England it is stated that though "Etymological spellings of French became common in England about the time of Caxton," nevertheless "English spelling continued to be in principle mainly phonetic, up to the seventeenth century." And Professor Skeat says in the "Introduction" to his "Specimens of English Literature A.D. 1394 to A.D. 1579":

"It is a common error to look upon the spelling of Old English as utterly lawless, and unworthy of note. Because it is not *uniform*, the conclusion is at once rushed to that it cannot be of much service. No mistake could well be worse. It is frequently far better than our modern spelling, and helps to show how badly we spell now, in spite of the *uniformity* introduced by printers for the sake of convenience. Old English spelling was conducted on an intelligible principle, whereas our modern spelling exhibits no principle at all; but merely illustrates the inconvenience of separating symbols from sounds. The intelligible principle of Old English spelling is that it was intended to be *phonetic*. Bound by no particular laws, each scribe did the best he could to represent the sounds he heard, and the notion of putting in letters that were not sounded was (except in the case of final *e*) almost unknown. The very variations are of value, because they help to render more clear in each case what the sound was which the scribes were attempting to represent. But to bear in mind that the spelling was *phonetic* is to hold the clue to it."

By means of the variations referred to, Mr. A. J. Ellis, Mr. Sweet and other phonologists, have been able to exhibit, with an approximation to correctness, the manner in which English words were pronounced in the time of Chaucer and even earlier. It will not be possible for the phonologists of the future to enlighten their contemporaries in the same way with respect to the manner in which English words are pronounced in the Victorian age, for it is strictly and literally true that no man can pronounce with certainty a word he has never heard, or spell with certainty a word he has never seen. With us spelling has been largely divorced from pronunciation, and all the philologists agree in attributing this much to be regretted separation to the invention of printing, which has crystallized our spelling, while our pronunciation is left subject to the modifying influences of time and place.

The defects in English spelling have been the subject of spasmodic attempts at reform for many generations, but not till within the past few years has any systematic, sustained, and wide-spread effort been made to bring English spelling into harmony with English pronunciation, in other words, to make English spelling more phonetic, or rather to restore it to its old phonetic character. Benjamin Franklin brought to bear upon the problem his great intellect and strong common sense, but his time was too much occupied with the duties of statemanship, and meanwhile his contemporary Samuel Johnson, was laboring successfully to fix and perpetuate bad orthographical forms. Noah Webster attempted in his dictionary to banish some anomalies, but he was uncritical in his knowledge, and scholars declined to follow his guidance, while very few of his suggestions commended themselves to the masses even in America.

The modern spelling reform movement really began with the labors of Mr. A. J. Ellis, who is still facile *princeps* amongst English phonologists, and of Mr. Isaac Pitman, the well-known inventor of a phonographic short-hand alphabet which in a more or less modified form is used by nearly all stenographic writers of the English language. Each of these men constructed an enlarged and improved English alphabet, and their example has been followed by dozens of other phonologists, the latest being the one used to indicate the pronunciation of words in the "New English Dictionary" now in process of production under the editorship of Dr. J. A. H. Murray, and the auspices of the Philological Society of England. For many years the labors of Mr. Pitman as a practical

philanthropist, and of Mr. Ellis as a scholarly phonologist, did apparently very little to promote the cause of spelling reform. The philologists objected on etymological grounds to proposed changes in the forms of words, but at last the Philological Society was induced in 1869 to investigate the matter. Eminent scholars, like Professors Max-Mueller, Skeat, and Sayce, Mr. Sweet, Dr. Morris, Dr. Earle, Dr. Murray and Dr. Angus, warmly espoused the cause. Committees were appointed from time to time with instructions to prepare schemes, only to find them declined alike by the society and the public. Meanwhile the question of spelling reform was taken up seriously and enthusiastically in the United States, and, encouraged by the success of the American philologists, the Philological Society in 1880 resumed consideration of the subject, and in the following year published a pamphlet, entitled "Partial Corrections of English spellings approved of by the Philological Society." This little treatise is a most valuable contribution to the literature of spelling reform, as it deals not merely with the general scientific principles on which reform should proceed, but gives a detailed phonological and etymological account of the proposed changes, and adds a list of about 300 special words, the improved forms of which are recommended for immediate introduction.

The American Philological Association took up the question of spelling reform in 1874, and in the following year a committee was appointed with instructions to report on the whole subject, and to prepare and print for general circulation a list of words "in which the spelling might be changed by dropping silent letters and otherwise, so as to make them better conform to the analogies of the language and draw them nearer to our sister languages and to a general alphabet, and yet leave them recognizable by common readers." The report presented by this committee in 1876 is so complete a statement of the case for spelling reform and is at the same time so brief, that it seems expedient to quote it in its entirety:

1. The true and sole office of alphabetic writing is faithfully and intelligibly to represent spoken speech. So-called "historical" orthography is only a concession to the weakness of prejudice.

2. The ideal of an alphabet is that every sound should have its own unvarying sign, and every sign its own unvarying sound.

3. An alphabet intended for use by a vast community need not attempt an exhaustive analysis of the elements of utterance, and a representation of the nicest varieties of articulation; it may well leave room for the unavoidable play of individual and local pronunciation.

4. An ideal alphabet would seek to adopt for its characters forms which should suggest the sound signified, and of which the resemblances should in some measure represent the similarities of the sounds. But for general practical use there is no advantage in a system which aims to depict in detail the physical processes of utterance.

5. No language has ever had, or is likely to have, a perfect alphabet; and in changing and amending the mode of writing of a language already long written, regard must necessarily be had to what is practically possible quite as much as to what is inherently desirable.

6. To prepare the way for such a change, the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of spelling almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction.

7. An altered orthography will be unavoidably offensive to those who are first called upon to use it; but any sensible and consistent new system will rapidly win the hearty preference of the mass of writers.

8. The Roman alphabet is so widely and firmly established in use among the leading civilized nations that it cannot be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English, the efforts of scholars should be directed towards its use with uniformity and in conformity with other nations.

This statement of principles was unanimously adopted by the association, and the committee was reappointed for the purpose of framing a detailed scheme. In 1877 it recommended the adoption of a certain scale of phonetic values for vowels and the addition of a number of new letters to make the alphabet more perfect. These recommendations were adopted, and in 1878 the following eleven words were approved of by the association for immediate use: *Ar, catalog, definit, gard, giv, hav, infinit, liv, tho, thru, wisht.* The next step was to recommend the observance of five rules, the general application of which would at once rid our spelling of a large number of anomalies and by accustoming readers to new forms pave the way for more extensive changes. These rules are:

1. Omit *a* from the digraph, *ea* when pronounced as *e* short, as in *head, health*, etc.

2. Omit silent final *e* after a short vowel in the same syllable, as in *have, give, infinite, definite*, etc.

3. Write *f* for *ph* in such words as *alphabet, phantom*, etc.

4. When a word ends with a double letter, omit the last letter, as in *shall, cliff, egg*, etc.

5. Change *ed* final to *t* where it has the sound of *t*, as in *lashed, impressed*, etc.

In 1881, the American Philological Association, encouraged by the radical action of the Philological Society of England above referred to, formally approved of the general principles laid down by the latter, and drew up in accordance with them and with its own previously affirmed principles, the following twenty-four new rules for guidance in the improvement of English spelling without making any change in the English alphabet:

JOINT RULES FOR AMENDED SPELLINGS.

1. e.—Drop silent *e* when foneticaly useless, as in *live, vineyard, believe, bronze, single, engine, granite, rained*, etc.

2. ea.—Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of *e*, as in *feather, leather, jealous*, etc.
   Drop *e* from *ea* having the sound of *a*, as in *heart, hearken*, etc.

3. eau.—For *beauty* uze the old *beuty.*

4. eo.—Drop *o* from *eo* having the sound of *e*, as in *jeopardy, leopard.*

5. i.—Drop *i* from *parliament.*
   For *yeoman, write yoman.*

6. o.—For *o* having the sound of *u* in *but* write *u* in *above* (abuv), *dozen, some* (sum), *tongue* (tung), and the like.
   For *women* restore *wimen.*

7. ou.—Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u*, as in *journal, nourish, trouble, rough* (ruf), *tough* (tuf), and the like.

8. u.—Drop silent *u* after *g* before *a*, and in nativ English words, as *guarantee, guard, guess, guild, guilt*, etc.

9. ue.—Drop final *ue* in *apologue, catalogue*, etc.; *demagogue, pedagogue*, etc.; *league, colleague, harangue, tongue* (tung), etc.

10. y.—Spel *rhyme* rime.

11. Dubl consonants may be simplified:
   Final *b, d, g, n, r, t, f, l, z*, as in *ebb, add, egg, inn, purr, butt, bailiff, dull, buzz*, etc., (not *all, hall*).
   Medial before another consonant, as *battle, ripple, written* (writn), etc.
   Initial unaccented prefixes, and other unaccented syllabls, as in *abbreviate, accuse, affair*, etc., *curvetting, traveller*, etc.

12. b.—Drop silent *b* in *bomb, crumb, debt, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, numb, plumb, subtle, succumb, thumb.*

13. c.—Change *c* back to *s* in *cinder, expence, fierce, hence, once, pence, scarce, since, source, thence, tierce, whence.*

14. ch.—Drop the *h* of *ch* in *chamomile, choler, cholera, melancholy, school, stomach.*
Change to *k* in *ache* (ake), *anchor* (anker).

15. d.—Change *d* and *ed* final to *t* when so pronounced, as in *crossed* (crost), *looked* (lookt), etc., unless the *e* afects the preceding sound, as in *chafed, chanced.*

16. g.—Drop *g* in *feign, foreign, sovereign.*

17. gh.—Drop *h* in *aghast, burgh, ghost.*
Drop *gh* in *haughty, though* (tho), *through* (thru).
Change *gh* to *f* where it has that sound, as in *cough, enough, laughter, tough,* etc.

18. l.—Drop *l* in *could.*

19. p.—Drop *p* in *receipt.*

20. s.—Drop *s* in *aisle, demesne, island.*
Change *s* to *z* in distinctiv words, as in *abuse,* verb, *house* verb, *rise* verb, etc.

21. sc.—Drop *c* in *scent, scythe* (sithe).

22. tch.—Drop *t,* as in *catch, pitch, witch,* etc.

23. w.—Drop *w* in *whole.*

24. ph.—Write *f* for *ph,* as in *philosophy, sphere,* etc.

During 1882 and 1883 communications passed between the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England with a view to the promulgation of a joint recommendation. The final result was the adoption by the English society of the twenty-four rules, which were published in 1883 in both countries with the joint endorsement of these two learned bodies. Since that time they have taken no further action, the work of propagandism being left to other agencies. Their task was a scientific one, and the standing of the eminent scholars who spent at it most of their time for ten years is an ample guarantee of the reasonableness of the changes they propose. These changes have been accepted by scholars with singular unanimity. All the leading philologists on both sides of the Atlantic—including Max-Mueller, Sayce, Skeat, Sweet, Ellis, Murray, Morris, Angus, Morrell, and others in England; and Whitney, Child, Haldeman, March, Lounsbury, Harrison. Sharp, Carpenter, Corson, Scott and others in the United States—have either taken part in the work of elaborating the new rules or expressed their unqualified approval of them. The once formidable philological objection to spelling reform is now rarely heard, and is put forward only by those who are sarcastically described by Mr. Sweet as "half trained dabblers in etymology."

So far as scientific and scholarly endorsation is concerned the action of the two philological societies leaves nothing to be desired, but the work of overcoming official prejudice and popular *vis inertiæ* has not yet been accomplished. The most important agencies at work to secure the general and official acceptance of the twenty-four rules are the English and American spelling Reform Associations. The former has succeeded in arousing a great deal of interest in the subject amongst teachers, and many of the Government inspectors in England favor a relaxation of the standard in the matter of spelling. Efforts have been made to secure the permission of the educational authorities, but as yet without success. The late Sir Charles Reed, who was from 1870 to 1883, Chairman of the London School Board, earnestly promoted the movement, but since his death no one seems to have taken his place in this respect.

The American Spelling Reform Association was organized at Philadelphia in 1875, and it has met yearly or oftener ever since. Like the English Association it includes in its membership nearly all the great writers as well as great scholars of the country, and it has done much in the way of influencing public opinion. Branches of this association have been established in different parts of the United States and there are at work many other local propagandist agencies which cannot be described or even specified within the limits of this report. During its existence the American Spelling Reform Association

has published its proceedings in occasional bulletins—22 in all—but it is now proposed to issue a regular magazine entitled "Spelling," the first number of which appeared in May of this year, and which is issued to subscribers at the rate of one dollar a year. It is needless to say that it will contain many things about the English language of interest to teachers apart altogether from the question of spelling reform.

From a circular of information on the subject issued by the United States Bureau of Education in 1880, it appears that previous to the date of its issue the changes in spelling proposed by the American Philological Association were formally endorsed by a number of Teachers' Associations in different parts of the United States. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey State Associations unanimously approved of the action of the Philological Association in 1875. In 1877, the New York State Association appointed a committee to ask the Legislature of the State to create a commission to inquire into the reform, and report how far it might be desirable to adopt amended spelling in the public documents and direct its use in the Public Schools. The Ohio State Association in the same year took action in favor of the reform. In 1878 the United States Congress was memorialized to appoint a Commission to examine and report how far such a reform is desirable, and what amendments in orthography, if any, may be wisely introduced into the public documents and the schools of the District of Columbia, and accepted in examinations for the civil service, and whether it is expedient to move the Government of Great Britain to unite in constituting a joint committee to consider such amendments." Among the memorialists were nearly all the leading philological scholars in the United States, the presidents and professors of many colleges and universities, prominent teachers, and men eminent in other walks of life. The memorial was formally endorsed by the American Institute of Instruction, at which 10,000 teachers were present. In the same year approval of the movement was expressed by the State Associations of Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Maryland, and Virginia, not to speak of county institutes, school boards, and other local bodies. In accordance with the project of this memorial a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, but it has never yet been passed, and no such commission as that contemplated has yet been created.

The State Legislatures of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Massachusetts have had the subject before them, but no definite action has been taken by any one of them, owing to the general desire to secure concurrent action.

The committee appointed to confer with the Minister of Education in reference to reporting the number of pupils between 7 and 15 years of age attending our schools, interviewed the Minister, and he promised to give the matter his careful consideration.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Association the demand for such a change in the school law as will make it obligatory on teachers to give religious instruction in schools is unreasonable; that it is expedient to leave the whole question of Bible reading and religious instruction, as the law has left it for many years, to the public opinion of each school district; and that until the clergy give the present system a fair trial, by generally availing themselves of the opportunities afforded them by the present law of giving religious instruction to pupils in the Public Schools, any attempt on their part to agitate for a change should be discountenanced by all who desire to see our non-sectarian educational system kept free from sectarian controversy.

Resolved,—That while this Association approves of allowing optional questions upon the Entrance and other Departmental Examinations, it is of opinion that no candidate should be permitted to attempt questions to the value of more than the maximum number of marks allowed to the respective subjects.

Resolved,—That this Association desires to place on record its heartfelt thanks at the event of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria having reached her jubilee year, and our gratitude to Almighty God for having vouchsafed to us this blessing, and also to express the hope that we may long enjoy the privilege of calling ourselves the subjects of Britain's present beloved and illustrious Sovereign.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Association be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. the Minister of Education for his kindness in allowing the Association the use of the rooms in the Education Department: to the retiring President, Mr. Strang, for the satis

factory manner in which he discharged the duties of president during the past year; to the railway authorities for reduced rates to members in attendance here, and to the publishers of the daily newspapers for full and accurate reports of the meetings.

Public School Section.

Resolved,—That the clause in the new school regulations referring to annual high school entrance examinations be approved of.

Resolved,—That the public school section approves of the changes made in the Normal School curriculum in confining the work more closely to professional training.

Resolved,—That the time-table for the first class A and B examination be arranged so that the examination can be taken in each department in one week.

Resolved,—1. That the public school section of the Ontario Teachers' Association takes this opportunity to express its disapproval of the course of certain members of the ministerial profession in continually misrepresenting the standing of the public schools of this Province in regard to moral training, and that we hereby assure the public generally that we know that moral training in our schools is in a higher state of efficiency now than in previous years, and that continual progress is being made in that direction.

2. That the ministers be requested to improve their privileges in regard to giving religious instruction in public schools.

The committee on the question of increased legislative grants to public schools reported as follows:

1. *Whereas*, a great majority of the children of this Province depend entirely upon a public school education, and that the education received in public schools forms the basis of after training, and whereas a comparison of high and public school statistics shows in 1885 the legislative grant to the former to be $10.50 per pupil, and to the latter $1.17 per pupil (See pp. 6, 22, 36 and 37, Report of Minister of Education, 1886); also that the grant to high schools was 20¼ % of the total expenditure, and to public schools not quite 8%, it is the opinion of the public school section of this Association that the public schools do not receive the share of legislative aid to which their importance entitles them.

2. That the Honorable the Minister of Education be requested to secure an increased legislative grant to the public schools; that the mode of distribution among the public schools in each municipality be so amended that it shall be apportioned upon the basis of average attendance of only those pupils who shall have attended the full 100 days per annum; and that the necessary equipment of each school have a first claim upon the grant to that school, upon the written order of the Inspector.

High School Section.

The high school masters' section of the Ontario Teachers' Association desires to urge upon the attention of the Minister of Education, the justice and necessity of promoting such legislation as will secure largely increased financial aid to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and would respectfully submit for his consideration the following facts:

1. The number of masters has increased from 252 in 1873 to 365 in 1885; the number of pupils from 8,437 to 14,250; the number of students matriculating in the various universities from 94 to 290; the number of students entering the professions from 290 to 639, and the number in the higher branches of study has about doubled.

2. In 1873 the Legislative grant to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes was $77,126. In 1885 it was only $86,169, an increase barely sufficient to meet the demands of the new High Schools formed and the schools erected into Collegiate Institutes. During the same time the amount paid in salaries increased from $165,358 to $294,077 and the total expenditure from $234,215 to $429,761.

3. In 1873 only 164 candidates obtained second class certificates, and the Normal School was the only institution expected to do the work of preparing teachers for provincial certificates. Last year 764 passed for second class, and 1,312 for third class, and the work of preparing these candidates was almost all done by the High Schools. The Normal Schools no longer do the work of preparing candidates for the second-class non-professional examinations; and even the work of preparing first-class teachers is now

almost exclusively left to the High Schools. This has saved the Province a heavy outlay as formerly contemplated for the building of additional Normal Schools as well as further large annual sums for their maintenance. In the meantime the legislative appropriation has not been increased, and the government grants to the High Schools under the present mode of distribution have, in many cases, diminished; an extensive course of study has been prescribed; boards have incurred heavy expenditure for libraries, apparatus, gymnasiums, etc.; additions to the staffs have been made and the cost to be met from local sources has been largely increased.

4. The number of pupils attending from the rural districts has largely increased, and the work done for the townships adjacent to High Schools is much greater than in former years. County Councils are only obliged to contribute to the support of High Schools an amount equivalent to the government grant, and where no further sums are given, a very heavy burden falls upon the municipalities in which the High Schools are situated. This is especially the case where the number of pupils from the surrounding country is large as compared with the number from the town where the High School is situated.

5. The position of High Schools or Collegiate Institutes situated in cities or towns separated from counties is in most cases a very unsatisfactory one. These institutions are to all intents and purposes county schools. They do similar work to that of other schools and the districts adjacent to them are dependent upon them for High School purposes. The provisions of the present law do not meet the difficulty and are practically inoperative, and as a result such High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are placed at a great disadvantage.

At the appointed time, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, entered the room for the purpose of listening to the representations of the sections, regarding increased aid to High Schools. After the close of the discussion on the part of the teachers, the Minister of Education replied, thanking the Association for the opportunity of consulting with them on matters affecting the welfare of the Schools, and replying at length to the various points brought before him. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Minister for his courtesy in conferring with the Association and for the valuable information he had given.

Resolved,—That the Senate of Toronto University be requested to classify the courses of study in the University curriculum as (1) general courses, (2) special courses; and to rank in Honors, students who have obtained the required number of marks in any course.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this section the subject of algebra should not be dropped nor be made optional in 3rd class work.

Inspectors' Section.—Proposed Regulations.

Page 90, No. 8.—(8*a*) to be added as follows:

That suitable woodsheds should be provided on all school premises.

Page 91, section 10, line 1—instead of 100 read 80, line 2 amended.—The schoolhouse should contain two rooms and two teachers.

Line 3.—An additional room and an additional teacher being required for each additional fifty pupils.

Section 11, Instead of 12 sq. ft., read 20 sq. ft.

Page 92, section 23, line 5.—Add (4) a clock, (*a*) amended—and a map of the British Isles and United States.

Resolved,—That the foregoing regulations shall be carried out in the erection of all school-houses to be erected after 1887, unless deviations from them be allowed by the inspector.

Page 93, Programme 4th form, *Writing*.—add Book-keeping by single entry without text book. *Geography* 3rd form, North America and Ontario *more particularly*.

4th Form, British Empire more particularly and the United States.

Also that the clauses under 5th form, page 96, be transferred to the foot of page 93, and also be printed on the registers.

Page 100 (6*a*), to be added as follows:

That in counties where provision is made for holding uniform prom. examinations, all promotions shall be made on the papers prepared for the purpose.

13. add.—Also such other information affecting the interests of his school as may from time to time be required by the Department or the inspector.

16. *Line one* to read, to the trustee and inspector of his absence, etc.

17. A reference to the statutory clause regarding contagious diseases.

Page 101, Section 51. Sub-section changed, to visit each school under his jurisdiction at least once in each year, and that in lieu of the second visit he shall give his attention to such schools as in his opinion require his help, and to the oversight of promotion examinations.

Page 101, Section 51, Sub-section 2.—To spend half a day in the visitation of each school. Sub-section 3.—Strike out from "This cannot be done . . . curriculum."

Page 106, Section 62, line 3, amended.—A *semi* annual examination and add, the midsummer examination shall be held immediately before the non-professional examination of teachers.

Page 124, section 159, line *two*, amended as follows: On passing the departmental and *professional* examination.

Line 4.—A renewal of the same for a period not exceeding three years . . . and that such certificate shall be restricted to the county where granted.

Section 162. line 2.—Instead of "*shall*," read "*may*."

Resolved,—That the Department be requested to institute an annual examination on the "course of reading" for teachers.

Resolved,—That no one shall be eligible for appointment as Public School Inspector, or continue to hold such an appointment, who is engaged in any other public avocation.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this section, the standard for III. Class non-professional certificates, especially in grammar, composition and arithmetic, is too low for most counties in Ontario.

Resolved,—That a simple paper on elementary algebra should be set on the III. Class examinations.

Resolved,—That III. Class certificates should be valid only in the counties in which they are issued or for which they have been endorsed.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this section it would be advantageous in many ways for the Department to furnish to inspectors, with stamped envelopes, sufficient circulars announcing entrance and departmental examinations and summer classes, and all circulars of information to be given to teachers, to distribute to all schools in their respective inspectorates.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this section the present method of distributing the Public School Grants is not satisfactory, mainly for the following reasons:

1. It tends to assist wealthy sections rather than the needy.

2. It is especially unfair to incorporated and other large villages.

Resolved,—That "may" be changed into "shall" in line 1, section 118 of School Act.

Resolved,—That half-yearly reports should be made as formerly, but that the school grants to rural schools be distributed on the basis of the annual attendance; and that the school year for these purposes close with the end of the first term in the calendar year.

2.—Teachers' Institutes—Financial Statement, 1886.

Name of Institute.	No. of Institutes	Total No. of Members.	Government Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Members' Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Printing and Postage.	Libraries, Educational Journals, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Brant	1	120	25 00	25 00	26 50	35 03	111 53	6 00	59 11	1 50	66 61	44 92
2 Bruce, East	1	120	25 00	25 00	.....	81 91	131 91	10 26	21 50	36 84	68 60	63 31
3 Bruce, West	1	68	25 00	25 00	17 50	109 97	177 47	13 13	55 20	28 58	96 91	80 56
4 Carleton	1	136	25 00	50 00	.....	72 36	147 36	1 39	.....	65 97	67 36	80 00
5 Dufferin	1	90	25 00	25 00	33 29	4 00	87 29	6 73	52 85	.....	59 58	27 71
6 Dundas	1	43	25 00	25 00	10 75	38 01	98 76	21 47	.....	10 00	31 47	67 29
7 Durham	1	75	25 00	25 00	14 50	45 20	109 70	19 05	.....	16 88	35 93	73 77
8 Elgin	1	163	25 00	.....	.....	40 88	65 88	39 53	.....	25 00	64 53	1 35
9 Essex, North	1	100	25 00	50 00	.....	45 24	120 24	28 25	.....	44 50	72 75	47 49
10 Essex, South	1	73	25 00	50 00	.....	120 14	195 14	41 85	.....	35 20	77 05	118 09
11 Frontenac	1	140	25 00	50 00	2 50	23 78	101 28	13 12	.....	29 00	42 12	59 16
12 Glengarry	1	84	25 00	25 00	.....	40 99	90 99	15 76	7 50	4 09	27 35	63 64
13 Grenville	1	60	25 00	50 00	.....	50 84	125 84	5 10	16 38	7 12	28 60	97 24
14 Grey, East	1	70	25 00	25 00	6 00	124 46	180 46	19 17	.....	15 00	34 17	146 29
15 Grey, West	1	50	25 00	25 00	6 50	94 29	150 79	2 38	54 00	30 00	86 38	64 41
16 Grey, South	1	100	25 00	25 00	6 75	41 72	98 47	9 47	15 86	8 50	33 83	64 64
17 Haldimand	1	110	25 00	25 00	.....	161 64	211 64	3 97	15 20	7 70	26 87	184 77
18 Haliburton	1	49	25 00	.....	.....	55 20	80 20	10 00	6 90	28 28	45 18	35 02
19 Halton	1	70	25 00	25 00	4 00	110 60	164 60	14 55	21 75	56 87	93 17	71 43
20 Hastings, North	1	65	25 00	.....	13 75	101 21	139 96	9 50	25 80	17 10	52 40	87 56
21 Hastings, South	1	120	25 00	.....	19 50	24 80	69 30	4 45	.....	15 00	19 45	49 85
22 Huron, East	1	29	25 00	.....	22 75	41 46	89 21	8 00	40 00	34 87	82 87	6 34
23 Huron, West	1	116	25 00	25 00	14 50	122 86	187 36	13 95	28 70	55 80	98 45	88 91
24 Kent, East	1	80	25 00	25 00	13 00	66 66	129 66	5 60	25 62	6 15	37 37	92 29
25 Kent, West	1	90	45 00	25 00	.....	122 86	192 86	0 05	.....	57 51	57 56	135 30
26 Lambton, East	1	99	25 00	25 00	35 00	59 55	144 55	30 38	7 75	45 85	83 98	60 57
27 Lambton, West	1	115	25 00	50 00	.....	149 59	224 59	19 88	24 00	55 75	99 63	124 96
28 Leeds	1	180	25 00	25 00	.....	244 55	294 55	.....	.....	3 00	3 00	291 55
29 Lanark	1	128	25 00	25 00	48 90	95 75	194 65	4 85	46 70	29 20	80 75	113 90
30 Lennox and Addington	1	110	25 00	50 00	.....	50 25	125 25	22 25	34 45	14 90	71 60	53 65
31 Lincoln	1	109	25 00	25 00	.....	84 87	134 87	7 01	.....	10 85	17 86	117 01
32 Middlesex, East	1	116	25 00	345 90	25 00	17 24	413 14	100 82	.....	55 78	156 60	256 54
33 Middlesex, West	1	110	25 00	200 00	32 75	66 23	323 98	56 30	.....	232 71	289 01	34 97

34 Norfolk	1	129	25 00	25 00	9 25	26 32	85 57	31 07	5 00	.....	36 07	49 50
35 Northumberland	1	126	25 00	25 00	16 75	69 51	136 26	.....	.....	74 70	24 70	61 56
36 Ontario	1	57	25 00	25 00	8 00	111 07	169 07	32 98	57 15	55 90	146 03	23 04
37 Oxford	1	100	25 00	25 00	.....	2 85	52 85	14 60	.....	9 00	23 60	29 25
38 Peel	1	52	25 00	25 00	52 00	76 61	178 61	6 00	86 35	18 00	110 35	68 26
39 Perth	1	170	25 00	.....	.....	74 67	99 67	16 12	.....	61 50	77 62	22 05
40 Peterborough	1	50	25 00	.....	.....	118 30	143 30	18 25	37 10	7 30	62 65	80 65
41 Prescott and Russell	1	146	25 00	.....	.....	57 47	82 47	5 42	5 15	2 42	12 99	69 48
42 Prince Edward	1	90	25 00	25 00	.....	71 74	121 74	4 60	6 25	10 25	21 10	100 64
43 Renfrew	1	65	25 00	25 00	.....	48 97	98 97	4 00	.....	26 93	30 93	68 04
44 Simcoe, North	1	21	25 00	25 00	5 25	95 54	150 97	8 50	28 25	47 16	83 91	66 88
45 Simcoe, South	1	47	25 00	25 00	71 25	128 27	249 52	6 86	115 12	7 00	128 98	120 54
46 Stormont	1	48	25 00	25 00	48 00	63 86	161 86	2 05	55 00	16 07	73 12	88 74
47 Victoria, East	1	60	25 00	.....	9 25	83 66	117 91	15 15	13 50	5 00	33 65	84 26
48 Victoria, West	1	75	25 00	25 00	.....	130 70	180 70	6 75	20 00	11 75	38 50	142 20
49 Waterloo	1	74	25 00	25 00	47 00	99 55	196 55	10 69	103 95	31 50	146 14	50 41
50 Welland	1	90	25 00	25 00	.....	30 65	80 65	11 10	.....	27 50	38 60	42 05
51 Wellington, North	1	56	25 00	50 00	28 00	120 17	223 17	46 21	105 22	8 37	159 80	63 37
52 Wellington, South	1	120	25 00	25 00	23 09	44 29	117 29	13 62	.....	19 00	32 62	84 67
53 Wentworth	1	105	25 00	50 00	7 50	31 65	114 15	1 00	13 18	64 25	78 43	35 72
54 York, North	1	83	25 00	25 00	102 95	14 98	167 93	19 40	.....	109 82	129 22	38 71
55 York, South	1	55	25 00	.....	8 75	.....	33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 75
56 District of Algoma	1	53	25 00	.....	.....	7 71	32 71	6 86	14 70	11 15	32 71	.....
57 District of Muskoka	1	60	25 00	25 00	.....	40 69	90 69	8 59	42 00	15 60	66 10	24 59
58 District of Parry Sound	1	80	25 00	.....	.....	25 00	50 00	10 00	.....	15 00	25 00	25 00
59 City of Hamilton	1	120	25 00	25 00	.....	65 00	115 00	0 75	35 00	38 95	74 70	40 30
60 City of Kingston	1	33	25 00	25 00	.....	59 76	109 76	9 10	22 80	5 50	37 40	72 36
61 City of London	1	48	25 00	25 00	15 90	180 61	246 51	4 25	46 00	20 40	70 65	175 86
62 City of Ottawa	1	85	25 00	25 00	.....	19 97	69 97	12 05	10 15	.....	22 20	47 77
63 City of St. Catharines	1	50	25 00	.....	.....	100 00	125 00	10 00	50 00	40 00	100 00	25 00
64 City of Toronto	1	213	25 00	25 00	53 25	109 90	213 15	5 25	89 50	31 45	126 20	86 95
65 Ontario Teachers' Association	1	225	200 00	.....	57 00	650 47	907 47	201 74	.....	153 06	354 80	552 67
Total, 1886	65	5974	1820 00	1995 90	916 54	5304 08	10036 52	1107 09	1520 61	2030 03	4657 76	5378 76
Total, 1885	64	5666	1800 00	900 00	885 31	5667 34	9252 65	965 56	1636 21	1986 10	4587 87	4664 78
Increase	1	308	20 00	1095 90	31 23	.....	783 87	141 53	.....	43 93	69 89	713 98
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363 26	.....	.....	115 57	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.—*DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.*

Admission of Candidates to Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

Schools at which Examinations were held.	December, 1886.		July, 1887.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Alexandria	38	13	64	51
Almonte	46	35	48	40
Arnprior	36	16	53	32
Aylmer	43	27	67	55
Barrie, C.I	61	32	115	63
Beamsville	19	14	25	20
Belleville	144	89	125	84
Berlin	88	64	92	58
Bowmanville	48	35	39	29
Bradford	52	25	47	36
Brampton	57	42	54	33
Brantford, C.I.	64	53	75	68
Brighton	43	36	25	16
Brockville	52	39	46	33
Caledonia	83	49	66	45
Campbellford	59	47	60	47
Carleton Place	40	21	40	27
Cayuga	26	15	28	15
Chatham, C I	91	39	119	80
Clinton	43	36	40	33
Cobourg, C.I.	47	38	63	44
Colborne	50	31	37	31
Collingwood, C.I.	55	35	64	45
Cornwall	79	50	46	33
Dundas	67	42	75	50
Dunnville	39	29	35	29
Dutton	59	55	83	42
Elora	28	25	40	28
Essex Centre	45	38	82	56
Farmersville	56	33	63	45
Fergus	24	19	40	29
Galt, C.I.	92	67	75	49
Gananoque	43	16	47	29
Georgetown	47	37	55	35
Goderich	103	69	86	63
Grimsby	19	10	19	15
Guelph, C.I.	82	56	84	67
Hamilton, C.I	158	128	158	106
Harriston	49	41	29	22
Hawkesbury	23	19	23	18
Ingersoll, C.I.	88	49	53	39
Iroquois	44	31	39	21
Kemptville	39	20	45	28
Kincardine	72	49	127	88
Kingston, C.I.	92	74	78	57

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.—*Continued.*

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1886.		July, 1887.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Lindsay	84	50	91	40
Listowel	40	23	45	40
London, C.I	144	116	145	117
Markham	82	47	82	52
Mitchell	66	39	65	46
Morrisburg	59	40	62	35
Mount Forest	39	32	44	38
Napanee	118	51	92	56
Newburgh	61	27	57	36
Newcastle	27	12	28	12
Newmarket	91	45	68	42
Niagara	9	5	13	11
Niagara Falls South	19	9	46	38
Norwood	45	28	40	28
Oakville	22	19	21	14
Oakwood	73	48	53	45
Omemee	29	17	19	9
Orangeville	57	39	83	58
Orillia	70	42	67	40
Oshawa	85	55	56	46
Ottawa, C.I	110	72	118	80
Owen Sound, C.I	93	70	90	67
Paris	31	21	36	28
Parkhill	86	56	72	39
Pembroke	48	27	59	35
Perth, C.I	61	39	63	40
Peterborough, C.I	102	63	74	61
Petrolea	54	46	71	45
Picton	84	52	59	37
Port Dover	24	9	21	11
Port Hope	48	41	35	32
Port Perry	57	34	73	53
Port Rowan	24	7	27	18
Prescott	33	17	44	18
Renfrew	76	35	58	27
Richmond Hill	43	23	27	18
Ridgetown, C.I	59	23	75	47
Sarnia	81	66	68	55
Seaforth	73	42	64	50
Simcoe	86	37	76	43
Smith's Falls	12	8	41	30
Smithville	42	19	38	27
Stratford, C.I	77	51	94	58
Strathroy, C.I	110	59	128	75
Streetsville	45	28	47	15
St. Catharines, C.I	92	45	80	54
St. Marys, C.I	52	33	69	52
St. Thomas, C.I	116	67	141	78
Sydenham	46	18	59	31
Thorold	24	13	31	18
Tilsonburg	56	39	52	30
Toronto, C.I	152	69	169	128
Trenton	60	50	35	22

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.—*Continued.*

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1886.		July, 1887.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Uxbridge	46	37	79	54
Vankleekhill	32	15	24	11
Vienna	20	12	30	14
Walkerton	46	29	76	48
Wardsville	66	44	52	32
Waterdown	49	36	51	45
Welland	35	27	83	61
Weston	40	22	47	36
Whitby, C.I.	62	30	74	52
Williamstown	43	29	26	14
Windsor	93	55	63	59
Woodstock, C.I	128	101	104	85
OTHER PLACES.				
Alliston	45	23	57	46
Ameliasburg			24	14
Arthur			26	13
Bancroft	6	3	6	5
Bath			31	13
Blenheim	17	11	28	12
Bolton	24	12	38	21
Burk's Falls			5	4
Charleston	13	8	16	3
Clifford			11	11
Deseronto	24	17	11	7
Drayton	23	19	34	25
Dresden			19	17
Durham	41	25	32	20
Erin	14	14	18	14
Exeter	24	19	28	24
Florence			27	19
Forest			53	32
Lakefield			20	18
London East	116	73	105	47
Leamington	18	11		
Lucan	37	21	50	28
Madoc	30	23	26	17
Manitowaning			12	9
Markdale	17	14	17	9
Meaford			51	40
Millbrook	38	19	48	31
Milton	37	30	38	29
Milverton			42	30
Newington	50	30	28	19
Norwich			32	26
Paisley			57	36
Palmerston			15	12
Parry Sound			3	3
Penetanguishene	5	4	17	13
Port Arthur			26	22

ADMISSION of Candidates, etc.—*Continued.*

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	December, 1886.		July, 1887.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Richmond	.....	.....	20	18
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	6	5
Shelburne	30	27	43	20
Stayner	24	17	33	21
Stirling	25	14	27	18
Sutton West	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tara	25	16	32	21
Thamesville	.....	.....	28	13
Thornbury	44	24	.....	.....
Tweed	22	11	14	9
Wallaceburg	13	7	22	14
Watford	.....	.....	72	35
West Winchester	62	35	46	23
Wingham	31	21	67	47

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

Collegiate Institutes	2188	1409	2308	1612
High Schools	4482	2839	4546	3068
Other places	855	548	1461	933
Grand Total	7525	4796	8315	5613
Comparison with December, 1885, and July, 1886.				
Increase	1289	2010	60	2436
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX G.—*CERTIFICATES.*

(*Continued from the Report of 1886.*)

1. Names of Persons who have Received Inspectors' Certificates.

Note.—All Inspectors shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Examiners for their respective Counties.

Bruce, Edward Wesley.	Duncan, J. McD., B.A.	MacLean, Hugh Stewart.
Broderick, Gideon E.	Elliott, John.	Stuart, James Russell.
Day, Isaac.	Houston, John, B.A.	

2. Names of Persons who have Received Examiners' Certificates.

Burgess, Herbert H.	Sanderson, Robert.	Yule, D. D.
Morton, Adam, (valid in Peel Co.).	Smith, Allen C.	

3. Names of Persons who have Received High School Masters' Certificates.

Balmer, Robert, B.A.	Little, John G., B.A.	McKay, A. C., B.A.
Francis, Daniel, B.A.	Lapp, Levi, B.A.	Passmore, Albert Daniel, B.A.
Fowler, Richard Victor, B.A.	Lillie, John Turner, B.A.	Potter, Charles, B.A.
Gray, Robert Alexander, B.A.	Moore, William, B.A.	Schmidt, Otto L., B.A.
Hagarty, Edward Wm., B.A.	Martin, Stephen, B.A.	Short, James, B.A.
Houston, John, B.A.	McColl, Allan Evan, B.A.	Young, Archibald Hope, B.A.

4. Names of Persons who have Qualified as High School Assistants.

Bonis, Henry, B.A.	Hardie, Chas. John, B.A.	Millar, James.
Crawford, John Thos., B.A.	Harrison, Theodore Edward, B.A.	Mott, Nellie.
Dickson, James Dickson, B.A.	Henderson, Anson Gains.	Parker, Francis Robt., B.A.
Elliott, Edwin, B.A.	Jeffries, John.	Robertson, Madge.
Elliott, Thos. Edward, B.A.	Kennedy, Herbert Willis, B.A.	Robinson, Wm. Francis, B.A.
Fair, Caroline, B.A.	Kenner, Henry Rowe Hocking.	Ross, Clarissa Alexandra.
Flach, Ulysses Jacob, B.A.	Kinnear, Louis, M.A.	Sidley, Henry Ragland, B.A.
Forfar, Charles.	Lett, Ralph M.	Sliter, Ernest Oscar, B.A.
Freeman, John Alex., B.A.	Libby, Walter Henry, B.A.	Smith, Arthur Henry, B.A.
Gibbard, Alex. Hanna, B.A.	McKendrick, John Noble, B.A.	Spence, Nellie, B.A.
Gundry, Arthur Presland.	Marshall, Thomas, B.A.	Stratton, Alfred Wm., B.A.
Guillet, Cephas, B.A.	Massey, Norman Levi, B.A.	
Hamilton, James Reid, B.A.	Montgomery, William.	

5. Number of Public School Teachers' Certificates.

Third, Second and First Class.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Third Class, as per County Model School Report, p. 84	563	812	1375
Second Class:			
From Ottawa Normal School	69	133	202
" Toronto " "	64	183	247
Trained elsewhere	3	2	5
First Class	32	7	39
Total	731	1137	1868

District Certificates.

County or District.	Number of Candidates.	Number who obtained Certificates.
Prescott and Russell	77	52
Renfrew	27	27

6.—List of Provincial Certificates Granted by the Education Department.

Name.	Grade.	
	First Class.	Second Class.
Strothers, Robert	C	
Wafer, Grace M		B
Bartlett, Francis		A
Brown, Hattie		A
Baker, Jessie Hamilton		A
Cox, Isabella		A
Davis, Sarah Victoria		A
Devlin, Louise Albertina		A
Drake, Eva Muriel		A
Durdan, Annie		A
Ewing, Nina Alice		A
Fairbairn, Jane Purdon		A
Fleming, Maggie Amanda		A
Goddard, Frances		A
Govenlock, Mary Elizabeth		A
Hillen, Martha Jane		A
Hicks, Amanda Eleanor		A
Hodgert, Constance Marion		A
Hanley, Minnie		A
Hunter, Mary Christina		A
Hutty, Margaret Ann Helena		A
Knott, Rose		A
Magladery, Judith		A
MacKay, Johanna		A
McKenzie, Kate		A
McConnell, Bella		A
Mackay, Maggie Eleanor		A
MacKay, Elizabeth		A
McMaster, Mary Jane		A
McPhail, Margaret		A
McDougall, Christina		A
Osborne, Jessie Murray		A
Ptolemy, Bella		A
Price, Tamasine		A
Reynolds, Mary Blanche		A
Scott, Margaret Isabella		A
Savage, Hilda		A
Simpson, Annie		A
Sitlington, Mary Elizabeth		A
Stuart, Annie Wilson		A
Smith, Louise Evelyn Astrea		A
Thomas, Louy		A
Weylie, Sarah		A
Welsh, Jessie Blake		A
Anderson, Lewis Flint		A
Chave, William John		A
Campbell, Archie Louis		A
Copeland, William Stephen		A
Coleberry, William Andrew		A
DeRose, William Charles		A
Graham, John		A
Hudson, John Herbert		A
Johnson, George Wesley		A
Jeffrey, Solomon Hooper		A
Leary, Joseph Lincoln		A
Lamb, Webster Daniel		A
Mallott, Frederick Edwin		A
McGregor, John		A
McClenahan, Daniel Alexander		A
McGuffin, Victor		A
Scott, Robert Hutchinson		A
Simmons, William Charles		A
Stewart, Thomas Henry		A
Walden, Cornelius Walter		A
Armstrong, Addie Jane		B
Bell, Jennie		B
Brewer, Ina		B
Brebner, Jessie Duncan		B
Brown, Bessie		B
Burger, Adda Cecilia		B
Butterworth, Flora Thomson		B
Cameron, Isabella Ross		B
Cameron, Maggie		B
Carey, Zoe Charlotte		B
Cody, Susan		B
Callaghan, Annie Elizabeth		B
Dunn, Margaret		B
Foote, Mary		B
Fletcher, Isabella		B
Fraser, Isabella		B
Fraser, Jennie		B
Galbraith, Kate		B
Gordon, Elizabeth Johnston		B
Gilmurry, Maria		B
Hill, Jessie		B
Hunter, Mary		B
Hutton, Maria Rose		B
Innes, Belle		B
Lawrence, Amelia Priscilla		B
Leeming, Jennie		B
Manning, Mary Elizabeth		B
Mackenzie, Annie Cameron		B
Mason, Annie		B
Norman, Maria Elizabeth		B
Noble, Florence		B
Percy, Mary Jane Atchison		B
Price, Isabella Harriet		B
Sanders, Francis Glinn		B
Sanderson, Mina		B
Slack, Carrie		B
Stevenson, Harriet Annie		B
Thompson, Jane		B
Thompson, Maggie		B
Tyson, Lillie Elizabeth		B
Verth, Kate		B
Weber, Annie		B
Wideman, Mary Augusta		B
Williams, Jessie May		B
Yeo, Nora		B
Armstrong, Annie Lorraine		B
Harris, Nellie		B
Miller, Margaret		B
Smithers, Maggie		B
Edwards, Annie J		B
Wetherell, Fannie		B
Armstrong, James Alex		B
Balfour, George Charles		B
Butchart, Thomas Robert		B
Forsyth, Douglas		B
Fleming, John Howard		B
Gilmour, Neil		B
Hackett, William Alex		B
Murphy, Michael		B
Pegg, George Ernest		B
Robinson, Thomas		B
Smith, Frank Ware		B
Tumoth, Alexander		B
Arnold, Eleanor		A
Baker, Mary C		A
Ballagh, Eliza		A
Binney, Jennie		A
Blair, Mary		A

LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	GRADE. First Class.	GRADE. Second Class.	NAME.	GRADE. First Class.	GRADE. Second Class.
Bond, Nellie		A	Hiscocks, Nellie		B
Bouis, Laura		A	Hodges, Lillian M		B
Chisholm, Jane Wallace		A	Lane, Edith E		B
Cunningham, Mary		A	Lynch, Annie		B
Cuzner, Jennie E		A	McEwen, Christina J		B
Dean, Cassie		A	McFeely, Christina Teresa		B
Douglas, Helen M		A	McGregor, Margaret C		B
Ewing, Emma		A	McKelvey, Aggie W		B
Fanning, Alice L		A	McKinnell, Julia M		B
Fanning, Jennie		A	McLean, Mary H		B
Foster, Mary W		A	Nugent, Belle		B
Gordon, Annie E		A	O'Donoghue, Hattie		B
Graham, Alice		A	Phelan, Mattie H		B
Grant, Catharine J		A	Reilly, Maggie J		B
Hagerty, Annie		A	Rose, Nellie		B
Hales, Eliza A		A	Slocum, Mattie		B
Halfpenny, Hattie		A	Stanbury, Emma H		B
Henstridge, Elizabeth		A	Walker, Letitia		B
Hutcheson, Agnes, M. B		A	Youman, Mary E		B
Irving, Ella		A	Coltman, William H		B
Losie, Etta C		A	Devitt, Thomas George		B
Maybell, Ella		A	Ewing, William Campbell		B
Maybee, Etna		A	Harris, Albert Edward		B
Miller, Jane		A	Ingram, Robert		B
Mohr, Bertha		A	Johnston, George		B
McEachern, Sarah		A	Leith, John D		B
McKay, Bessie		A	Loftus, James		B
McMillan, Lottie		A	Loney, John F		B
McQueen, Tina		A	Morrison, John Joseph		B
McRobie, Maggie		A	Nesbitt, Robert		B
O'Brien, Frances A		A	Patterson, Henry Joseph		B
Philp, Josephine		A	Perry, Robert D		B
Rolph, Ellen E		A	Wilson, Emerson B		B
Renwick, Maggie A		A	Rees, Llewellyn		B
Richards, Bertha		A	Veale, Rachel		B
Richardson, Susie		A	McNulty, Michael		B
Stewart, Grace M		A	Arnold, Emma		B
Thomson, Mary J		A	Giles, Minnie		B
Ulman, Eliza		A	Hamilton, Sarah		B
Ward, Zina M		A	Keith, Margaret		B
Watts, Susie		A	Pepper, Julia J		B
Westlake, Mary J		A	Wallace, Annie		B
Young, Minnie		A	Ward, Mary E		B
Althouse, Melmoth W		A	Garvin, John William	C	
Anderson, Henry B		A	Armstrong, Elizabeth A		B
Campbell, Robert H		A	Brough, Thomas Allardyce	A	
Elliott, James		A	Seymour, William Frederick	A	
Gowan, Thomas J		A	Elliott, John	B	
Grant, James		A	Lent, David Harman	B	
Gubbins, Robert Minor		A	McJanet, Thomas	B	
Halliday, W. Arthur		A	Sharman, George	B	
Hutton, William A		A	Walker, David Mackenzie	B	
Long, Levi		A	Allingham, Thos. David		
Lemon, William E		A	Ball, Francis James		
Littlejohns, Ernest		A	Baker, Walter Henry		
Locke, John A		A	Copeland, Lewis Apolos		II
Nobes, William Henry		A	Coleridge, Frank		II
Robinson, Wellington		A	Cowan, Hugh		II
Sanderson, J. Francis W		A	Currie, Peter Wm		II
Barrie, Lizzie N		B	Colton, John Bingham		II
Calder, Annie C		B	Fowler, George S		II
Campbell, Christina		B	Forman, John Herbert W		II
Campbell, Lizzie		B	Glass, Thos. Alex		II
Eagleson, Maggie		B	Hughes, Francis Wm		II
Hall, Emma		B	Henry, Edwin Arthur (*with honors*)		II
Harold, Jessie		B	Holt, James Edward		II

List of Provincial Certificates.—*Continued.*

Name.	Grade.	
	First Class.	Second Class.
Harrison, N. Fletcher		II
Jones, William Henry		II
Jackson, James		II
Jordan, Alex. Austin		II
Lipsey, Rich. M		II
Lane, Gordon Alex		II
Lawrence, Wm. Allan		II
Meek, Robt		II
McIver, John		II
McArthur, Peter Alex		II
McNeill, Angus B		II
Putman, John Harold		II
Painter, Arthur J		II
Sims, Thos. Chapman		II
Smith, Dan'l Carmichael		II
Sherwood, Geo. Fred. J		II
Taylor, John		II
Adam, Margaret Brown		II
Anderson, Alice Agnes		II
Alexander, Isabella Alberta		II
Abraham, Annie Rosilia		II
Brillinger, Mary Agnes		II
Beattie, Euphemia		II
Brown, Mary		II
Bowes, Margaret		II
Brighty, Maria		II
Breen, Margaret		II
Bain, Annie		II
Bell, Louise Hannah		II
Broddy, Margaret		II
Binnie, Margaret		II
Blair, Agnes		II
Corrigan, Tamar Daisy		II
Caldwell, Jane Anne		II
Campbell, Ella		II
Currie, Laura Mary		II
Crossen, Sara		II
Cook, Lucilla		II
Coulter, Ella Jane		II
Carmichael, Bella Augusta E		II
Craib, Isabella		II
Carrow, Charity Carletta		II
Dundass, Margaret Annie		II
Duff, Annie Isabella		II
Eccleston, Abbie		II
Fraser, Agnes Gertrude		II
Foster, Minnie		II
Gordon, Elizabeth Maxwell		II
Gordon, Mabel		II
Gordon, Jane Piper		II
Gordon, Elizabeth Ann		II
Grier, Letitia		II
Gladman, Caroline E		II
Griesbach, Emma		II
Holmes, Mary Louisa		II
Holmes, Frances Ann		II
Harrington, Lilly C		II
Hazen, Matilda		II
Hardy, Susan		II
Harding, Alice Annie		II
Hay, Gertrude Annie		II
Harris, Josephine		II
Inglis, Nancy		II
Laidlaw, Jean		II
Loosley, Catherine Mary		II
Livingstone, Elizabeth Maud		II
Luke, Anna Deveraux		II
Lee, Grace		II
Martin, Essy		II
Mortin, Annie		II
Mulveney, Minnie		II
McManamy, Melania		II
McDougall, Annie Christina		II
McClelland, Elizabeth		II
Macgregor, Tina		II
Macfarlane, Minnie Jardine		II
McArthur, Margaret B		II
McLam, Lydia		II
McKenzie, Margaret Ann		II
O'Byrne, Margaret Ellen		II
Peters, Lauretta Viola		II
Patterson, Jennie Murray		II
Patterson, Helen		II
Reid, Sara		II
Rutherford, Ella		II
Roberts, Lilian Elmira		II
Rogers, Dora		II
Reynolds, Bernice Howard		II
Sullivan, Catherine		II
Smith, Emma Scott		II
Shanahan, Mary Frances		II
Shearman, Kathleen Maud		II
Short, Annie Augusta		II
Soper, Lovena		II
Stacey, Eva		II
Taylor, Jessie		II
Tyrrell, Margaret Josephine		II
Townsend, Annie Louisa		II
Teeter, Eva		II
Verth, Annie		II
Wickham, Marian A. J		II
White, Alice		II
Wilson, Bertha		II
Wilson, Elizabeth		II
Wickett, Edith		II
Allan, Thorburn		II
Armstrong, James W		II
Bolton, Benj. F		II
Cameron, Laughlin G		II
Campbell, James		II
Colling, Edwin L		II
Cronin, Thos. J		II
Day, Geo. E		II
Dempsey, James A		II
Eldon, Robt. H		II
Groh, Sylvanus		II
Hall, Zach. A		II
Heeney, Thos. J		II
Lewis, James Oscar		II
Meiklejohn, Geo. A		II
Milne, Wm. A		II
McCrank, John A		II
McCullough, Geo. F		II
McDonald, Thos. E		II
McGahey, Robt. J		II
McIntyre, Alex		II
McMillan, Donald		II
Noonan, James T		II
North, Edwin		II
Philp, Fred. C		II
Pilkey, Peter Joseph		II
Purdy, Victor M		II

List of Provincial Certificates.—*Continued.*

Name.	Grade. First Class.	Grade. Second Class.
Russell, John W		II
Shearer, Norman		II
Shoults, Adam		II
Snyder, Alva George		II
Stewart, Robt		II
Tracey, Allan D		II
Underhill, James A		II
Van Zandt, Dexter A		II
Ward, Henry		II
Warren, Herman E		II
Ault, Jennie M		II
Benson, Harriet		II
Bond, Leonora		II
Brash, Alice L		II
Bullen, Margaret		II
Campbell, Annie		II
Chambers, Annie M		II
Chisholm, Emma M		II
Clarke, Annie S		II
Colladay, Susan		II
Coutts, Rachael J		II
Crosbie, Elizabeth		II
Drysdale, Saisy		II
Duffy, Rose		II
English, Sara E		II
Ferrie, Mary		II
Fleming, Jennie		II
Fleming, Minnie		II
Gourlay, Minnie		II
Gray, Jennie		II
Hamilton, Jessie L		II
Harold, Adelaide		II
Hughes, Annie L		II
Keenan, Josephine		II
Munro, Margaret		II
Murphy, Anastasia		II
McIntyre, Bessie Hay		II
McKerracher, Mary		II
McRae, Jessie		II
Owen, Sarah		II
Phillips, Alice M		II
Pickering, Mrs. Emily J		II
Picket, Eliza M		II
Powell, Minnie		II
Ridley, Sara		II
Rolston, Emma		II
Ryckman, Florence A		II
Shaw, Lydia Emma		II
Sinclair, Christina		II
Stammelen, Josephine		II
Stewart, Catherine		II
Throop, Susan		II
Tomkins, Elizabeth A		II
Watson, Irene		II
Young, Martha		II
Irwin, William	A	
Allan, Thomas	B	
Knight, Wm. Whittington	B	
Mather, Oliver Thos	B	
Pakenham, William	B	
Anderson, George	C	
Charlesworth, John Wm	C	
Chown, Harriet Louise	C	
Crawford, Martha	C	
Harvey, James Albert	C	
Johnston, George	C	
Linklater, John Chas	C	
Manning, Albert Edward	C	
Marty, Aletta	C	
Moore, Addison Edgar	C	
Norrish, Enos John	C	
Oldham, Maria	C	
Pattee, Mrs. Ada	C	
Preston, Emeline Augusta	C	
Rogers, Joseph Whyte	C	
Shine, Timothy Warren	C	
Simmons, James Wilson	C	
Sing, Rebecca Louise	C	
Smith, Arthur Henry	C	
Smith, James Harvey	C	
Smith, Thos. C	C	
Nesbit, David Ashton	C	
Baker, Samuel		II
Murray, Grace		B
Shine, Maggie		B
Miller, Arnoldus	B	
Ross, Catharine E		II
Varley, Frederick W		II
Clark, William	B	
Elliott, John	A	
Smith, Malcolm M		II
Stewart, Henry		II
Fenwick, Euphemia A		II
Hemphill, Anna		II
Lynch, Bessie		II
Milloy, Mary A		II
Maclennan, Mary		II
Sinclair, Arthur H	A	
Non-Professional.—First Class.		
Annis, Mary	A	
Boyes, Robert	A	
Eldon, Robert H	A	
Odell, Albert	A	
Brown, Malcolm D	B	
Mather, Oliver T	B	
McIntyre, Alexander	B	
Asher, James	C	
Anderson, George	C	
Boyle, Thomas	C	
Bowman, Allan	C	
Bishop, Minnie	C	
Campbell, Angus	C	
Charlesworth, John William	C	
Chown, Hattie L	C	
Cooper, Sophia	C	
Cummings, James A	C	
Currie, Peter W	C	
Dandeno, James Brown	C	
Fallis, Wilbert A	C	
Faul, Joseph Horace	C	
Frazer, Franklin William	C	
Fuller, Lizzie	C	
Furlong, Thomas H	C	
Gundry, Arthur Presland	C	
Harrington, Florence	C	
Harrison, M. Louise	C	
Heeney, Thomas Francis	C	
Higginson, Maria A	C	
Howard, Oswald Wilfrid	C	
Hughes, Francis William	C	
Hughes, Jacob E	C	

List of Provincial Certificates.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Grade.		Name.	Grade.	
	First Class.	Second Class.		First Class.	Second Class.
Jones, James Edward	C		Reid, Thomas A	C	
Jordan, Alexander Austin	C		Reynolds, Aaron Kilbourn	C	
Jory, Edward Newton	C		Rose, Wilbur Salathiel	C	
Laidlaw, Jennie Robson	C		Rush, M. Leslie	C	
Linklater, John Charles	C		Sharman, Alice R.	C	
Lyall, William Edward	C		Simpson, Wm. John	C	
Manning, Albert Edward	C		Sims, Thomas Chapman	C	
Marty, Aletta	C		Sing, Rebecca Louise	C	
Murray, Elizabeth	C		Spence, John	C	
MacLean, Allan Edmund	C		Stalker, Annie	C	
McDougall, Kate	C		Stephens, John	C	
McMahon, Henry C	C		Taylor, John	C	
McNevin, Angus	C		Tennant, Mabel	C	
McNiece, James	C		Thompson, Robert	C	
Naismith, Janet	C		Weaver, Richard Leigh	C	
Patter, Mrs. Ada	C		Willson, Alice	C	
Preston, Eveline Augusta	C		McKay, John	C	

Kindergarten Certificates.

Directors.

Browne, Frances Ada.
Bowman, Augusta.
Bowditch, Florence.
Birkenshaw, Kate.
Chisholm, Janet Robertson.
Coleman, Elizabeth.
Clark, Edith.
Campbell, Ross.
Currie, Louise.
Dawkins, Edith A.
Dawkins, Florence.
Evans, M. E.
Fortune, Annie M.
Gould, Carrie.
Henderson, Annie.
Johnson, Emma.
Lawson, Caroline.
McKean, Mary Ellen.
Nudel, Elma Bruce.
Paterson, Maude.
Robertson, Jessie.
Ramsay, Margaret.
Rankin, Kate.
Savage, Bertha.
Turnbull, Louie.
Wirchester, Myra M.
Walton, Daisy.
Young, Jessie R.

Assistants.

Armstrong, Ida.
Boulton, Louie.
Bain, Fanny.
Boyd, Martha.
Breckenridge, H.
Chilman, Olive.
Darcey, Tessie.
Duff, E. L.
Fleck, Margaret H.
Glassford, Jessie E.
Gowans, Mary.
Hardie, Jessie B.
Hegler, Emily A.
Howard, Carrie.
Hunt, Ella.
Johnstone, L.
Mingay, Eva.
McKindrey, Mabel.
McPhail, Helen E.
Nunn, Daisy.
Petrie, Eliza.
Ross, May.
Readman, Edith.
Thompson, Lillie K.
Turnbull, Jeannie.
Wilson, Charlotte.
Walton, Helen.

7. Temporary and Extended Certificates Issued during 1887.

Counties.	Temporary Certificates authorized by the Minister of Education during the year 1887.	Third Class Certificates extended by the Minister of Education during the year 1887.
Bruce	1	3
Carleton	12	6
Dundas	1	1
Durham		1
Elgin		2
Essex	17	5
Frontenac		1
Glengarry	6	16
Grenville, Leeds	6	3
Grey	16	8
Haliburton		1
Halton	1	
Hastings	8	
Kent	2	3
Lambton	2	1
Lanark		4
Leeds		
Lennox and Addington		3
Lincoln	1	2
Middlesex		2
Norfolk	3	25
Northumberland	13	3
Peel	1	1
Peterborough	1	
Prescott and Russell	2	
Simcoe	4	7
Stormont	8	10
Victoria	1	1
Waterloo	1	
Welland		2
Wellington	2	
Wentworth		1
York	3	1
Districts	20	1
Eastern Ontario R. C. S. S.	1	3
Western "	2	9
Total, 1887	135	126
" 1886	259	203
Decrease, 1887	124	77

Of those receiving Temporary Certificates in 1887, 66 had previous experience in teaching.

Of the 126 teachers whose Third Class Certificates were extended, 7 had attained Second Class non-professional standing. The periods of previous service were :—

Three years and under	55
Four to six years	37
Seven years and over	34
	126

APPENDIX H.—*SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS, TEACHERS WITHDRAWING FROM THE FUND.*

1. Superannuated Teachers.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST REPORT.)

Allowances granted during 1887.

No.	Name.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.
				$ c.
801	James Maxwell	50	18½	111 00
802	Andrew Allison	52	18½	135 00
803	Adam Morton	60½	34	238 00
804	Wm. Ferguson	65	33	214 00
805	Alicia Hickie	56	32½	237 50
806	A. C. Osborne	51	28½	197 50
807	George Rickey	60½	31½	189 00
808	Jonathan Holmes	60	32	209 00
809	Duncan Robertson	65	32	211 00
810	Joseph Ryle	61½	22	151 50
811	Cyrus Coombe	26	7	48 00
812	A. J. McKinnon	50½	22½	135 00
813	Alex. Fraser	50	23	157 50
814	A. O. Bethune	64	4	24 00
815	Samuel Attridge	37	11½	77 00
816	Alexander Stephen	50	30	199 00
817	*Wm. Kerr Nesbitt	61	25½	166 50
818	*J. K. Redmond	52	22½	144 50
819	*Joseph Lyons	53½	29½	177 00
820	*Lewis Keely	60	27½	165 00
821	*Donald N. McLean	50	20	120 00
822	*Jno. Donaldson	50	25	150 00
823	*John Woodhouse	70	30	198 00
824	*J. W. Armstrong	49	25	175 00
825	*Sarah M. Hamilton	45	22½	157 50
826	*Meade N. Wright	53	25½	178 50
827	*Christiana M. Robertson	58	27	170 00
828	*Ellen Dwyer	45	19½	131 50
829	*Archibald Andrew	55	26	162 00

*First payment to commence with January, 1888.

(2) *Summary for Years 1876 to 1887.*

Year.	No. of Teachers on List.	Expenditure for the year.	Gross contributions to the fund.	Amount refunded to Teachers.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1876	266	31,768 82	12,647 25	1,252 83
1877	293	35,484 35	14,283 25	1,576 07
1878	339	41,318 95	13,767 12	1,591 64
1879	360	43,774 50	14,064 84	2,237 79
1880	391	48,229 13	15,816 45	3,252 92
1881	399	49,129 83	14,197 75	2,872 13
1882	422	51,000 00	13,501 08	3,660 10
1883	422	51,500 00	12,515 50	3,763 01
1884	443	54,233 93	15,802 50	4,037 59
1885	423	55,003 09	11,525 50	10,593 30
1886	440	58,791 37	18,095 29	6,046 05
1887	454	58,295 33	1,489 00	3,815 80

2.—Teachers who withdrew their Subscriptions from the Fund during 1887.

Counties.	*No.*	*Counties.*	*No.*
Brant	1	Middlesex	17
Bruce	9	Norfolk	5
Carleton	4	Northumberland	5
Dufferin	1	Ontario	9
Dundas	7	Oxford	13
Durham	2	Peel	4
Elgin	4	Perth	6
Essex	6	Peterborough	3
Frontenac	6	Prescott and Russell	5
Glengarry	1	Prince Edward	1
Grenville	1	Renfrew	3
Grey	4	Simcoe	15
Haldimand	1	Stormont	2
Haliburton	1	Victoria	4
Halton	3	Waterloo	3
Hastings	5	Welland	1
Huron	5	Wellington	10
Kent	9	Wentworth	6
Lambton	8	York	8
Lanark	2	Algoma	1
Leeds	7	Muskoka	1
Lennox and Addington	2		
Lincoln	7	Total	218

APPENDIX I.—*INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.*

1. Public School Inspection.

(1) *List of Inspectors.*

Name.	Jurisdiction.	Post Office.
Donald McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	Cornwall.
Arthur Brown	Dundas	Morrisburg.
William J. Summerby	Prescott and Russell	Russell.
Odilon Dufort (Assistant for French Schools)	" "	Curran.
Archibald Smirle	Carleton	Ottawa.
Wm. Johnston, M.A.	Leeds, No. 1	Farmersville.
Robert Kinney, M.D.	" No. 2	Brockville.
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	" No. 3, and Grenville	Prescott.
Frank L. Michell, M.A.	Lanark	Perth.
Robert George Scott, B.A.	Renfrew and District of Nipissing	Pembroke.
William Spankie, B.A., M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington	Napanee.
William MacKintosh	North Hastings	Madoc.
John Johnston	South Hastings	Belleville.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	Picton.
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland	Cobourg.
William E. Tilley, M.A.	Durham	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterboro'	Peterboro'.
Charles D. Curry, B.A.	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	East Victoria	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	West Victoria	Linden Valley.
James McBrien	Ontario	Prince Albert.
A. B. Davidson, B.A	North York	Newmarket.
David Fotheringham	South York	Toronto.
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel	Brampton.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	North Simcoe	Barrie.
Rev. Thomas McKee	South Simcoe	Barrie.
Isaac Day	Simcoe No. 3 and District of Muskoka	Orillia.
J. Scott Deacon	Halton	Milton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant	Brantford.
James B. Grey	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A.	Welland	Thorold.
Clarke, Moses	Haldimand	Caledonia.
J. J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo	Berlin.
David P. Clapp, B.A.	North Wellington	Harriston.
J. J. Craig	South Wellington	Fergus.
Nathaniel Gordon	Dufferin	Orangeville.
Thomas Gordon	West Grey	Owen Sound.
Andrew Grier	East Grey	Thornbury.
Neil W. Campbell	South Grey	Durham.
William Alexander	Perth	Stratford.
Donald McG. Malloch	North Huron	Clinton.
John Elgin Tom	South Huron	Exeter.
W. S. Clendening.	East Bruce	Walkerton.
Alexander Campbell	West Bruce	Kincardine.
John Dearness	East Middlesex	London.
Joseph S. Carson	West Middlesex	Strathroy.
Welbern Atkin	Elgin	St. Thomas.
W. H. G. Colles	East Kent	Chatham.
Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A.	West Kent	Blenheim.
Charles A. Barnes, B.A.	Lambton, No. 1	Forest.
John Brebner	Lambton, No. 2	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot	Essex, No. 1	Sandwich.
David A. Maxwell	Essex, No. 2	Amherstburg.
Donald McCaig	District of Algoma	Collingwood.

List of Inspectors.—Continued.

Name.	Jurisdiction.	Post Office.
Rev. George Grant, M.A.	District of Parry Sound	Parry Sound.
Rev. R. Torrance	City of	Guelph.
W. H. Ballard, M.A.	"	Hamilton.
W. G. Kidd	"	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle	"	London.
John C. Glashan	"	Ottawa.
John McLean	"	St. Thomas.
James L. Hughes	"	Toronto.
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham.
Rev. Robert Rodgers	" Collingwood	Owen Sound.
Rev. George Washington	" Meaford	Thornbury.
Rev. James Gordon, M.A.	"	Niagara Falls.
Rev. S. H. Eastman	"	Oshawa.
James Stratton	"	Peterboro'.
Thomas Hilliard	"	Waterloo.
Richard Harcourt, B.A., M.P.P.	"	Welland.
J. C. Patterson, M.P	"	Windsor.

Note.—Other cities and towns are under the Inspectors of their respective districts.

Roman Catholic Separate School Inspectors.

James F. White, Toronto.
Cornelius Donovan, M.A., Hamilton.

County Model School Inspector.

John J. Tilley, Toronto.

High School Inspectors.

John E. Hodgson, M.A., Toronto.
John Seath, B.A., Toronto.

Inspector of Normal Schools and Director of Teachers' Institutes.

James A. McLellan, LL.D., Toronto.

---

(2) *Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors.*

County of Dundas.

Extract from Report of Arthur Brown, Esq., Inspector.

A consideration of the tables that follow, giving a comparison of the last four years' results will, I think, justify the claim that the year 1886 has been a most successful one for the schools of this county.

The receipts and expenditure for school purposes show a regular increase since 1883:

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Receipts	$32,184 20	$32,638 45	$34,797 38	$36,053 13
Expenditure	28,596 18	29,085 20	31,822 63	32,430 03

That this increase has not all been in the way of improvement of school premises is evident from the increase of amounts paid for teachers' salaries :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Paid teachers	$21,793 12	$22,602 21	$25,269 64	$25,456 43
Average salary of teachers..	266·91	296·41	309·07	306·09

The slight decrease in the average salary for 1886 is accounted for by the opening of additional departments in large schools previously taught by one person, and the employment in these additional departments of teachers holding primary certificates, but at low salaries.

It is worthy of note that while in 1883 the number of male was very nearly equal to that of female teachers, the proportion of male teachers has since very materially declined, yet *the average salary has increased.* This leads to the conclusion that the salaries of female teachers have increased, and the following figures show that the conclusion is correct, and that the salaries of female have advanced about 20 per cent. in four years, while those of male teachers have advanced only a little over 11 per cent. :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Average salary of male teachers.	$317 50	$350 57	$359 21	$352 04
" female " ..	216 33	242 26	258 94	260 15
Number of male teachers.....	42	38	34	39
" female "	45	50	56	53
Total.....	87	88	90	92

The next table shows that the increase of remuneration to teachers has only kept pace with the advance in the standing of the individuals themselves :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
First class certificates.....	1	1	6	4
Second " "	10	18	22	20
Third " "	53	61	59	67
Interim "	24	6	3	1

It is but fair to explain that the interim certificates in 1885 and 1886 were given only for very brief periods, and only to supply the places of persons unexpectedly incapacitated. Further, twenty-one of the sixty-seven third-class teachers in 1886, held non-professional seconds.

The increasing efficiency of the work done in the schools of the county may be estimated from the number of pupils who have passed the entrance examinations, and for this purpose the table below shows the numbers, commencing with the year 1882, a year prior to the introduction of our uniform and promotion examinations referred to further on :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number passed entrance	45	78	84	127	172
	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Average age of candidates who passed....	14·7	14·7	14·4	14·7	14·4

The average number of days that the schools were kept open in 1886 was somewhat lower than for 1885 ; but the average and aggregate attendance were higher than in any previous year :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Average No. days schools were open.	196	191·5	203·5	201·4
Aggregate attendance.....	504,360	498,630	507,302	542,122
Average "	2,314·4	2,269·9	2,338·7	2,505·4

The returns of the number of resident children between five and twenty-one years of age, and those of the same age enrolled, present some peculiarities :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number children 5–21, resident.....	5,252	5,219	6,197	6,464
" " 5–21, on register....	5,177	5,110	5,214	5,466

According to these figures, the number entered on the registers in 1883 included all the residents but seventy-five, while in 1886 there were 1,000 (lacking two), more residents than pupils enrolled, although the number of the latter has been increasing year by year. There seems to be little doubt that the trustees' returns of residents for 1883 and 1884 were mere guesses. Their reports as to the number of children between seven and thirteen not attending any school are equally unreliable. The number of those of that age reported as attending less than 110 days may be depended upon as correct, because that is made up from the attendance recorded in the registers :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of children 7 to 13 not attending any school.....	61	61	98	60
Number 7 to 13 attending less than 110 days.....	1,411	1,509	....	....
Number 7 to 13 attending less than 100 days.....	....	....	1,419	1,321

To sum up then, the indications of progress are : (1) increased expenditure by trustees for school purposes ; (2) better salaries for teachers ; (3) higher grades of certificates ; (4) more candidates passing entrance, year by year, and (5) increased attendance of pupils at the schools. Much of this advancement, I feel certain, is due to the system of written examinations referred to above, held near the end of the year, simultaneously in all the schools of the county, at which all the pupils from the second to the fourth class inclusive write, and by which the standing of each pupil, each class, and each school is ascertained, and promotions made. The results are published and every trustee board has an exact indication of the work done by pupils and teachers, year by year.

The most serious defect in connection with our schools at present, is, I conceive, the short period of service or, in other words, *the shortness of the professional life* of the teacher. Many of the most efficient ones cannot be expected, under present circumstances, to rise above the standing of third class certificates, since it requires all their spare time during a three-years' term, to keep up with the three-years advance in the character and requirements of third class examinations. The consequence is that after passing that examination twice or thrice, and finding themselves no nearer a permanent qualification, they abandon the profession at the very time when, by their experience they have become most useful, and others without experience take their place to follow up the same course. If teachers holding second class certificates remained in the profession, the evil would of course be gradually remedied, but experience shows that a large percentage of these find better remuneration in other callings. A few years ago, the average length of service of the teachers of this county was three and a quarter years ; the average for the Province now, would surprise many by reason of the shortness of the period.

Instead of virtually driving many excellent instructors from the profession would it not be better to encourage them to remain by enacting that when teachers of six years' experience shall have successfully passed the third class examination three times since the papers have been read in Toronto, they may be allowed to attend a Normal School, and obtain a permanent third class certificate, confined to a county. The giving of extended certificates is founded in injustice, and only leads to abuses, since these extensions are given, not to the efficient individuals, but to those who are *unable* to pass the required examinations. The plan here proposed would award simply justice to a most deserving

class of teachers. Surely, if a candidate who barely passes the non-professional second class examination and after one year's experience in teaching, may attend a Normal School, and get a certificate for life, something more should be conceded the successful third class teacher, after six or twelve years' experience, than compelling him to pass the third class examination every three years for the remainder of his life.

County of Halton.

Extract from Report of J. S. Deacon, Esq., Inspector.

Inspection.—Eighty-eight schools and departments were in operation during the first half and eighty-six during the second half year. In accordance with the Statutes, I visited every school and department at *least once* during each half year. Altogether, including supplementary or special visits, 192 visits of inspection were made by me during the year. The time of my *first* visit to each school was spent chiefly in *oral* and written examinations; that of the *second* in witnessing the teacher's management of the school. During the same time I made extensive notes on the condition of the school premises, apparatus, order, discipline, methods of teaching and general management. At each visit I spent from one-fourth to one-third of my time in teaching some of the regular classes, or in an attempt to awaken thoughtfulness by a variety of questions on "general information."

During the winter term, by exercising the 3rd and 4th classes in writing out *notes*, *accounts*, *receipts*, *due bills*, *orders* and *business letters*, I sought to encourage such practical teaching as would enable the vast number of pupils (who will never reach the High School) to grapple successfully with ordinary business in agricultural, mechanical or commercial pursuits. My aim has been directed not so much to find out what pupils *know*, as to find out what they *can do*, how they are learning, and what *use* they can make of the knowledge they have obtained. Do they memorize thoughtlessly and get a *confused knowledge* which is worse than useless to them, or do they *think*, *reason* and *compare?* Are they able to reproduce neatly, in their own language, the ideas obtained from the teacher or from the text book? How much of what they are learning can be utilized in the "battle of life?" Are their faculties being educated and strengthened? These are a few of the important questions that are answered *indirectly* at every inspection.

Although we have many subjects on our programme of *studies*, the three R's engross chief attention.

Reading should be the best taught subject in our Public Schools, for it is the key to the vast storehouse of knowledge that may be acquired in other branches when school days are over. More time and attention should be given to this subject in the lowest class. If *taught properly* at first, the time will be more than gained in the later stages. Excellent results have been obtained in a few schools where the phonic and word methods are combined. Few subjects stamp the teachers' success or failure so clearly as reading. In one school the reading is valued at 100 per cent. for all classes; in another that I could name, it is almost *nil*, in every class. The average shows fair progress in this subject.

Writing.—On my last round of inspection I examined carefully every copy book used in the school, and referred to the importance of neatness and accuracy. The highest average in any school was 78 per cent., the lowest 20 per cent. and the average for the County 55 per cent., a gain of 20 per cent. over that of 1885.

Arithmetic.—So far as book-work is concerned, arithmetic is well taught in the majority of our schools. The power to *apply* the knowledge thus obtained to the solution of practical problems is not so well developed. A number of schools are remarkable for the neat and methodical way in which problems are solved and placed

upon the blackboard, slate or paper. Several classes have made rapid progress in *Mental* Arithmetic ; others—little or none. Teachers, in rural schools of one room, commonly complain of lack of time for teaching this branch. I have advised that one-half or one-third of the time allotted to slate Arithmetic be given to Mental—pupils placing only the answers on slates. Pupils can *think* more rapidly than they can *write*, hence time would be gained by the change. Every step learned in rote or mechanical work should be at once applied to the solution of easy problems.

Language Lessons have taken, to a large extent, the place of formal Grammar. The change has been attended with excellent results. Pupils have made rapid progress in acquiring a practical knowledge of "how to speak and write correctly."

Spelling.—The high standing, reported last year, has been maintained. It is to be regretted, however, that a few teachers *test* by *oral* spelling, in order "to save time." Spelling by dictation is a more rational method and secures better results.

Drawing is well taught in graded schools and in a *few* of the rural schools : *excellent* work is done by the 4th classes, especially by those preparing for H. S. Entrance. The work done by the 2nd and 3rd classes is fair ; but the work assigned to the first classes is badly done or wholly neglected in many of the rural schools.

Music is a *recreation.* It has a refining influence and should be taught in every school. Second class teachers receive a training in this subject at a Normal School, and it is under consideration to make the study compulsory at County Model Schools. Eighteen *rural* schools and fifteen departments in *urban* schools report music as being taught.

Composition receives a fair share of attention. Great improvement has been made in the teaching of this subject. Instead of asking pupils to write something about a subject of which they know nothing, a story is told or read to them and they give the substance of it orally or in writing. They read their lesson and write a summary of it, or they study their History, Geography, etc., and write an epitome of it in their own language.

Miscellaneous.—It may be inferred from the foregoing that the subjects of study interlace—that one may be made a complement of the other. An intelligent, trained teacher will make every recitation a lesson in Grammar and Composition (*oral* or *written*). Every written exercise, under proper guidance, will afford improvement in writing. Extensive reading and copying correct forms will improve the pupil in Spelling. A lesson in History leads us to Geography, and *vice versâ.* A few minutes, spent in Drawing or Music, *rest* the wearied mind and prepare it to resume with renewed vigor the heavier and less attractive subjects. Hence, by a well arranged time-table, all the subjects may receive a fair share of attention without robbing the "three R's" of their pre-eminence.

The Oral Exercises referred to in my last report were continued through 1886. By the greater freedom permitted in the range and style of questions, *excellencies* and *defects* were discovered, that no uniform, written examination would have brought to light. It was my intention to point out some of these, but space forbids. *Order.*—Thirty-six schools were marked from 90 to 100 p. c. for order ; 21 between 70 and 90 p. c. ; 14 between 50 and 70 p. c. ; and 15 less than 50 p. c.

Teachers, Certificates, Salaries, Changes, etc.

(*a*) There were 88 teachers employed during 1886 : of these, 40 were male and 48 female teachers.

(*b*) Three teachers held First Class Certificates : 39 Second Class : 3 First Class (Old County Board), and 46 Third Class. Thirty-eight had attended a Normal School.

(*c*) The highest salary paid a male teacher was $650 ; the lowest was $325. The average salary of male teachers was $435, increase $3 ; of female teachers, $304, decrease $5.

(*d*) Only 19 teachers changed schools at the end of 1886, against 36 at the end of 1885.

(*e*) As a rule, our teachers are *earnest*, *conscientious* and *progressive*. All but ten are readers of one or more educational journals. A *few* are diligent students of literary, scientific and professional works from the Teachers' Library at Milton. Since the valuable additions to the library from the "Reading Course" recommended by the Minister of Education, we hope to see the number of readers largely increased during 1887. It affords me pleasure to state that the methods of teaching and management employed by many of our teachers are of a superior character.

School Visitation by Trustees.

There were 1,808 visits reported for the year—increase 204. Of these, 244 were credited to trustees; 8 schools were unvisited by trustees during the year.

Each Board of Trustees should appoint one of its members as visitor for the first quarter, another for the second, etc. By such a system, this plain duty would not be left to *chance*, and the teacher would probably have occasion to feel that his employers took some interest in his success. By spending an hour in witnessing the work of the school, trustees would get a more intelligent idea of its needs, and a higher appreciation of the services of an earnest, faithful teacher.

Public Examinations.

The School Law requires a Public Examination to be held *quarterly* in each school. Seventeen teachers violated the *spirit* of the law as well as the *letter*, by holding *no* examination during the year. There were 91 public examinations in all, being slightly more than one for each school.

School Houses, Apparatus—Grounds.

Of the 61 public school houses, 25 are brick, 14 stone, 18 frame and 4 concrete. Since last report, an excellent stone school house has been built in S. S No. 6, Nassagaweya. In appearance, finishing and furnishing, the building reflects credit on the trustees who had charge of its construction. New desks and seats of the most approved pattern were obtained for Sections 5 and 6, Nassagaweya, and Room No. 3, Milton. Of the 88 school rooms in use, only 14 are furnished with the uncomfortable benches "of the olden time," and a number of these are doomed to make their exit in 1887. Important improvements of a minor character were made in several sections. Plank walks were laid, blackboards improved, maps and apparatus purchased. Nearly all the school rooms were scrubbed *once* and whitewashed during vacation; a few however received no renovation or made any improvement during the year. The trustees of such schools should consult sections 299 and 301, pages 157 and 158 of the School Law and Regulations. A plank walk should extend from every school gate to the school house, and thence to wood shed and closets. A blackboard, 4 feet wide with lower edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor, should extend around three sides of the room. Liquid slating at $1.50 per quart tin can be procured, see sections 22 and 23, p. 99 (of School Law and Regulations) for directions and list of school requisites. The supplies should include the latest and best maps of Ontario and Canada, a 9 inch globe, Worcester's dictionary, numeral frames, good brushes and crayons. When large sums are necessarily spent on capital account, interest or investment, fuel and teachers' salary, it is false economy to cripple the teacher's efforts by insufficient or unsuitable apparatus. Much valuable time is lost on account of insufficient or worthless blackboards, and bad brushes. *Arbor Day* was observed in 35 sections, and 771 trees were planted—an advance of 109 over 1885.

Attendance.

Irregular attendance is the greatest hindrance to educational progress. The absentees discourage the teacher, and falling behind their classmates, they lose ambition themselves. The teacher is compelled to advance with a class unequally yoked together,

or to review work already familiar to those regularly in attendance. In either case the time of half the class is wasted, idle habits are formed, on account of the work being too easy or too difficult, and the teacher is forced to do his work *twice* instead of once. "Necessity knows no law." If parents could see, as clearly as instructors, the evils resulting from irregular attendance, the *necessity* would be *great*, before children would be detained from school. Government money is lost to the section: half of the school revenue gives no return, and in many cases the child's education is *irretrievably* neglected.

The school population reported by the assessors is much less in many sections than the number actually enrolled. Probably no school in the county enrolls all between the ages of 5 and 21 years, hence the discrepancy is even greater than the figures indicate. This involves serious loss, since the Government grant to the county is based on the population reported to the department by the County Clerk.

Entrance Examinations.

At the High School Entrance Examinations in July, there were in Oakville 26 candidates, and in Milton 50. Fifty per cent. passed in each place. In December there were at Oakville 22 candidates, at Milton 37, and at Georgetown 47, of whom there passed 19, 30 and 37 respectively. Total entrance candidates 182, of whom 124 or 68 p. c. were successful. Taking a retrospect, we find that there were examined in our county in 1885, 113 candidates; in 1884, 83; in 1883, 48; in 1882, 49; and in 1881, 42.

Model School.

Continued prosperity attends the Model School at Milton. Eighteen students (9 ladies and 9 gentlemen) were in attendance during the whole term, from September 14th to December 16th inclusive. After passing an examination similar to that outlined in my report for 1885 all the teachers received Third Class Certificates. Being satisfied from frequent visits of inspection to the Model School, that the students received a superior training, under the efficient management of the Principal, I regret that only *six* were able to secure positions in this county.

Teachers' Institute.

The Teachers' Institute was in session four days during the year—two at Milton in February, one at Georgetown in October, and one at Burlington in November. I believe that much practical benefit was derived by the large number of teachers in attendance. Topics were discussed or papers read by Misses Misener, McQuarrie and Riach; by Messrs. Fleming, Norton, Nixon, McLaughlin, Husband, Harrison (2), Coates (2), Deacon (2), and by Directors Tilley and McLellan, 3 each.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—SOUTH.

Extract from Report of John Johnston, Esq., Inspector.

The amount of money raised for school purposes was $40,011.09, being an excess of $1,409.29 over 1885. Of this amount Sidney contributed $10,091.19; Thurlow $9,241.06; Tyendinaga $9,815.83; Hungerford $7,018.40, and Deseronto $3,844.61.

Trustees had on hand at the close of 1886 the sum of $6,427.14 available for the payment of teachers, till the levy is made during the latter part of 1887. Of the $6,427.14, Sidney had $1,782.53; Thurlow, $943.74; Tyendinaga, $1,409.29; Hungerford, $1,057.09; and Deseronto, $1,234.49. In the early part of 1886, I advised trustees, through a circular, to take into consideration the propriety of levying a sufficient amount, so as to have on hand some money for teachers in 1887. In 1886, Sidney paid to teachers, $6,263.44; Thurlow, $7,062.70; Tyendinaga, $6,655.07; Hungerford, $5,195.16, and

Deseronto, $1,194.98. One hundred (100) teachers are employed in the schools of South Hastings; of these 19 have attended the Normal School; 22 hold Second Class Provincial Certificates, 58 Third Class Provincial Certificates, and 20 had special Certificates or extensions during the passed year. During the present year only one teacher has a special certificate, and the number of Second Class Teachers was greatly increased at the beginning of the year.

The pupils enrolled numbered 5,025—2,686 boys and 2,339 girls. Of these, 473 attended less than 20 days; 815 between 20 and 50 days; 1,212, between 51 and 100 days; 1,186, between 101 and 150 days; 1,094, between 151 and 200 days, and 245, between 201 days and the whole year of 220 teaching days.

Salaries.

The highest salary paid in Sidney, $600; in Thurlow, $550; in Tyendinaga, $450; in Hungerford, $500, and in Deseronto, $575.

The average salary paid male teachers in Sidney, $432.50; Thurlow, $415; Tyendinaga, $373.33; Hungerford, $358.40, and Deseronto, $575.

The average salary paid female teachers in the different municipalities is as follows:—Sidney, $299.28; Thurlow, $286.50; Tyendinaga, $267.44; Hungerford, $249, and Deseronto, $290.

The number of children between the ages of seven and thirteen years of age, who did not attend 100 days as required by the compulsory clauses of the School Act, was as follows:—Sidney, 243; Thurlow, 251; Tyendinaga, 314; Hungerford, 364, and Deseronto 58, making a total of 1,230. From the reports it is impossible to tell how many children, between seven and thirteen, did not attend any school; 51 were reported as not attending, but it is believed that it is not the correct number, as in many reports this information was not given.

The compulsory part of the Act is not attempted to be enforced by the trustees. It requires that all children between the ages of seven and thirteen shall attend at least fifty days in each term, making 100 days for the term of 220 days. As all are taxed to support the Public Schools, they have a just right to demand that this part of the School Law shall be carried out. If some fit and proper person were appointed in every section to compel obedience to this provision, it would do much good, as it is well known that in many sections children do not attend school as required by the Act, and are growing up in ignorance. Trustees admit that the compulsory clause should be enforced, but would rather that some one else should see to its enforcement.

Public Examinations.

In the matter of Public Examinations, there has been lack of duty on the part of many teachers, as only seventy-five were held in 1886. There should be not less than two in each school during the year, one during the first term, and one at the close of the second at Christmas. It is not expected that these examinations shall be made shows to display the result of special drilling and preparation for weeks previous, but rather occasions upon which the several classes should be examined in the presence of trustees and parents to show that they have been thoroughly and thoughtfully prepared in the work gone over in the different subjects. Something in the way of singing, reading, and recitation may be added to increase the interest of the occasion, and to make the closing exercises interesting and profitable. It is hoped that trustees will remind their respective teachers, where necessary, of this part of their duty as prescribed by the School Act. A teacher who neglects to have two Public Examinations in the year does not comply with his agreement with the trustees, or with the provisions of the School Act, and misses a very important means of enlisting the people of the section to take an increased interest in the welfare of the school.

Teachers can do very much to create a deep and earnest interest in school matters, by having these periodical examinations, at which the parents, trustees, and others

should be present to see the thorough and efficient work done during the term. I sincerely hope that the reports for this year will show that in every school two examinations have been held.

Model Schools.

In some respects it would be advantageous for South Hastings to have a Model School in Belleville, but, as this did not meet with the favor of the Board of Education, we have made the school at Madoc the one for the whole county. I am glad to be able to report that the school is well conducted. The Board of Trustees have spared no pains to make it as efficient as possible. They furnish an assistant for the Head Master during each term, so that he can devote his whole time to the candidates in training; they have increased the accommodations and furnished the school with all necessary apparatus, and with all modern equipments; they employ only the best teachers, and these are earnest, energetic, and keep pace with the times in the best methods of instruction.

Independent of the lectures given by the Principal, the teachers in training see that in the different rooms good order and attention prevail, and that all the subjects are taught in the most approved way. The Principal is anxious and willing to make the school thoroughly efficient, and to give the Board of Examiners correct and reliable information in reference to the candidates attending.

Much of the success of the school is due to my colleague, Mr. MacKintosh, who has given a great deal of time and attention to it for years, and has assisted the trustees to secure the best teachers in the county.

To be able to supply all the schools with trained teachers, we allow all candidates of the proper age who fail to pass the non-professional examination for Third Class Certificates, but, who succeed in obtaining a certain percentage in the more important subjects of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, literature and composition, to attend the Model School, and, if successful at the final examination and during the term, they are awarded District Third Class Certificates to teach certain schools in the county, where permits had been formerly given to inexperienced candidates. The result of this has been that the poorer schools of South Hastings are now supplied with much better teachers than formerly, and at salaries not exceeding what had been formerly paid to those who had no special training or fitness to take charge of a school.

At the close of the last term of the Model School, on the 18th of December, the candidates attending the school from South Hastings, those attending the Normal School, and all trustees, were notified to meet at my office, so that the latter could secure teachers, and teachers could be supplied with schools. Nearly all trustees who needed teachers were present, made application, and were supplied with material to begin the schools on the 3rd of January.

A few trustees did not apply, and in consequence some schools were without instructors for part of the winter, as some of those whose duty it was to supply the school with a properly qualified teacher were more anxious to engage some one on a permit. As we had a good supply of teachers, I distinctly refused to give any one a permit except in one case where those with District Certificates refused to take the school.

Trustees by advertising in the *Globe* or *Mail*, can always secure a teacher at the salary they are willing and able to pay. Trustees are aware of this now, and are not so anxious to engage persons on permits and extensions.

As there was a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers to supply all the schools, it is to be regretted that a few schools were not opened at the beginning of the term.

A number of candidates from South Hastings are attending the Belleville and Trenton High Schools, and a large number from these institutions will write for certificates in July, and I am certain that there will be plenty of teachers for all the schools, without having to give permits or extensions. These should be things of the past, and will not be given in any case so long as qualified teachers are ready and willing to act.

Entrance Examinations.

A very large number of pupils from the Public Schools of South Hastings now pass to the High Schools or Fifth Class, at Belleville, Trenton, Deseronto and Tweed.

These examinations have done much to encourage both teachers and pupils to work with the object of being well prepared in the subjects of the Fourth Class. The immediate result has been that many are now attending the High Schools at Belleville and Trenton for the purpose of securing a higher education, and many go to prepare themselves for Second and Third Class Certificates ; they make good students and do all they can to attain the necessary qualifications. At these schools every attention is paid to the pupils from the county. The Trenton High School has been enlarged and improved, and supplied with a library and books of reference, and with all the modern equipments. The Board has increased the teaching staff, and all pupils are admitted free. In the Belleville High School, there are now five teachers. For some years after 1871 there were only two, and afterwards one was added, and finally it was deemed necessary to employ the present number.

At the Entrance Examination 20 pupils from Sidney will write at Trenton, 60 from South Hastings at Belleville, 33 at Tweed, and at Deseronto 30.

Promotion Examinations.

These examinations are held at the close of each term in all the Public Schools. The papers are prepared by the Inspector, printed, and sent to the teachers, who conduct the examinations, read the papers and send the answers, and report to me, to be confirmed or otherwise. One report is returned to the teacher to be hung up in the school for the guidance of all concerned. I think the tendency of these examinations has been to greatly improve the teaching of all the classes in the schools, and to encourage scholars to attend more regularly.

Arbor Day.

The first Friday in May has been set apart by the Minister of Education, as a day for planting trees, making flower beds, and cleaning the school grounds.

In 1885, 524 trees were planted, and last year 505 were put out, and from the reports recently received from teachers, a good deal of work has been accomplished this year in planting trees and beautifying the grounds ; but much more might be done in the way of setting different kinds of trees in many of the school-yards. It would be well if teachers, trustees and ratepayers would take a greater interest in improving the school grounds, and teachers should look more closely after the school property, outbuildings, fences and maps. Trustees sometimes complain with a good deal of reason that scholars are allowed to destroy fences, outbuildings, cut desks, and injure school furniture.

Some school houses could be greatly improved by whitewashing the walls and ceilings, and by having the floors more frequently scrubbed The regulations provide that provision should be made by every school corporation for scrubbing and sweeping the school-house, for whitewashing walls and ceilings at least annually, during the summer holidays, cleaning water-closets, and from the 1st of November until the 1st of April, for making fires one hour before the time for opening school.

Religious Instruction.

During the second term of 1885, by request of the Education Department, I placed a copy of the Scripture Readings in every Public School in South Hastings. During the latter part of the year, some dissatisfaction from a number of sections arose as to their use, many claiming that they would rather have the whole Bible instead of the Authorized Readings. In all cases where the trustees objected to the use of the Readings in the school, I advised them to procure the Bible, and see that it was read.

During the last session of Parliament the regulations were amended, so as to meet the wishes of those who objected to the use of the authorized Scripture Readings.

School Act.

In 1885, I also supplied every school corporation with a bound copy of the new School Act, containing all the regulations. At the end of the School Act will be found all forms required by trustees, including requisition on Council for school moneys, to be sent to Municipal Council before its meeting in August.

The new School Act can be obtained from the Education Department at the rate of 30 cents per copy.

It might be well in this connection to state that as the law provides that teachers shall be paid their salaries at least quarterly, it would be advisable for trustees to ask the Township Council to levy a sufficient amount, so that money may be on hand to carry out the conditions of the agreements between trustees and teachers. The agreements are drawn up with this condition, and trustees would be unable to comply with the provisions if they levied only what was needed for the year. Trustees are allowed by the Act to borrow money on their note to pay teachers' salaries, but not for any other purpose.

The law says: "It shall be the duty of trustees to arrange for the payment of teachers' salaries quarterly, and, if necessary, to borrow on their promissory note, under the seal of the corporation, at interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, such moneys as may be required for the purpose, until the taxes imposed therefor are collected."

The Teachers' Association.

The Association is still doing good work for the benefit of the teachers, and the last meeting was among the most successful. Dr. McLellan, Director of Institutes, was present, took up three subjects and gave a lecture in the Opera House to a large audience. The attendance at the convention was large, punctual and regular.

Teachers and Teaching.

The work being done in nearly all the schools is thorough and practical. A good deal of attention is paid to the more useful and practical subjects, such as reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, both slate and mental, letter writing and composition. It is not the quantity of the work done, but the quality. From a careful and thorough examination in these subjects, I am satisfied that teachers are leading the pupils in the direction indicated, and not forgetting to train the child to think and understand thoroughly the work gone over. This is what the most thorough and experienced instructors are doing. He is not the best teacher who brings his pupils over the greatest amount of work in the different subjects, but he who carefully directs his pupils to think, to work for themselves, and who frequently reviews the work gone over. The fault in a few schools is that the work done is too superficial, and not sufficiently thorough. In these schools, the scholars do poorly at inspections, at promotion examinations, and at entrance examinations.

In some of the schools where assistants are employed, and in two where assistants were never engaged, pupils are being prepared for third class certificates, viz.: at Tweed school; at Thomasburg; the Shannonville school; No. 13, Sidney, and No. 23, Thurlow: but this necessitates a great deal of work on the part of the teacher, and generally to the neglect of the lower classes. Here, I want to correct an erroneous impression that exists with many, that the fifth class subjects should not be taught, and are not required to be taught in public schools. This is not correct, as it is as much the teacher's duty to teach the subjects of fifth class as it is to teach those of any of the lower classes.

Irregular attendance is a great hindrance to the real progress of some schools. This in connection with the frequent change of teachers, acts very injuriously, but I have noticed during the past sixteen years that when the teacher is energetic, earnest, thorough

and efficient, the scholars rarely remain at home. Such men are gradually increasing, and I hope that the day may soon come when every school will be supplied with an energetic and enthusiastic teacher.

It is a matter of pleasant reflection to know that teachers are coming, every year, better to understand the true character of their calling, and the relations they sustain to it.

I am glad to be able to report very satisfactory progress in the teaching, management and government of nearly all the public schools of South Hastings during the past year.

County of Hastings—North.

Extract from Report of William MacKintosh, Esq., Inspector.

Schools and School Houses.

The number of schools and departments was ninety-nine, conducted in fifteen brick, seven stone, forty-three frame and twenty-seven log school houses.

Teachers.

Twenty-eight male, and seventy-one female teachers were employed during the year. Of these, four held Provincial First Class, eighteen had Provincial Second Class, fifty-one had third class, and twenty-six had temporary certificates. For a district, the greater part of which is poor, such an exhibit is very creditable. In not a few more wealthy inspectorates the number of teachers holding Provincial certificates is, relatively, less than in North Hastings. I know of no similar district in which the proportion is so large. The most important duty that school trustees have to perform, is the selection of teachers. Where applicants for the vacant situations are strangers, the task is perhaps the most difficult imposed by the Legislature upon any body of men. In making a choice, scholarship, natural and acquired, aptitude to teach, manner, address and character should be considered. Of the first, the certificate is a sufficiently reliable guarantee; of the other qualifications, however, a very untrustworthy exponent. Still, more unsafe, as guides, are testimonials. Surrounded by such difficulties, is it to be wondered at that so many bad selections are made, even where the trustees are really anxious to secure a good man In not a few sections, little care is, I fear, taken in the matter, far less than is deemed necessary for the selection of a cheese-maker or a farm laborer.

Salaries.

The highest salary paid to a male teacher was $750; the lowest was $228. The average salary paid to male teachers was $385.92, an increase of $13.51 for the year. The average salary paid to female teachers was $264.42. In 1885, the average salaries paid in the whole Province were $405 and $267, respectively.

School Finance.

From all sources, the receipts were $39,017.82: of this, $2,185 was received from the Legislative Public School grant, $625, from the Legislative Poor School grant, $2,185, from the Municipal grant, $600 was due to your own action, and almost the whole of the remainder was received from school section taxation.

Your own liberal grant was distributed among the schools of the six northern municipalities, on the basis of the section rates of school taxation, as certified to by the township clerks.

With a liberality worthy of commendation and imitation, the council of Elzevir, has, for some years, made an annual grant to two poor sections, which has been supplemented by the Minister of Education. Without this aid, these schools could not, in all likelihood, have been kept in operation for the whole year.

The whole amount expended for school purposes, in 1886, was $34,667.96; of this, $26,110.73 was paid to teachers.

The average expenditure for each registered pupil was as follows:—

Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	$6 93
Carlow and Mayo	3 73
Dungannon and Faraday	7 98
Elzevir	6 62
Huntingdon	5 76
Madoc	5 57
Marmora and Lake	5 66
Monteagle and Herschel	4 40
Rawdon	8 14
Tudor, Limerick and Cashel	6 22
Wollaston	7 33
Madoc Village	9 23
Stirling	8 54

In the inspectorate, the average cost per pupil was $6.71. In the whole Province, the average was $6.61.

Length of time the Schools were in operation.

In this important respect, I am glad to be able to report a gratifying improvement. The school year (1886) consisted of 220 days. The average time for which our schools were in operation was 188 days, an increase of five days, as compared with 1885. Were it not for the great difficulty experienced, at times, in procuring teachers of any grade for the more remote schools, the advance would have been still more marked.

In a few sections, by no means of marked poverty, and not, in the majority of instances, located in the more newly settled townships, the schools are, by the influence of men, whose one inspiring motive, in school matters, is a desire "to keep down the taxes," kept closed for some months in each year. As a consequence, the children make little or no appreciable advancement in intelligence and desire to learn. That the youth of a community should be deprived of the opportunity to get the education which is necessary to enable them to become intelligent and well informed citizens, capable of exercising properly all the duties of citizenship, in a country governed by the people, in order that a few prosperous but illiberal and unpatriotic men may save a few dollars, is deserving of reprobation by everyone.

The average number of days for which the schools of the separate municipalities were in operation, was as follows:—

Bangor, 128; Carlow, 212; Dungannon, 172; Elzevir, 196; Huntingdon, 211; Madoc, 198; Madoc Village, 200; Marmora, 181; Monteagle and Herschel, 134; Rawdon, 212; Stirling, 204; Tudor *et al.*, 198; Wollaston, 195.

School Population and Attendance.

The number of children of all ages, whose names were enrolled during the year, was 5,252, 2,782 boys and 2,470 girls. Of these, 13 per cent. attended less than twenty days, 18 per cent. between 20 and 50 days; 23 per cent. between 51 and 100 days; 26 per cent. between 101 and 150 days; 19 per cent. between 151 and 200 days, and one-third of one per cent. are reported as having attended more than 200 days.

In Bangor *et al.*, the average attendance was 39 per cent. of the whole number of pupils enrolled; In Carlow and Mayo, it was 35 per cent.; in Elzevir, 39 per cent.; in Huntingdon, 51 per cent.: in Madoc, 45 per cent.; Madoc Village, 50 per cent.: in

Marmora and Lake, 38 per cent; in Monteagle and Herschel, 23 per cent.; in Rawdon, 52 per cent.; in Stirling, 50 per cent.; in Tudor, Limerick and Cashel, 35 per cent.; in Wollaston, 45 per cent.; in the Riding, 44 per cent.; an improvement of 2 per cent. for the year. During the last ten years, there has been an advance of 7 per cent. in this very important matter. Gratifying as is this improvement, the least thoughtful cannot but know that with such irregularity of attendance the progress of our schools must, necessarily, be very unsatisfactory. That so much advancement has been made in despite of such hindrances, speaks with emphasis, of the skill, industry and devotion of many of our teachers and of the ability of our pupils.

Much of the evil is unavoidable. Distance from school, bad roads, the inclemency of the weather and the poverty of the parents are causes the justice of which must, in many cases, be admitted. Not a little of the spasmodic attendance is, however, directly attributable to the carelessness of many parents, to the avarice of some, and to the neglect of trustees and teachers to put forth for the minimizing of the evil the strenuous and persistent efforts which are needed.

Were the disastrous results confined to the pupils who attend irregularly there would be less need for emphatic censure. But unfortunately this is not the case. Irregular attendance retards the progress of the whole school, dampens the ardor of our best teachers, and affords our unsuccessful teachers an ever-abiding excuse for their failure. With the frequent change of teachers, and the practice of keeping schools open but for a part of the school year, it forms a trinity of hindrances to the progress of the children, which cannot fail to discourage the most hopeful.

Compulsory Attendance.

In North Hastings, and I believe, in every part of the Province, the clauses of the Public School Law, usually called the compulsory attendance clauses, are a dead letter. They will remain practically useless until officials, whose terms of office shall be during good conduct, are appointed for their enforcement. At present, this duty is imposed upon school trustees.

Classification of Pupils.

The number of pupils in different classes was as follows:—

Junior First Class	1,626
Senior "	1,028
Second Class	1,125
Third "	1,038
Fourth "	325
Fifth "	110

All the pupils in our Fifth Classes, having passed the prescribed examination, are eligible for admission to a High School.

The system of Uniform Promotion Examinations which was introduced in 1879, continues to do good by stimulating pupils and teachers to work more skilfully and zealously, by securing more regular attendance, and by affording trustees and parents an excellent method by which to test the ACTUAL, as distinguished from the APPARENT, progress of the schools. These examinations are held semi-annually, and are intended to test fitness for promotion to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Classes.

During the current month, examinations for promotion to the Third and Fourth Classes were held in (about) seventy schools, situated in every municipality of the Inspectorate. The answers of the Second Class pupils are read and valued by their respective teachers. For adjudicating upon the answers of the Third Class pupils, a committee of fourteen teachers, all of whom hold first or second-class certificates, act as examiners, reporting the results to me. The labors of this committee merit thanks, all the more because they are performed gratuitously.

For promotion to the Fifth Class, pupils are, as has already been intimated, required to pass the examination for admission to High Schools.

For the encouragement of teachers and pupils, the Teachers' Association, out of its limited supply of money, grants to each pupil who is successful at the examinations for promotion to the Fourth and Fifth Classes, and who in addition, obtains at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, a nicely designed and well executed lithographed diploma. During 1886, forty-two of these diplomas were awarded.

In this, and more important ways, the Teachers' Association is an influence for good. At its meetings, the whole time is devoted to work which has for its object the increased efficiency of the teacher. That this should be done to the exclusion of discussions, on salaries and methods for their increase, is, in the history of trade and professional organizations, unique.

Model School.

The Model School was, during 1886, managed in an efficient manner. The staff was composed of the Principal and five assistants, three of whom held First Class, and three Second Class certificates.

Forty-one students-in-training attended during the session, and at the final examinations were authorized to teach. Owing to a more or less lack of aptitude to teach, manifested in their work during the session, and at the examination, ten of the number obtained certificates of a less valuable character than they would otherwise have been entitled to.

Not a little of the success of the school is due to the marked ability of some of the assistant teachers, and to the zealous manner in which they have seconded the energetic and skilful labors of the Principal.

Arbor Day.

In addition to a great deal of valuable work done in the way of school-room and school-yard cleaning, more than 600 trees were set in school grounds on Arbor Day. Besides this, a large number of shrubs and flowers were planted.

The institution of Arbor Day will prove beneficial, not only in the improvement and beautifying of school premises, but in developing and fostering a love of trees and flowers, an acquaintance with their habits, and with the immense benefits conferred by forests upon a country. Æsthetically and financially, the Province will be richer because of Arbor Day.

Notwithstanding the hindrances of which I have felt it my duty to speak, the Public Schools of North Hastings are, on the whole, making substantial progress. At no time since my connection with them, have I more reason to be gratified with the spirit displayed by many of our teachers, not all of them, I regret to say, in good positions. At no former time have so large a proportion striven, with what measure of energy and intelligence they have been endowed, to do their work well, to do it not only with increased, but with increasing, efficiency. Barnacles, of course, we have, who lessen the rate of progress, are of no use, but get a free passage and a living.

The majority are, nevertheless, doing their best. Not a few by reading, by observation, by INTERESTED attendance at Conventions, and by thoughtful study, are striving to improve. With such men and women, all right minded persons will have sympathy. A teacher who does not grow, who has ceased to improve, who has even no wish to become more useful, is a source of injury to the moral and intellectual health of a school.

The object of education is not so much increased information as enhanced moral and intellectual power. The possession of a memory stored with facts, numerous enough to make their possessor an animated encyclopædia, is quite compatible with practical mental and moral imbecility. Our schools should train children "to work, to love work, to work systematically and to put their brains into their work." In them, the scholar should receive an impetus towards a pure and useful life. Training of this nature can be done only by men and women of character and strength, strength derived from well disciplined powers, matured judgment, and sensitive consciences.

County of Lanark.

Extract from the Report of F. L. Michell, Esq., Inspector.

I am glad to be able to report a slight increase in the Government grant for 1886 over that of 1885. Nothing would tend more towards the equalization of the expense of education to the individual than an appreciable increase in the amount of these so called school grants. A system of education can scarcely be called free when the cost is at the rate of 20 mills and over to those residing in one section, and about 2 or 3 mills to those residing in another section in the same county, often in the same township. Additions to the amount of the grants and the establishment of Township Boards, are, to my mind, necessary steps towards the fulfilment of the Provincial scheme of education.

The Department of Education has been ever generous in assisting the poorer schools of the County, but the municipalities aided are, naturally enough, asked to co-operate in the work to some extent. Until the present year (1887) the claim of the poor schools of the county has been denied. Last year the Department, irrespective of the action of the local councils, assisted the poor schools of the county to the amount of nearly $500. The money was in every case well expended in the improvement of the schools, and purchase of necessary apparatus.

The amount paid for "school sites," etc., appears exceptionally large this year, owing to the erection in Pakenham Village of a magnificent school of four departments. The good old village has now school accommodation equal to that found in any other place in the county. I am glad to be able to report that in nearly every case the improvements suggested in my official reports have been attended to.

The number of teachers employed in the townships and villages of the county during 1886 was 142, classified as follows :—1 Provincial First; 6 Provincial Second; 3 Old County First; 106 Third Class, and 26 temporarily certificated. In addition to the above there were 17 teachers in Almonte and Smith's Falls.

It is a matter for regret that more Second and First Class teachers are not employed. The Province of Ontario maintains two institutions for the special training of teachers, from which large numbers are annually graduated. Trustees in this County do not appear to appreciate the efforts put forth in this direction, if we are to judge by the very small number (6) of specially-trained teachers employed. The wealthier sections should be required to employ teachers of a higher standard, thus leaving those locally trained available for the ordinary schools of the County. In this way, and in this way alone, alone, will the benefits of a more extensive and thorough training become useful to the whole community.

The schools for which permits are granted are in new and poor sections, where the rate averages from 10 to 18 mills on the dollar. Trustees are in every case required to make every reasonable effort to secure a qualified teacher before any requisition for a license receives consideration.

The average salary of male teachers was $326; the highest, $650 (Pakenham Village); the lowest, $200. The average salary of female teachers was $200.

The boundaries of the school sections remain as at last report. A new section ought to be formed at Wilbur, between Lavant and Palmerston, and some dissatisfaction exists as to the location of the school in No. 1, Dalhousie. The school site in No. 4, Lavant, will probably be changed during the present year. The number of school sites is 123. The celebration of "Arbor Day" has donè much towards the improvement of the schools and premises. The Trustees of many sections might do more in the direction of neatness with respect to fences, yards, closets, etc. Proper habits are even more essential to success in life than so-called school instruction.

The number of schools and departments in operation during 1886 was 131, exclusive of those in Almonte (9) and Smith's Falls (8); the number of school houses unchanged from last report.

The number of school visits is steadily increasing, being 1,131 in 1886. The sympathy of the community expressed in the form of personal visits by clergymen, members of parliament, councillors and representative men generally, would benefit both teachers and pupils.

Trustees, in too many cases, do not require the teachers to carry out the Regulations respecting public examinations. Such meetings have the effect of stimulating the teacher and engendering an interest in the school throughout the section. One should be held at the close of each term, On behalf of the teacher and pupils the attendance should be representative of the section.

The number of lectures was 19 ; number of schools in which prizes were given, 72 ; and the number of trees planted on Arbor Day, 646.

The total number of maps was 337. There were also 44 globes in use in the schools. Steps should be taken to authorize maps for use in the schools. Trustees are very often led into the error of purchasing antiquated and cheap publications because no really good maps are known to them.

All the schools are provided with blackboards, but many of these are almost useless for the want of painting. The want of blackboards is a serious one, since they ought to be used for the proper presentation of every lesson of the programme.

Tablet Reading Lessons and Numeral Frames are in general use in the larger schools.

Eighteen hundred and twenty-two pupils have not complied with the Regulation requiring an average attendance of at least 100 days during the school year. The fact that trustees are remiss in the enforcement of so righteous and so sensible a law in respect to non-attendance, is a strong argument for Township Boards, or some more effective system. The co-operation of all interested in school matters is requested to reduce this evil to a minimum.

With regard to classification, in too many cases pupils are promoted to secure the good opinion of the parents, rather than to ensure their own uniform and symmetrical progress. I hope the time is not far distant when a system of promotion, similar to that in vogue in our graded schools, will be in operation throughout the county. It is very difficult to have the prescribed school programme carried into effect. Teachers are prone to give their attention to the subjects in which they are interested, to the neglect of those with which they are not in sympathy.

Great advances have been made during the past few years in the direction of improving school accommodation, building schools and necessary outhouses, providing suitable desks and apparatus, etc. We have now but very few school buildings ranked "very bad." Great as the improvement has been, it has hardly kept pace with the improvements in use generally among the community. There is still much to be done in ventilation, regular attention to sanitation, cleanliness, etc. The local Boards of Health should insist on cleanliness as to school premises as a preventative of many of those insidious diseases that make such sad havoc amongst the child population of the country.

The Scripture readings are used in 119 schools in the County. Of the remainder, either the Trustees prefer no such exercises, or the teachers express conscientious scruples against using them. It is not wisdom for Trustees to oppose the wishes of the teacher in this particular, for it is not by a single act of devotion unwillingly performed that a teacher most and best influences his pupils, but rather by his daily walk and conversation, by what he is and what he does. If the heart be not in the work, the mere reading of the Scriptures will be as the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal.

The new registers have been supplied to all the schools. The attendance for the first half year has to be sent in on a detachable sheet at the end of the book, and the entire register must be forwarded at the close of the year, with all reports filled up in every particular. A system simpler in design and more free from useless routine could scarcely be devised.

Two examinations for admission to the several High Schools of the county were held during 1886.

The usual examinations for Second and Third Class Non-Professional Certificates were held in July.

The Model School under the administration of the present Principal is doing excellent work in affording trustees the advantage of teachers skilled in the elements of the art and science of teaching. As this school is maintained largely from the public chest, trustees

who do not engage teachers regularly trained therein, are simply not reaping the benefit of what they are assisting to support.

The annual meeting of the Teachers' Association was held in Almonte in May last. The attendance was large and regular, and much good work was done. Dr. McLellan, the Provincial Director of Teachers' Institutes, delivered, on the evening of the first day, a lecture entitled "Critics (educational) criticized."

To sum up, then, the year has been one of marked progress in so far as improvement in school accommodation, attention to school property and neatness of school grounds are concerned.

The weak points of our system, as shown by a careful perusal of the official reports, are:—

1. The inequality of acreage and value of the school sections. This renders the cost of education much less in the large than in the small sections, and thus practically makes the opportunity of education unequal—a matter that a national system of instruction should strive to avoid.

2. The employment of untrained teachers in too many of our schools has the effect of still further increasing this inequality of opportunity, since it is in the poorer, and hence more highly taxed sections, that such teachers are almost universally employed.

3. The apparent want of business tact displayed by too many trustees in that they do not always encourage *merit* and *special training* on the part of teachers. The teacher will require a small salary only on two conditions:—1st, A knowledge on the part of the applicant of his unfitness for the work; 2nd, A feeling that he has not spent either time or money in his preparation at all commensurate with that required by one who is legally qualified. Now, either of these reasons should deter rather than attract. The truth is, however, that trustees and ratepayers (for the trustees merely reflect the opinions of the ratepayers) consider the actual amount of money paid more than the return to be given for the outlay.

County of Northumberland.

Extract from Report of Edward Scarlett, Esq., Inspector.

School Attendance.

	Registered.	Average.	Per Cent.
Hamilton	1167	517	44
Haldimand	1079	488	45
Alnwick	266	114	43
Cramahe	1125	518	46
Percy	972	571	59
Brighton	1057	558	53
Murray	998	437	44
Seymour	1386	733	53

Of the townships Percy stands highest in regularity of attendance, and Alnwick lowest: of the ridings the East stands higher than the West.

1809 pupils did not attend school 100 days as required by law, of whom Hamilton township furnishes the largest number.

So far as our county is concerned, the Compulsory School Act is a dead letter, and for those in whose benefit free schools were mainly provided to disregard a wise provision of an Act, which, if enforced, would largely contribute towards educational efficiency in our public schools, is a matter to be regretted as an injustice to ratepayers who do not send any children to school, but who are compelled, nevertheless, to pay for public school education. Much better that the so called compulsory clause had never been enacted than that it should be, as it now is, openly disregarded.

126 teachers had charge of schools and departments of schools in this county during 1886. 4 first-class, 36 second-class, 79 third-class, and 7 special assistants. The cheap teacher is still on the wing; and so long as the ranging-ground of third-class teachers remains unrestricted: so long, as a section, regardless of size or ratable value, may engage a teacher whose best recommendation and passport of welcome is low salary; so long will rural section boards of school trustees continue to exist vested with authority to exercise an influence in educational affairs calculated to paralyze every effort to develop the material that constitutes a state.

School trustees in groups of threes—each group a corporate body—often regardless either of direct interest or of fitness—are supposed, with the innate perception of astute far-seers, to carry out what is too often sacrilegiously voiced "the sovereign will of the people"—a wish which if anticipated and carefully guarded by wise legislation should not be a caricature on free institutions. "The sovereign will of the people" in British dominions should be manifest in the respect paid the laws made by the people's chosen representatives.

Under the wing of limited monarchical governance, an honest executive is wholly responsible for "the sovereign will of the people"—a phrase too often profaned in fanning the flames of ignorant prejudice, by pandering to the passions of the illiterate masses.

Our County Model School has done very satisfactory work, under the supervision of its present head master, who is a faithful, painstaking and efficient teacher.

Were the counties of Ontario grouped for Model School purposes—say three or four counties in a group—with a staff of star teachers in the several departments of each school, and the Education Department, instead of a board of Trustees, responsible for the efficiency of the head master, the result would meet our beau ideal of model school work. The available number of so-called Model School masters would be diminished—a thing to be desired—and men of merit would appreciate the change in a tangible form.

A day set apart as a school holiday for the purpose of attending to matters conducive to health, comfort and appearance, has done much to make our school buildings and grounds more attractive and pleasing in every particular. The work of last Arbor Day is highly creditable to many sections in our county, and the influence of the local press in this direction has not been exercised in vain. Order and style cover a multitude of sins, besides no very unimportant part of a child's education is obtained from the result of careful attention to school surroundings. A teacher without either taste or gumption is an eye-sore to the profession—even the virtue of departmental power findeth him as Mount Zion and moveth him not—suggestions offered him are as the pearls of old,—time spent in repeated admonition is lost, and the last state of the man is often worse than the first.

So far as the schools of Northumberland are concerned, as a whole, I am pleased to report marked progress.

District of Algoma.

Extract from Report of Donald McCaig, Esq., Inspector.

I find that about one hundred teachers are now employed in the district, exclusive of those employed in the Indian schools. Out of all those teachers only three have attended a Normal School, and not any have attended a Model School. The certificates held by these teachers may be classified as, one Old County Board, eight second-class non-professional certificates, fifty-eight Local Board District Certificates, the balance being permits or interim Certificates.

Altogether, including the Town of Port Arthur and Protestant Indian Schools, over 5,000 pupils have attended the schools of the district during the past year, and over $50,000 have been expended for educational purposes. Considerable improvement has also taken place during the past year in the way of school furnishings. In nearly all the villages and in many rural sections, the old-fashioned long benches and desks have been

thrown aside, and the more modern furniture, found in the best schools in Ontario, introduced. Much has also been done through the generosity of the Education Department, in supplying maps, tablets, etc., to the newly established schools.

District of Nipissing.

Extract from Report of R. Geo. Scott, Esq.

I inspected the following schools on the days indicated respectively, viz:—

No.	1, McKim	28th Novr.
"	1, Springer	29th "
"	1, Widdifield	30th "
"	1, Ferris	2nd Decr.
"	1, Mattawa and Papineau	3rd "
"	1, Calvin	6th "

No. 2, Bonfield, and No. 1 Lyell, etc., were not inspected.

No. 1, McKim—at Sudbury—42 pupils present at inspection, most of them French. Classification very irregular; attainments of the pupils in the various branches unsatisfactory. These conditions are primarily and chiefly owing to the fact that the children have come here from all parts of the Dominion; and even if the teacher were thoroughly competent, there has not yet been time to effect an approximation to uniformity of attainment in the different subjects of the respective classes. The teacher holds a Quebec certificate, but none for this Province. The school should be placed in charge of a regularly qualified and efficient teacher. After my inspection, I attended a meeting of the trustees, explained to them, amongst other things, the position they had placed themselves in by hiring an unqualified teacher, and notified them they must engage a person duly qualified for next year.

No. 1, Springer—Village of Sturgeon Falls—41 pupils present at inspection. The school is in charge of a very competent teacher, holding a second-class Provincial Certificate. The examination of the different classes gave evidence of intelligent and efficient instruction, the defects of some of the pupils being evidently attributable to antecedent imperfect teaching. The school is in a prosperous condition and doing good work.

No. 1, Widdifield—at North Bay—two departments. The head-master holds a first-class certificate, the assistant a third-class professional and second-class non-professional. The senior department is conducted very inefficiently, and I felt it my duty to make a decidedly condemnatory report to the trustees. The junior department is in a very satisfactory condition.

No. 1, Ferris—at Thorncliffe—This school is not doing as well as it might. The school house is by no means a comfortable or properly furnished building; and is most unsuitably located, the children being practically compelled to travel on the track of the C.P.R. to get to it. The necessity of changing these conditions has frequently been urged on the trustees, who have always been very ready with promises of amendment, but they have as yet failed to carry them out. The people do not seem to take any hearty or united interest in the school. The teacher holds a third-class certificate and is doing fairly.

No. 1, Calvin—This school was started in July last. The building is comfortable and sufficiently commodious. As yet there is no equipment, but it is intended to supply the deficiency as soon as funds are received. The teacher has a third-class certificate and is doing excellent work.

No. 1, Mattawa and Papineau—Town of Mattawa—This school is in a very efficient state. The building, equipment, and outside arrangements are highly creditable. The

teacher holds a second-class certificate, and does his duty in a most thorough and satisfactory manner.

No. 2, Bonfield, was closed for repairs. A third-class teacher is employed, but the school is not working well.

No. 1, Lyell and Murchison—This school is in the south-west part of the district. It is next to impossible to reach it except by sleigh. The trustees were unable to get a teacher until about the 1st of June, when they secured the services of a regularly qualified third-class teacher. This is the first duly qualified teacher they have ever had. I had intended visiting the school this fall but was prevented by the extensive bush fires that were raging at the time I was inspecting in that part of this county nearest to it.

On Monday, the 5th instant, I visited by request, what is called School Section No. 2, Papineau, to attend a meeting of the settlers called to consider the formation of a public school section. I found that the locality is really in the Township of Cameron, and that they have a R. C. Separate school, "No. 2, Papineau" there, and that they desire to give up the separate school and have a public school section formed.

I explained to them the steps necessary to be taken to accomplish their purpose, and I presume the local Council will give effect to their wishes.

District of Parry Sound, 1887.

Extract from the Report of Rev. George Grant, Inspector.

School Sections.—Besides the Indian schools, there are now 84 school sections in the District. During the year two new school sections have been formed, six reformed and one cancelled. Eight new school houses have been built, four of them to replace old or unserviceable buildings, and four in new and hitherto unoccupied territory. One of the former class, just completed in the Village of Sundridge, is a fine building, containing two large, well-furnished class rooms, and costing in the neighborhood of $2,000.

Schools in Operation.—The total number of schools in operation during the year, or part of the year, was 74. Of the 84 sections formed, 78 have their school houses already built, four of the remainder have selected the site and contemplate building at an early date.

Teachers.—The Parry Sound Central School has had four teachers, the Ward School two, and the Burk's Falls School two, so that the 74 schools, open during the year, have employed a staff of 79 teachers, and the Indian schools four—in all, 83. But in consequence of a change of teacher in many of the schools at midsummer, 93 individuals taught in the district within the year; 25 male and 68 female. Of this number four held Second Class Provincial Certificates; 22 held Third Class Provincial Certificates and were Model School trained; the remainder, District or Temporary Certificates.

Temporary Certificates.—The granting of District Certificates to all who have been trained in a Model School, has, to a large extent, enabled us to do without Temporary Certificates. Under this arrangement fourteen teachers of experience from the older counties have come into the district this year. The greater number of Temporary Certificates issued have, in reality, been but extensions of expired certificates held by teachers of experience, and not permits to the young and inexperienced. Only seven of the last mentioned character have been issued since the beginning of the year.

From the above figures it can be seen that still somewhat more than two-thirds of the whole number are wholly without professional training.

A Model School for the district is our greatest present need.

Examinations.—High School Entrance examinations, and examinations for teachers' Third Class Certificates were held in Parry Sound and Burk's Falls on the same dates as in other parts of the Province. Eight candidates passed the entrance this year; only one passed in 1886. Leading schools throughout the District are just beginning to take

an interest in, and prepare pupils for the entrance. It appears as if it will be necessary to hold the examination in December as well as in July, in future. Twenty-nine passed the examination for teachers' certificates; for three years, 7; for two years, 6; for one year, 16.

Visits.—I visited all the schools of the District once, and thirty-five of the most accessible a second time. A considerable improvement is noticeable in the style of teaching. This is due in part to the influence of the Institutes, conducted the past two seasons by J. J. Tilley, Esq., Model School Inspector, partly to the influx of a large number of Model School trained teachers, and also to the practical character I have always endeavored to give to my own visits to the schools.

Teachers' Institutes.—As indicated in my special report on Teachers' Institutes, 8th October, 1887. "In the early part of July one Institute was held at Parry Sound, for four days, instead of the two of the former season, for a shorter period. It was conducted, as far as possible, in the manner of a Model School, Mr. Tilley, as in the previous year, doing the principal part of the work. The Institute was fairly well attended, and everything possible, in the short time, done to make it of lasting benefit to the teachers. On the morning of the second day of the session Mr. Tilley delivered, to a crowded house, a powerful and stirring lecture."

Government Aid.—Some uniform system of granting aid from the Poor School Fund is much needed; uniform both in respect of the individual schools and in respect of the districts receiving aid. The system foreshadowed in your circular of last session, asking for information as to the assessment and rate per dollar paid by the sections, and the length of time the school was open during the year, appears to me to be sound in principle.

The addition to our Legislative grant has come as a welcome boon, and helped many of our poor and struggling sections to tide over difficulties. In my report of last year I ventured the statement that $1,500 of Legislative grant would give $1.33 to the unit of average attendance, but the great and almost unexpected increase in the total aggregate attendance of pupils this year, as compared with last, has reduced the amount to each unit of average attendance to $1.20.

Roman Catholic Separate School Inspection.

Report of James F. White, Esq., Inspector, Eastern Division.

I beg leave to lay before you a report on the Separate Schools visited by me this year.

In this division there are 110 schools and 247 teachers, an increase of 8 schools and 20 teachers since the date of my last report. Of the school buildings, nearly one-half are brick or stone, about 45 are frame, and the remaining 17 are log. Many of the rural sections are small and poor, and are, therefore, unable to provide the best class of school buildings. Especially is this the case in several of the recently organized sections, in new settlements, where, to build and furnish, even a log school house, the section has taxed itself from fifteen to thirty mills on the dollar.

The accommodation has been improved to a considerable extent during the year, as is shown by the building of nine school houses and the repairing of several others. Of the new buildings, not in a town or city, the best is that at Vankleekhill, a handsome brick structure, on a commanding site, surrounded by ample grounds; it contains four large, well furnished class-rooms, heated by hot water; it serves also as a residence for the sisters in charge. Neat, comfortable buildings have been put up at Embrun and St. Isidore de Prescott. In Ottawa, two good school houses have been erected, and the Board intends to spend next year about forty thousand dollars in providing suitable accommodation for the rapidly increasing school population. It will thus be seen that trustees and supporters are making noble efforts to meet the needs of their sections in the matter of accommodation.

Though the increase from year to year may not seem very large, yet, a great advance is shown by comparing the present position of the schools, in regard to staff and accommodation, with their position say, five years ago. For examples of this rapid advance I may take Renfrew, Trenton and Cornwall. In Renfrew there was found on my visit in 1882, one rather dilapidated frame structure, formerly a church, but now converted into a school, with but one room for the two teachers. To-day there are two very fine brick buildings, with large well furnished rooms and a staff of four teachers. Five years ago there was for Trenton school one fair sized building, with two teachers; at this date the school house has been doubled in size, a large, handsome Convent has been built as a teacher's residence, and five teachers are employed. Similarly, Cornwall, with four departments in 1882, has now three school houses, a large, well appointed Convent as a residence for the sisters, who have charge of the girls classes, and a staff of eight teachers. In the whole division there has been a gain in the five years, of 28 schools and about 75 teachers.

It is not, however, meant to be implied that the accommodation leaves nothing more to be desired; such is not the case, even in places where the greatest advance has been made, nor is it to be understood that every section has done its best to provide suitable accommodation; there are still some places, though fortunately but few, where no proper effort has been put forth to replace the present unsightly and uncomfortable school houses by more suitable buildings.

Much has been done during the year in providing suitable school furniture and equipment; few, if any schools now lack proper supplies of maps, reading charts and black-boards of good size. In schools recently built, provision has been made for ventilation and proper lighting; but in many of the older buildings there is room for much improvement in this respect. Probably it would not be possible, except at great cost, to have perfect ventilation in these last mentioned schools; but much could be done, even at a moderate outlay, to improve the existing condition of things. Unfortunately, however, trustees do not always see the great need, the absolute necessity almost, of providing large, well lighted rooms, and a sufficient supply of pure air of a proper temperature; and is to be feared that teachers sometimes fail to recognize the great importance of this matter or to enlighten the trustees concerning it.

The importance has long been recognized of making the school surroundings as pleasant and attractive as possible. Cheerful, well furnished rooms, and grounds made bright with flowers and shaded with trees, are in themselves an educative force. But while the rooms are generally neat and well kept, the grounds are often too small, sometimes but mere yards, without any effort having been made to beautify them. It is to be hoped that the next Arbor Day will be more commonly observed in the different schools.

There is but little change to remark in regard to the teaching of the subjects of the school programme. Drawing is now commonly taught from the lowest grade to the highest, even in rural sections. For the junior classes it has sometimes been difficult to find exercises at once simple and instructive, especially when the teacher had not previously taken a course of instruction in the subject. But the new books of the Kindergarten series supply this want, and they will doubtless be used in most of the schools. In general, the results have been most satisfactory, and in some schools, specimens of mechanical and freehand drawing of exceptional excellence were shown.

In the majority of schools singing is taught in the different classes, but usually it has not advanced beyond rote singing, though kindergarten or other exercise songs are often taken up in the lower grades. In some places, however, the subject receives merited attention. Kingston schools and the Christian Brothers' classes at Ottawa, may be mentioned as giving suitable instruction in music. The singing of the classes in the latter place merits special mention, as showing what boys can do when properly trained.

In about 75 departments in this division the French language is taught to a greater or less extent. There are over 30 such classes in Ottawa, the others being in rural sections. The great majority of these schools are in districts almost purely French. English is therefore an unknown tongue to most of the children on their first coming to school. In some cases the teacher of the language has followed excellent methods—at first much practice is given in oral translation and speaking, by means of object and language lessons,

later on reading from the board and from books with written translation and composition. In all these schools, without a single exception, English has been taught this year. In some sections, despite the fact of their being very few, if any, English supporters, the teaching of English has received by far the greater attention, and the pupils are more advanced in it than in their French studies. The parents think that the influence of home and companions will ensure to the children a proper command of their mother tongue, and are most anxious that a large part of their school life should be spent in acquiring a suitable knowledge of English. It cannot be said that in all cases instruction given in these schools is perfectly satisfactory; for several teachers have too limited an acquaintance with English to impart it successfully to their pupils. But on account of the lack of schools of a higher grade to give the necessary literary knowledge, and the lack of Model Schools to train them in the best methods, it does not seem reasonable to expect the highest results from these teachers, especially when their difficulties are much increased by their having to teach two languages. In view of the many serious obstacles in the way, it must be said that many of these schools show good results.

The Entrance Examination to High Schools marks the limit of the work usually attempted. The large number of pupils successful this year in passing, bears evidence to the efficiency of the training. A few places do work of a higher grade than this, preparing their pupils for the teachers' non-professional examination: of these the Convent School, Lindsay, has been the most successful. In July, eight of its pupils, out of a class of ten, obtained Second Class, while seven gained Third Class Certificates. This is a showing of which many a High School might justly feel proud, and it is but a further proof, if any were needed, that the work done at the Lindsay Convent School is of the highest character.

I consider the advance of the Separate schools in this district, in numbers and efficiency, very satisfactory during the year.

Report of Cornelius Donovan, Esq., M. A., Western Division.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following general report on the schools of my division for the year 1887:—

School Buildings.—The number of school houses in this division is 122, an increase of four since last year. Of these 65 are either brick or stone, 52 frame, and only five log buildings. Generally speaking, they are good, substantial structures; many are of a superior kind, and comparatively few of shabby appearance or construction. Improvement in this matter is steadily proceeding. St. Catharines comes to the front this year with two new brick buildings, both handsomely and modernly constructed, the larger one being among the finest schools of the Province; New Germany has had a new building erected in good style; Wallaceburg has entirely renovated its former school; Ellice has doubled its capacity, and Owen Sound has improved and extended its accommodation. In spite of the activity displayed by the authorities, the attendance in many places increases more rapidly than the extent of school accommodation. In Toronto, for example, several class rooms are almost literally packed with children, although the trustees are apparently doing their best to accommodate them, as the construction of the fine school on Hope street will testify.

Class Rooms and Equipments.—As the character of the buildings continues to improve, so does that of their interior requirements. On the whole, the desks and seats are of recent pattern and good quality; the same may be said of the blackboards and maps, but there is still a general want of globes. In the matter of ventilation, there is not a great deal of a scientific character existing, but, as a rule, the windows are constructed with a view of obtaining the best possible results in this important requisite. Lighting and heating are also well attended to, and in general the class rooms are cheerful and comfortable. Where deficiencies existed in these and other school matters, attention was called to them in the Inspector's detailed reports to the Department. I found good libraries in some places, and I earnestly advise that these beneficial institutions become more common.

School Grounds.—A yard is the lungs of a school. Give children plenty of play ground and you not only afford them present enjoyment, but also provide to no inconsiderable extent for their future physical well-being. Most of the schools in my division

are amply supplied with yard room ; still there are several with very limited grounds, and a few without any at all. Regarding such accommodations as privies and water supply, much improvement has been made, but play sheds are few, and tree planting scant, comparatively speaking. As sheds afford refuge and recreation in rough weather, and as trees beautify the premises and have an educative effect on the minds of the pupils, it is hoped that the authorities will give more attention to these useful adjuncts in the future. Arbor Day affords an excellent opportunity for beautifying the grounds, and should be universally utilized.

Number of Pupils.—Under this heading there is also a marked improvement. The various registers showed (at the time of my visit) a total enrolment of 12,400 names, or 813 more than last year. Of these, 3,179 belonged to the City of Toronto, 1,310 to Hamilton, and 616 to London. Of the towns, Amherstburg stood highest, with an enrolment of 250 ; Chatham next, with 245, and Berlin third, with 187. The largest village school was that at Arthur, with 112 names ; the second, Wallaceburg, with 108, and third, Merritton, 95. Of the rural schools No. 13 Waterloo (New Germany) stood first, with 147 names ; No. 14 Carrick (Mildmay) second, with 131 names, and No. 11 Wellesley (St. Clements) third, with 114. The total number of pupils present when I visited the schools was 8,940, or 300 more than last year. This very substantial increase would have been greater but for prevalent diseases in some districts, and extremely rough weather in others. The foregoing figures do not include Rat Portage, with two teachers and 67 pupils, nor Port Arthur, with four teachers and 198 pupils, which will be included in the summary following. I have never visited the schools of these two places, but Port Arthur has been visited by my colleague, Mr. Jas. F. White, while inspecting the Indian schools in that vicinity.

Work of the Pupils.—Although in last year's report I announced a decided improvement in the proficiency of classes in general, I am able this year to report a still more marked degree of progress. The management of the schools is active, energetic and successful; wherever the standing of the pupils is weak it is chiefly due to frequent change of teachers, irregular attendance, or premature withdrawal of pupils from school. Comparing the sexes in point of proficiency, I find that if in some cases the girls excel the boys there are others in which the boys excel the girls, so that on the whole they are about equal. The departmental programme of studies is universally followed. Friday afternoon exercises form an excellent feature of the arrangement. Recitations, songs and needle work (for girls) are commonly practised, and with most pleasing and profitable results. The leading classes of Toronto, Hamilton, London and St. Catharines sent specimens of their skill to the recent Colonial Exhibition, and were duly awarded medals and diplomas.

The French and German Schools.—In this division there are twelve French and sixteen German classes, where the French and German languages respectively are more or less taught. The teachers of these schools, while instructing in reading, spelling, Christian doctrine, and sometimes other subjects in the mother tongue of their pupils, faithfully follow the departmental programme of (English) studies. In spite of the additional labor hereby involved, these schools, taken all around, are as successful as most, and more successful than some of their confreres, where no language but English is used. Moreover, there is this peculiar feature about the French and German schools, that, as the children of many of them come in contact with the English language only in their text books or in the speech of their teachers, one seldom notices those ungrammatical statements and expressions of slang that are frequently met with elsewhere.

Uniform Examinations.—The work of uniform examinations, which I began two years ago, and gradually extended from time to time, was this year made still more comprehensive. Papers on the principal subjects for Classes II, III and IV were prepared on strictly departmental principles, and sent out to all the cities, towns and villages in my district, to be used for promotional purposes. The results were, on the whole, most gratifying. The teachers as a body faithfully attended to the duty, made prompt returns and seemed to give the subject their hearty approval. When the rural schools are included and arrangements made to lighten the work of the teachers in reading the pupils' answers, the system will, I think, be on as satisfactory a basis as possible.

High School Entrance Examinations.—According to the present regulations two of these examinations are annually held. In my opinion, one is enough, as it would give teachers more opportunities for greater thoroughness, and for bringing out to a fuller extent the best qualities of their pupils.

In this division 160 children passed the examinations for entrance to High Schools (under the Act) during the year. Besides these, some sixty other pupils entered the institutions of Toronto and Hamilton that correspond to the High Schools above mentioned. As a matter of fact, the De la Salle Institute of Toronto (under the control of the Separate School Board) actually does the work of a High School. In the boys forms, conducted by Christian Brothers, besides the advanced branches of mathematics, English, etc., a commercial course is given, so thorough and practical that their graduates are at once ready to take responsible positions. The efficiency of the girls' forms, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, will be at once recognized when it is considered that these ladies annually pass a number of their pupils through the non-professional examinations for teachers. Eleven of these candidates were passed this year in Toronto by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The Teachers.—This division contains 258 teachers, a gain of ten over last year. Of these, 215 are ladies and 43 gentlemen. As I have intimated in previous reports, they are a skilful, painstaking body, truly imbued with the progressive spirit of the age in the matter of education, and laboring zealously and successfully for the mental and moral welfare of their pupils. The salaries, excluding members of religious orders, are, as a rule, as high as those of their fellow workers in Public Schools, but, in my opinion, the teachers of both systems are insufficiently paid. The teaching profession is the most truly productive of all professions, yet it is, on the whole, the least remunerated. During the year the usual Institute meetings were held throughout the district, and were well attended.

Summary of Statistics.

Number of school houses.....	122	Increase.....	4
" pupils enrolled.....	12,665	"	813
" " present.....	9,116	"	300
" teachers.....	258	"	10
Classes visited.....	254		
Passed the High School Entrance Examinations.....			160
Passed to the High Classes in Toronto and Hamilton.....			60
Total.....			

In conclusion it may not be inappropriate to remark that it must be a matter of gratification to you, sir, and to all others interested in their welfare, that the schools referred to in this report have made the substantial progress above indicated during the year just ended.

Indian School Inspection.

Extracts from Reports of School Inspectors on Indian Schools.

J. F. White, Esq., Inspector Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

Fort William (Boys.)—Mr. Thos. Stackum is still in charge, this being the seventh year of his teaching in this school. The building has been repaired since last year, and presents a much neater and more comfortable appearance than before. The supply of equipments is very fair; but maps of Ontario and Canada are needed. There are not many boys of school age in the village, and the attendance is not the most regular. On the register were entered the names of 9 pupils in Books I and II, of whom 6 were present on

the day of inspection. Their answering was quite good in general; writing on slates and paper was very neat; and in arithmetic the mechanical work was very well done. The teacher is painstaking and energetic, and is succeeding fairly well.

Fort William (Girls.)—The Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of this school — Sr. Ursula of the senior department, being the principal teacher. The class-rooms are large, airy and cheerful; the senior department is well supplied with maps, black-boards, &c.; some educational supplies are required in the junior department. Both are comfortably heated by hot-air. Nearly all the Indian children here are boarders in the convent; their intimate intercourse with their teachers and with some white pupils who attend, has resulted in giving them a good command of English, and a certain refinement in manner. Outside of school hours they learn, in a practical way, something of domestic economy and housekeeping, which will be a great benefit to them in after-life. On the register there were fifty pupils graded to Book III, inclusive; forty-three were present on the day of my visit. Their answering in the several subjects was in general very creditable. Until a short time before my visit there was but one teacher, for whom the work was too onerous, as these children require much personal supervision. The appointment of a second teacher should certainly tell most favourably on the school results.

Red Rock.—The building is large, and one of the most neat and comfortable that I have seen for Indian schools. Mr. James McKay continues in charge; he is a capable teacher and very faithful in his work, not limiting his care to the children when in school, but endeavoring to make them more comfortable in their homes. There is a good supply of books, and of the most needful appliances for teaching, with the exception of maps. Twenty-five pupils are in attendance, graded to Book III, inclusive; a cutaneous disease prevalent in the settlement kept nearly all the children at home at the time of my visit. They appear to be making satisfactory progress in their studies, especially when the irregularity of attendance is considered.

Garden River.—Rev. Thos. Ouellet, S. J., continues to direct the school here, while Miss McMahon remains in charge as chief teacher. The house is neat and comfortable, though rather small; there is a good supply of books and other requisites. There were forty-four pupils registered, and thirty-two present, graded to B.K. III, inclusive; the girls formed the majority of the first class, but they were few in the higher grades. The attendance ranges, ordinarily, from twenty-five to thirty-five, which is very good for an Indian school. The teachers have worked faithfully, and the pupils have made satisfactory progress in their studies.

Sheshegawaning.—Mr. G. C. Quinn, a white teacher, with a very fair education, has recently been appointed here. During the time that no school was held, the school-house became almost a total wreck; consequently a private house has been used for the present. This building answers very well for the summer, but is greatly in need of repairs to render it habitable in cold weather. As the settlement has been so long without having a school, the children are very backward in most of their studies, but the teacher is earnest and will, doubtless, show good results when he has been some time in charge.

Sakamong—The school-house here is now ready for occupation, lacking only seats for the pupils. It is a comfortable building, large enough for the attendance. No teacher has yet been engaged, but it is expected that one will be in charge before long.

Serpent River.—Mrs. Mary Cada is still the teacher in this school. The building is small and not very comfortable; the school furniture is very fair. This is one of the schools where irregular attendance prevails to a great extent, especially in the summer. There are about eighteen children of school age, but the usual attendance does not exceed seven or eight. The results, consequently, are not the best.

White Fish Lake.—This school continues under the charge of Miss Hourigan. As the Indians in this settlement remain at home in the summer, she had kept school open all that time, and had taken holidays in September. She had not returned at the time of my visit.

Buywaks.—Miss Agatha Gabow remains in charge of this school. The building is new, large enough, and comfortable, and is kept remarkably neat. There is a good supply of books and of the necessary appliances for teaching. Thirteen pupils were registered in Books I and II; seven were present on the day of my visit. The general attendance is

quite regular, though many of the children come from a considerable distance. The teacher is kind, careful and energetic, and has had very fair success, as shown by the answering in the different subjects. The pupils understand English very well, as the teacher gives most of her commands and explanations in that language. This must be counted one of the best of the smaller Indian schools.

West Bay.—Miss Lucy Kinoshsmeg, a native educated at Wikwemikong, has been teaching here since August. She has a very fair knowledge of English, is attentive to her duties, but she seems rather young to be in charge of this large school. The building is capacious, a part of it serving as a teacher's residence; it is comfortable and tolerably well supplied with teaching appliances. There were thirty-eight pupils registered—sixteen girls and twenty-two boys—with sixteen present, nearly all in Book I. The results in the several subjects were not gratifying, with the exception of writing, which was really creditable. The present prospects for this school are not the brightest; it would be better to put an older and more experienced teacher in charge.

South Bay.—The teacher here is Miss Madeline Aschitonean, a native educated at Wikwemikong, with one year's teaching experience. The school house is large enough, but is not in good repair. Most of the Indians in this settlement are away in the summer and autumn; the attendance, consequently, is good only in winter, when the larger children come. On the register there were fifteen pupils, but only three were in attendance. The subjects taught are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, drawing and singing. The results were fair.

Wikwemikonsing.—This school is now taught by Mrs. Pelletier, a native, who has had an experience of ten years in teaching. The church is temporarily used for school purposes, as the school house proper is not yte completed. The new building is of good size and will be quite comfortable; it is on the hill near the church, as the greater number of the Indians are settled in that place. The names of twenty-eight pupils appear on the register, eighteen were present; none beyond Book I. The teacher is kind, and attentive to her work; the answering showed that the pupils are making satisfactory progress under her direction.

Wikewemikong (Boys).—This year the school is in charge of two Jesuit Fathers—Rev. L. Dugas, and Rev. J. A. Drolet. The new building is approaching completion an many of the boarders have returned. On the register were forty-one pupils, and forty were present on the day of inspection. The teachers are most earnest in their work, and the answering in the several subjects showed that they are meeting with much success. The discipline and deportment of the children are all that could be desired. The school rooms are large, airy and well lighted; there is a good supply of the most necessary appliances for teaching. This must be considered as one of the most successful of the Indian schools, as the pupils not only recive a very fair education but are taught several useful trades. I found them working at blacksmithiug, shoemaking, tinsmithing, and some employed in a planing mill and sash-and-door factory.

Wikwemikong (Girls).—Miss Miller and Miss Lyman still remain in charge of the classes. The accommodations leave little to be desired, and the equipment is complete. The number of pupils registered was thirty-six; of these, thirty-two were present. In winter the attendance reaches sixty and another teacher is then employed. Nearly one-half the number are boarders in the house; the others are the village children. The results of the examination showed a decided improvement on last year. The several subjects on the Public School programme for Books I., II. are successfully taught. In addition to these studies the pupils are carefully trained in domestic economy; the neat, bright rooms and the excellent display of knitted and sewed articles of clothing bearing evidence that they are doing well in what is for them a most important branch.

Mattawa.—The school which the Indian children attend here is conducted by the Grey Nuns. They are taught in the same classes as the white children, and their answering in the several subjects was quite satisfactory. Their knowledge of English is certainly superior to that of the pupils in most of the Indian schools.

M. J. Kelly, Esq., M. A., Inspector, County of Brant.

Indian Reserve, Township of Tuscarora.

First Half-yearly Visit.

Early in January last, in company with the local Indian Agent, Col. Gilkison, I made an attempt to reach the Mississauga School, near Hagersville, but after a drive of seven miles, owing to the roads being blocked with snow, we were forced to return. I commenced my last inspection of these schools on the 16th June, and closed it on the 30th.

1. The first school visited was *Board School No. 8*, near the "Sour Springs." Miss Maggie Davis, teacher. Number enrolled, 21, present, 19, all in four classes. The first class, comprising 11 pupils, was examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing and geography, and did fair work in all these subjects. The second class, numbering five, was examined in the same branches, and with slightly better results. There was only one pupil present in the third class. This one reads fairly, spells well and can do problems in arithmetic as far as reduction. The fourth class, three present, was examined in English grammar in addition to the subjects already mentioned; does fair work in reduction and compound rules, but knows nothing yet of fractions. Can analyze simple sentences and parse a little; writing of the school is generally good. The children know the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed, and are clean and neat in their dress; order good, house clean; grounds in good order; no additional equipment since my previous visit. Present during the examination, Rev. Mr. Caswe and Mr. Watson, an ex-teacher.

2. *Red Line School*—Miss Hyndman, teacher, engaged last year in the Stone Ridge School. Number enrolled 32, present 20. In junior first part 8 present, just beginning; in senior first 3 present, reading and spelling fair, can read numbers to 500. Senior first class 5 present; the reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, good. In second class, only one present, who reads well, can spell fairly and can do addition and subtraction. Junior third class, 2 present; reading fair, spelling good, in arithmetic can do multiplication and short division. In senior third class, one present, wh did satisfactory work. Writing not so good as in the last school. Children know Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. The school house, which is near the C. M. Mission Church, on the Grand River, needs a better foundation. It must be very cold in winter. Equipment good, maps of the World, Ontario and Dominion, small globe and fair desks and seats. Needed a clock and a blackboard. The resident missionary was present during the examination.

3. *No. 7 Board School.*—visited on the 17th June, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, teacher, holds a third-class certificate. 52 names enrolled, 32 present, mostly Tuscaroras and Cayugas, former chiefly Baptists, the latter Pagans. House and grounds in satisfactory state, the latter nicely enclosed, with grassy sod, outhouses and maple trees growing well. The internal equipment of the school house is very fair. Ontario Readers used. Order good. In First part, 14 present, doing fair work; the method of reading might still be improved; 4 in the second part, reading, spelling and numbers, fair. In Second class 5 present; result of examination middling. Third class, 3 present, arithmetic and geography indifferent; reading and spelling fair; 2 in Fourth class, arithmetic and grammar indifferent; reading, spelling, etc., fair. A heavy rain had swept over the reserve in the latter part of the previous night leaving a cloudy sky; and, as a consequence, the foliage of the trees, the grass and crops were of a dusky green.

4. *No. 3 Board School.*—Miss Sarah Davis, teacher, 23 pupils present, all of the Mohawk tribe, talking mostly in Indian; the Mohawks are said to cling to their language more tenaciously than other Indians. House and equipment good, grounds in good order, trees growing and quite large, outhouses in good order. Fourth class, nine present; was examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and did satisfactory work in all. Third class, three present; was examined in the same subjects with like results. Second class, 8 present; of this class the reading was fair, arithmetic and spelling good. Three in the first class do fairly.

5. 20th June, visited the new *Credit School*, No. 9, Miss Mary Monture, teacher, who passed the entrance examination from the Mohawk Institute, and subsequently attended the Brantford Collegiate Institute a year and a quarter. New frame house, grounds enclosed, entered by stile, trees growing slowly, has fair equipment but needs the new tablets. 21 pupils present; 1 in the Fifth class, a girl of 9 years; 1 in the Fourth class, a boy of 12; three in the Third class, averaging 10 years; seven in the Second class, ages averaging 12 years; one being 16. The ages of the First class average 7 years. In this school, strange to say, the intelligence seems to be in the inverse order of the age. All the classes in this school were thoroughly examined, but the result was not satisfactory. The change of teachers at the new year, has not been followed by improvement, but the reverse.

6. *Missionary School.*—Near Hagersville.—A new school house was expected here, but it has not yet been built. Grounds not inclosed. Two out-houses. Inside, desks and wainscot painted dark green, walls papered, ceiling whitewashed. There is a clock, a small globe, Gage's readers and tablets, numeral frame and dictionary. Teacher, Miss Mary Murray, (white.) who had taught three years in the Hagersville Public School. Her third-class certificate has recently expired. 25 names enrolled, 15 present. Eight in the Second class, examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography, with general good results. In First class six, all doing well. In Third class four, making good progress in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. Order and management excellent; now one of the most satisfactory schools in Tuscarora.

7. June 23, a cloudy day; visited *Board School No.* 2, near Council House, Miss Floretta Maracle, teacher. No additional equipment since my former visit. Trees in enclosed ground growing nicely. Children, Mohawks and Tuscaroras mostly. Attendance relatively small; reason assigned, day being Friday. The First class, 13 present, is just beginning, but promises fairly, ought to have the new tablets. The Second class, two present, reads fairly and spells well. The Third class, 8 present—in reading, arithmetic and grammar, does well; in spelling fairly. Fourth class, 2 present, does good work in reading and spelling, fair in arithmetic and grammar. Number present 25, order good.

8. *Thomas School*—a Board School—Mr. John Miller, (white), teacher. A few trees have been planted in the grounds here. Additional equipment, map of world and new sets of Ontario Readers, slates, etc. Needed a new blackboard and new globe. The globe sent was all broken when received. First part, 7 pupils, in reading, spelling and numbers, good. Second part five, also does well. Second class, 6 present, examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, etc., with good results. Third class 5 present, writing very good, arithmetic, spelling and reading good. Fourth class 3 present, examined in reading, spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic and marked excellent in all; in the last subject the class can work as far on as interest and discount readily. This class could have passed the entrance examination. This is, at present, the most advanced school on the Reserve.

9. June 28—visited *Board School No. 6*,(Beaver School)—School held in Cayuga Indian Mission Church, Benjamin Carpenter, teacher. Room furnished with good desks, painted blue, oak grained wainscot, and blue walls. There is a good clock, blackboards, maps, natural history charts, etc. Attendance very irregular. Not much interest taken either in school or church. "Children have no home training," says the teacher. The members of the Board have not visited the school for a year. The school house, (or church rather,) is on the boundary line between Tuscarora and Oneida; a store and post office near at hand, and the land in the neighborhood of excellent quality. Improvement here is imperatively needed. 31 on the roll, 2 present at the time of my visit, both in the first book. A new school is now in course of erection on the Council House line, a couple of miles from this, and, when completed, it is proposed to close up the Beaver School. The Pagan Cayugas and Onondagas will be thus left to their own devices—a state of things not contemplated by the original founders of the New England Company.

10. *Board School No.* 10.—Fine brick house. Nothing new added since date of last report by way of equipment. John Lickers, teacher. 53 on roll, 30 present. Fourth class 4 present, fair in arithmetic, good in reading and spelling. Fifth class, 2 present, in arithmetic as far as addition of fractions, fair; in grammar, reading and spelling, do.

Third class, 10 present, fair in spelling, good in reading, arithmetic and geography. Second class, 4 present, does very well. Eight in the First class do good work. Order excellent.

11. June 29th, *Stone Ridge Mission School.*—The teachers have been changed here; the present teacher is Miss Amelia Chechock, who received her training at the Mohawk and Mount Elgin Institutes, and taught for a term in the Parry Sound district. Present equipment of school includes new blackboards, Ontario Readers, slates, maps of the World, Ontario and Dominion, small clock, fair seats and desks. Needed, a small globe and new tablets. On roll 26, present 13. Third class, 5 present; in reading, spelling and geography, fair; arithmetic grammar, indifferent; writing, good. Second class, 2 present, fair in reading, better in spelling, arithmetic and geography. 7 in First class do fair work. Order good.

12. June 30th, visited *School No. 5.*—Board School on Delaware line, near the Oneida boundary. Mrs. Emily Etobico, teacher. Good frame building, small grove of trees near. 34 on roll, 16 present; "berry time," alleged as cause of so many being absent. Nothing new added to the equipment during the year. New tablets much needed. First class, 11 present, of average age of 7 years, most of them just beginning, four of them read pretty fluently. Second class, 2 present, reading and arithmetic good, spelling above the average. Third class, 3 present, reading, spelling and grammar good, geography fair. Order good.

The teachers received no notice of the Inspector's visits, and therefore it may be assumed the schools were in their ordinary every day state when inspected. The result has been, on the whole, satisfactory, but there is room for improvement.

Second Half-yearly Visit.

1. *Board School No. 3*—on the Chippawa line, was inspected October 28th. Number enrolled during the term 34; present the day of my visit 21, in four classes. The 4th class, six pupils, was examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, the literature of the reading lesson and English grammar, with good results in the four first subjects; fair in literature, and inferior in grammar. The writing was good. The 3rd class was examined in spelling, reading, writing, (the latter very good) and arithmetic, and did generally satisfactory work. The 2nd class, six in number, did fairly in reading, spelling and numbers. The 1st class, seven present, are just beginning, and understand scarcely a word of English. The school is opened with prayer, followed by a lesson in Scripture History. The Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed, are all taught, and are known by a majority of the pupils. The equipment is nearly complete. I would, however, recommend that the new tablets and a copy each of Chambers' or Stormonth's Dictionary and of Beeton's Biographical Dictionary be supplied for this and the other schools on the Reserve. The same teacher, Miss Sarah Davis, is still in charge of this school, and does her work very well. The grounds, fences and outhouses in good order. Order good; children generally clean and well dressed.

2. *Board School No. 7*—on the same line, was also inspected. Miss Elizabeth Johnson, teacher. Enrolled, 40; present, 23. Equipment of school room about as last school; needs, the same. In 4th class, three pupils present; reading fluent, and as to expression emphasis, etc., fair; spelling, excellent; grammar and geography, fair; writing, good; arithmetic, bad. A similar description will cover the work of the 3rd class, and, indeed, of all the others. Arithmetic seems to be the *bête noir* in the school. Order good. The very young know only Indian. Some of the wire has been torn off the fence and should be replaced.

3. *Board School No. 5*—on the Delaware line, near the Oneida boundary, was inspected on the 31st October, Teacher, Mrs. Emily Etobico. Enrolled, 40; present, 19. Attendance reported irregular. 4th class, two present; was examined in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar; doing well in first three subjects and inferior work in the rest. The third class did better, and the second and first fairly well. I am endeavoring to have phonics taught the younger classes in all these schools, with a view to improving the enunciation of the children. The equipment of this school consists of

a clock, globe, maps of Dominion and World, and large animal chart, ball frame, new tablets and new Ontario Readers, six Windsor chairs, for visitors, good school furniture. Floor and walls clean; children clean and well dressed. New picket fence in front, wire fence on remaining three sides. The comparatively small number present was probably due to the weather. It was a typical Indian summer day and many were seen along the line, which runs through splendid land, busily engaged in their fall ploughing.

4. *Board School No. 6.*—This is the new school on the Council House line, a short distance from the Oneida Reservation. The building is a frame one, cottage style, similar in form and structure to No. 5, the main difference being that No. 6 has no extension in the rear to serve as a lobby for wood, etc. The front extension is divided into two compartments entered from without, and the school room, by separate doors and which are used as cap and cloak rooms. Externally, the building is painted a light green; inside, the walls and ceilings, which are lined with narrow boards, are painted a light drab. The school room is ample and lofty, with plenty of light. Equipment good, teacher's and pupils' desks and seats, fine box stove, on raised brick platform, nice press for books, painted drab, good clock, small globe, card with Ten Commandments, ball frame, maps of World, Dominion, United States and Palestine, large animal chart, six Windsor chairs. Good picket fence in front, the rest wire; slatted walk to front entrance; two new outhouses (closets), which are to be masked. The opening of this school has had the effect of closing the Cayuga Mission School on the Tuscarora and Oneida town line, the teacher of which, Mr. Benjamin Carpenter, is to be employed as truant officer on the reserve. The teacher of No. 6 is Miss Sarah Latham, (Indian), bright and sharp, and talks excellent English. She passed the entrance examination last Christmas, and attended the classes of the Brantford Collegiate Institute up to midsummer. Her salary is $250 per annum. Number of pupils present on day of visit, 13, in three classes. Of the Third class, the reading, spelling and writing, fair; arithmetic, scarcely up to the mark. The same may be said of the other classes. The Cayuga is the prevailing dialect here; the Pagan, the prevailing religion. I met many waggon loads of Indians and their families and many more on foot, making their way to the Long Houses, this, (the Indian summer), being their great festival season.

5. *Stone Ridge Mission School*—Under control of C. W. Conference. This School was inspected November 1st. Miss Amelia Chechock, teacher. Enrolled this term, 20—present, 13. Attendance reported very irregular. Equipment improved, but still defective. The furniture is similar to that in the Board Schools. The new tablets have been obtained. The needs of the school are:—more ground, closets, ball frame, small globe, dictionary, hand bell, larger blackboard, an easel to hold tablets and blackboard. Three classes in the school. The reading, spelling, writing and geography of the 3rd class (3 in number) "good;" the work of the 2nd class, "fair;" of the 1st, generally "good." Order, good. Miss Chechock teaches and manages her school well.

6. *Board School, No. 10*—Mr. John Lickers (Indian) still the teacher. The best school house on the reserve is here—a fine brick structure on a stone foundation. The present equipment is: clock, globe, slate blackboards, two maps of World, one of Dominion of Canada, large animal chart, card with Ten Commandments, good desks and seats, 6 Windsor chairs. Recently added: two new tablets, five new desks and seats, wire fence around grounds, two closets which are to be masked. 48 enrolled—35 present in 5 classes. 5th class, 3 present, was examined in reading, spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic, and marked "good" in all but the last subject, in which they did "fairly." 4th class, 7 present, marked "good" in reading and spelling, "fair" in grammar, "bad" in arithmetic, in which they can do only multiplication. 3rd class, 5 present, "good" in spelling and geography, "fair" in reading. 2nd class, 3 present, "good" in spelling, "fair" in reading and arithmetic. 1st class, 17 present, does "fairly." Order, good.

7. *Board School, No. 8*—Opposite Kenyengeh Church. Miss Maggie Davis, teacher. Enrolled 16—present 13. Attendance regular. Equipment: clock, globe, ball frame, maps of Hemispheres and Dominion, large animal chart, Ten Commandments; good furniture; press for books. Needs: new tablets, dictionaries. House in large lot, enclosed with plenty of pine trees. Three classes. 3rd class 1 present, reading and

spelling "good," arithmetic, grammar and geography "fair." 2nd class, 3 present, about the same as 3rd. Senior and junior 1st, 9 present, do "fair" work. Order, good.

8. *Board School, No. 2*—Near Council House. Miss Floretta Maraele, teacher. Enrolled, 33—present 27, in five classes. 5th class, 3 present, reading, spelling writing, "good;" arithmetic, "fair;" grammar, do. 4th class, 6 present, "fair" in spelling, arithmetic and grammar, "good" in reading. 2nd class, 7 present, spelling, reading and arithmetic "fair." 1st class, 11 present, does "fair" work. School-room, clean; children, do. Tablets obtained since last visit; grounds, satisfactory. Order, good. This school was inspected November 2nd.

9. *Thomas School*—A Board School, Mr. John Miller (white), teacher. This school was visited on the 3rd November. Equipment: clock, maps of World, (2 Mercators) of United States and Dominion, Ten Commandments. Needed: a small globe, new Ontario readers, new tablets, dictionaries (Chambers' and Beeton's Biographical,) a dozen each of the new arithmetics and grammars, new seats and desks (children now have nothing but a small table to write on); and, indeed, a new house. Enrolled, 39—present, 24; average last quarter, 26. 4th class, 1 present, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar, "good." 3rd class, 3 present, "good" in the same subjects, all except arithmetic, in which they did "fairly." 2nd class, 10 present, can spell, read, and do addition and subtraction "fairly well." 1st class, 7 present, doing "fairly." Order, good.

10. *Red Line School*—Near the C. Wesleyan Methodist Church, on the Grand River. Miss Hyndman, teacher. Number enrolled, 27—present, 17; average last quarter, 20. 3rd class, 1 present, "good" in spelling, "fair" in reading and arithmetic, geography "unsatisfactory." 2nd class, 8 present, "good" in reading and spelling, "fair" in arithmetic and geography. 1st class, 8 present, does "fairly." Writing of school, "pretty fair." Needs: the house underpinning, press for books, blackboard and stand for it, teachers' desk, globe, dictionaries, and new tablets. Order, satisfactory.

11. *Board School, No. 9*—East end of Garlow's Line. Miss Mary Monture, teacher. Enrolled, 36—present, 26, in five classes. 5th class, 2 present, reading and spelling "good," arithmetic (through reduction), "fair," grammar "inferior." 4th class, 2 present, reading and spelling "good," arithmetic (through long division) "fair." 2nd class, 4 present, reading "good," spelling and arithmetic "fair." 3rd class, 2 present, reading and spelling "good," arithmetic "fair." 1st class, 16 present, does "fairly." The children in this school think and speak English. This school has equipment, desk, globe, ball frame, maps of World and Dominion and zoological chart, 6 new Windsor chairs, slate blackboard, Oliver and Boyd's object cards, good furniture. Needed: new tablets and dictionaries. This school was inspected 4th November. Order and management satisfactory; improved since last visit. More trees desirable.

12. *New Credit School*—Near Hagersville. Miss Mary Murray, teacher. Enrolled, 25—present, 20, in three classes. 3rd class, 2 present, reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, "good," and well taught. 2nd class, 5 present, reading, arithmetic, spelling and geography—first two "good," second two "fair." 2nd part of 1st class, 4 present, reading "fair," spelling and arithmetic "good." 1st part, 9 present, does satisfactory work. Order and management, good. I have recommended that dictionaries be supplied to these schools, as the teachers must often need such helps in order to be sure as to the pronunciation and meaning of words, and as to the biography of the authors named in the readers.

W. S. Clendening, Esq., Inspector, East Bruce.

Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves.

Saugeen.—There are three schools known as Indian Village, Scotch Settlement and French Bay. They were visited June 8th and 9th, also Nov. 1st and 2nd. The teachers are all whites—one male and two females; two hold expired Thirds and one of Entrance

standing; two of them continued in their schools from 1886. The salary of each teacher was $300, also a good dwelling house for the teacher at Scotch Settlement and French Bay. A new stove and a new pump were the only improvements made.

The attention of the Agent to the schools was only fair, but a new man has been appointed, in whom I have every confidence regarding the welfare of the schools.

Cape Croker.—The three schools on this Reserve are called Cape Croker, Sydney Bay and Port Elgin. Visited them April 26th and 28th, also October 25th and 26th. The three teachers are all Indians—two females and one male; none higher than Entrance standing. A change of teachers took place at Cape Croker. Each teacher received a salary of $250.

Extensive improvements have been made on this Reserve during the year, viz.: the school at Port Elgin has moved into a good new school-house; new bells have been provided for the buildings at Sydney Bay and Port Elgin, and each site fenced. The Agent on this Reserve, Mr. Jermyn, deserves to be highly commended for his attention to the schools; he has made wonderful improvement in the school accommodation since his appointment.

General Remarks.—The work of inspection is progressing favorably on both Reserves. The teachers are very faithful and the schools are coming up rapidly to the standing of white children in the Public Schools. A class at Scotch Settlement surprised me with its knowledge of grammar. We expect three changes in the teaching staff for 1888. The Board of Examiners has decided to grant a certificate for these Indian schools to any Indian of Entrance standing, but not to any white of less than Third Class standing, unless absolutely necessary to fill the schools.

John Brebner, Esq., Inspector, West Lambton.

Indian Schools on Walpole Island and Sarnia Reserve.

First Half-yearly Visit.

Walpole Island School No. 1—was visited on April 21st, when I found eight boys and two girls present. Joseph Noddie, (Indian), teacher.

The attendance the day before my visit was 15, and the day before that 25, and may have been back to 20 or 30 the day after I was there. There were two boys in third class whose reading was fair; spelling, poor; arithmetic, (multiplication) good; writing good. Second class, four boys; reading, poor; spelling, fair; arithmetic, fair; writing, very good. No class in Second Part of First Book present. Writing good. First Part of First Book, two boys and two girls. Reading, good; spelling, very good; writing, good; arithmetic, can scarcely count in English. Mr. Noddie is good in arithmetic, but his English is not good; he is doing much to secure the attendance of all the children, and on that account may accomplish more than a better scholar, who did nothing to bring all out, would. I understand there are several Catholic families who do not send their children to either of the schools, owing to the distance to travel. Steps are needed at the school house door, and some of the plaster is off.

St. Clair Mission School, Sarnia Reserve.—Visited April 13th; present, 24 boys and 13 girls. Fred A. Ermatinger, (Indian), teacher.

Mr. Ermatinger has passed the entrance examination and attended the Sarnia High School nine months, where he wrought hard and did well, especially in mathematics.

The 4th class consisted of a boy and girl. Reading, very good; spelling, good; meaning of words, fair; arithmetic, (vulgar fractions), fair; grammar, (girl only), fair;

history, middling; writing, good; geography, bad. In the 3rd class there were four boys.—Reading, middling; spelling, good; arithmetic, (multiplication and division), good; writing, good; no other work. The 2nd class.—Four boys and four girls.—Reading, fair but indistinct; spelling, good; meanings, middling; arithmetic, good; writing, fair. Second Part of First Book—there were four boys and four girls. Reading, good; spelling, good; meanings, middling; arithmetic, fair; writing, good. First Part of First Book—ten boys and five girls, most of them just beginning to attend. Reading, good; spelling, fair; meanings, good: arithmetic, fair. This school is doing as well as can be expected where the attendance is so irregular as it usually is among Indians.

The following are the present wants of the school. First Books are badly needed; more desks, of proper make; cupboard needs lock and hinges; steps at door; grounds drained; and gravel laid down from door to gate; privies put in proper state of repair and cleanliness.

Walpole Island School No. 2—was visited on the afternoon of April 21st, when I found eleven boys and thirteen girls present. William Peters, (Indian), teacher. The attendance was not so large as on some of my former visits. 3rd Class—Consisted of one girl.—Reading, fair; spelling, very good; arithmetic, good; writing, good; Canadian history, good, geography fair. 2nd Class.—Three boys and four girls. Reading, fair; spelling, fair; arithmetic, good; writing, good. Second Part of First Book—Three boys and three girls. Reading, fair; spelling, poor; arithmetic, good; writing, good. First Part of First Book.—Reading, fair; spelling, poor; arithmetic, fair; writing, very good. The reading in this school was indistinct. The children speak with their teeth shut; spelling, not so good as I have heard from the same pupils.

The furniture is in good condition but not comfortable to sit on nor suitable to small children.

Second Half-yearly Visit.

I visited *Walpole Island* on October 24th, but found the schools closed on account of it being pay day. I returned on November 3rd, and examined both schools.

No. *1 Walpole*, taught by Joseph Noddie (Indian). The school was very small, only six boys and two girls being present. 1st Part, 1st Book.—Four boys and two girls. Reading, very good; arithmetic (addition), good; and writing, good. 2nd Part—One boy. Reading good, but spelling poor; arithmetic (addition) good; writing well done. II. Class.—One boy. Reading, fair; spelling, good; arithmetic (addition and subtraction) very good; writing, good. When I reached the school about 10.20, a.m., five of the boys were still playing in a field at some distance from the school-house, and on being sent for came in. As the register showed a larger attendance I asked the teacher how such was the case. He told me there would be more present in the afternoon, and on repassing the school-house about 4.30, p.m., I was told there had been fourteen present, three of them III. Class pupils. I do not think either the teacher or his pupils have the interest they ought to have in the school and its work, and local jealousies may be the cause.

No. 2, Walpole, was visited November 3rd, p.m., Mr. Wm. Peters is still the teacher of this school, and he is doing good work. There were twenty-two boys and sixteen girls present. In 1st Part of 1st Book Class.—There were ten boys and six girls. Reading, spelling, arithmetic, and printing well done, but the children do not yet understand what is said to them in English. 2nd Part, 1st Book--Seven boys and eight girls; their reading, spelling and arithmetic were not relatively so good as that done by 1st Part; writing good. II. Class.—Two boys and four girls. Reading, good; spelling, extra good; arithmetic division), fair; writing, very good; geography, good; and composition, good. III. Class.—One girl. She has not improved in reading as I think she might have done. Spelling, very good; arithmetic, good, (reduce 7678578956 drams to tons, and find L. C. M. of 30, 50, 60, 80); writing, very good; composition, fair. This girl still speaks with her teeth shut, but understands what is said to her in English, and answers about as well as the average third-class white pupil. In the Second-class the pupils still speak indistinctly. The children improve in appearance gradually.

I visited the *St. Clair Mission School, Sarnia Reserve*, on November 2nd, a.m., and found 19 boys and 10 girls present, Fred A. Ermatinger (Indian), teacher.

1st. Part, Juniors.—Two boys and two girls. Reading, middling ; spelling on books, fair ; children cannot count ten. 1st. Part, Seniors.—Ten boys and two girls. Reading, fairly good but indistinct ; arithmetic, good ; writing, good. 2nd. Part.—Three boys and two girls. Reading, good ; scarcely know the meaning of "doll," "dears," "cheeks" ; spelling, good ; arithmetic, good ; writing not so good as usual. Junior II. Class.—One boy and a girl. Reading good, but the words strained through the teeth ; boy very dull, did not "know" what a "road" is, or "sleeves" or "pockets," but knew meaning of "face" and snow ; spelling good ; arithmetic (multiplication) good; writing, good. Senior II. Class.—A boy and three girls. Reading, only middling, but knew the meaning of words fairly ; spelling fair ; arithmetic (division), good ; writing good. III. Class.—Two boys. Reading, good ; spelling, middling ; arithmetic, very good ; writing, good ; geography (Ontario), middling ; composition (a letter), correct in form ; nothing very bad in grammar. Mr. Ermatinger has had six months' study in a High School since he passed the Entrance Examination ; and did well, especially in mathematics. He wishes to earn money to enable him to continue his studies.

W. H. G. Colles. Esq., Inspector, East Kent.

Indian School, Moravian Reservation.

First Half-yearly Visit.

Having made my semi-annual visits to both the Indian Schools on the Moravian Reservation, in accordance with advice received from the Education Department, I beg to report on their condition.

On the 15th March I visited the *Moravian School*, situated in the Moravian village. The teacher, Miss M. Miller, received me very courteously in the school house, a neat frame building, 20 x 30 feet, neatly painted, clean and well-furnished, and well provided with every necessary appliance. Miss Miller was trained as a pupil teacher in England, and taught there for some years. For the past twelve years she has had charge of the Moravian school. She teaches very efficiently and succeeds admirably. The pupils are reading in the II, III and IV Readers, and in the Bible. They write very well on their slates and in copy books, and exercise books ; know the geography of Canada and the map of the world ; can classify the words in easy sentences in English ; and know arithmetic up to, but not including, that on the Public School Programme for IV Class in Public Schools. Besides these subjects they know Scripture History accurately and well, and Miss Miller takes (and makes) every opportunity to lead these children to Jesus. She teaches the heart as well as the head, and they know the cost of a soul as well as simple facts in secular education. These children are more shy and timid than those in the "Reserve School," perhaps because there are fewer in attendance, and because they see strangers less frequently. They are the children of some of the "well-to-do" Indians who appreciate the advantages of school, and hence the attendance is greater in proportion to the number enrolled than at the Reserve School. Ten were in attendance out of fourteen enrolled. My visit to this school was made on the 15th inst. The order and discipline are excellent.

On the 16th March I visited the *Reserve School*, Mr. Daniel Edwards in charge, 15 children in attendance, 37 on the roll for the present quarter. There is no class higher than the third. Those present are in second and first-classes. These I examined in

reading, writing, drawing, spelling, geography, and Scripture history. I observe great improvement in this school since my last visit, especially in writing, and in the pronunciation of English words. Mr. Edwards gave an excellent lesson on pronunciation while I was present, making use of the Phœnix system of teaching the sounds of the words, which is here especially useful on account of the very limited knowledge of English. I am of opinion that the children in Indian Schools and in French schools should be taught the same games and plays that are used by English speaking children, with the English words to accompany them, so that they would not use their own language so much on the playground. The Natural History chart supplied to this school last year is still a fertile source of information and instruction. Mr. Edwards uses it to make his Scripture lessons objective. He had just been using the picture of the bear to illustrate the story of the two she bears that slew the forty children who mocked the prophet Elisha.

Mr. Edwards notices a great spirit of rivalry among his pupils, while Miss Miller thinks that Indian children are too indifferent to try to emulate each other, and too stolid to evince any feeling of pleasure or shame that might be raised by defeat or success. The order here is very good. The great difficulty in the way of educating these children is the irregularity of their attendance. If it is necessary to make attendance compulsory on the children of other parents, it is much more so in the case of Indian children, who have no other opportunity to develop their better capabilities, no other means of mental, moral, and social improvement, and I would respectfully urge upon the Hon. the Minister, the necessity of a practicable and thorough system by which we can uniformly insist on the attendance of these children at school, who otherwise, through an uninterrupted course of absolute idleness become adepts in vice and confirmed in ignorance.

Second Half-Yearly Visit.

On the 6th December I visited the Indian schools on the *Moravian Reserve*. In the *Reserve School* I found Mr. Daniel Edwards still in charge, with eighteen pupils present. The average attendance at this school is about twenty-five ; the decrease at the time of my visit was caused by wet weather. There are fifty-one enrolled. Those present were classified as follows: In 1st class, part 1, nine; in 1st class, part 2, five, and in 2nd class, four. In all classes they read with a fair degree of fluency and are improving ; they spell almost as well as white children of the same grade ; they can work easy problems in arithmetic, such as making out bills of goods, and others involved in simple commercial transactions ; they know the geography of Ontario fairly well and they write very nicely. In this last exercise they are quite equal to white children owing to their aptness in imitation, their mechanical taste and the peculiar formation of their fingers, which are slender and beautifully tapered. The half-breed children, however, a few of whom attend this school, are more ready and intelligent than the Indians in most studies.

Mr. Edwards teaches these children carefully and well. His previous nine years experience with them has fitted him, especially, for this work.

Within the same enclosure with the school-house stands the Moravian Indian Council House, a very pretty frame building of modern design and tastefully painted. The ground is enclosed with a new close board fence seven feet high. Here the annual "Indian Fair" is held, which, with the Indian Band, is a great attraction and is generally a great success financially and otherwise. Besides the usual exhibits at Fall Fairs, they show a variety of articles of their own workmanship. The *Moravian School*, in charge of Miss Miller, has an attendance of about eighteen ; there were twelve present. The children enrolled at this school attend more regularly than those in the *Reserve School*, and we do not see so many new faces from day to day. They are consequently much farther advanced, some being in the IV. Reader. They have a wonderful knowledge of the lessons they read, when we consider how limited their knowledge of English is. These pupils study arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling, reading and writing, besides Scripture history, and their knowledge of these subjects corresponds fairly with their classification in reading, They have lately had a fine map of the Dominion placed in their school. Both these schools should

have a 12-inch terrestrial globe, so as to make the teaching as objective as possible, and thus overcome the difficulty caused by their limited knowledge of English. This school is doing excellent work, and the children are improving very satisfactorily.

The Indian children, as a rule, attend school very irregularly; any circumstance which obliges one to remain home for half a day is made an excuse for a week's absence from school. In most cases the Indians disapprove of the children speaking English, and they only do so when required at school. Any attempt at speaking English fluently in school is apt to draw down the ridicule of others. I observed that while a boy was reciting in English for the teacher, a whispered "You think you are a white man now," from behind, caused him to sit down in sudden confusion. Their knowledge of their lessons, both as to words and sense, prove them to have excellent memories, as apart from their school work they have no knowledge whatever of these subjects.

These schools cannot fail to be a great blessing to the Indian children, especially as both teachers are devout Christians, and faithfully strive to inculcate good moral principles in the children.

John Dearness, Esq., Inspector, East Middlesex.

Oneida Reserve.

School No. 1, 15th February.—Teacher, Miss M. A. Beattie, (white); number of pupils registered since the beginning of the year, 24; attendance to-day, 10; a recent freshet having washed away a bridge prevented some from attending.

6th September.—Same teacher; number registered since the summer holidays, 30; highest number present on any day in this term, 25; attendance to-day, 19.

The teacher is laboring earnestly for the advancement of her Indian pupils, nine of whom have been promoted to the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute. (The requirements for the said promotion are reading through the Second Book, written composition, and arithmetic through division.) She has profusely adorned the walls of the school-room with pictures suitable for object and language lessons, and plastered those holes in the blackboard of which I complained in my last report.

School No. 2, 16th February.—Teacher, Mr. John T. Schuyler, (Indian). Diphtheria is reported in this part of the reserve, consequently the school has been as good as closed for some days. There are 22 registered, the largest number present at once up to date is 14.

29th June.—School closed; teacher is attending the synod of Huron.

6th September.—Registered since the summer holidays, 28; largest attendance in one day, 22; number present to-day, 17; classified as follows:—8 in the junior, 5 in the senior first class, and 4 in the second class.

Mr. Schuyler wrote at the High School entrance examination once and failed, but not very badly. I have not been able to induce him to try again, although he has led me to believe he has been studying from time to time to pass. The average progress of the school is from "middling" to "fair."

This school has had its furniture improved by the addition of sixteen new desks; it has also been re-floored and re-ceiled. Mr. Williams and his colleagues, the trustees of this school, are enterprising and efficient officers.

School No. 3, 16th February.—The regular teacher, Mr. Eljah Sickles (Indian), is absent for a month; his place is temporarily occupied by Mr. Joseph Henry, an Indian, from Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, who has passed the High School entrance examination. He gives promise of being a good teacher. Attendance to-day, 4 in the junior and 3 in the senior first class, 2 in the second and 1 in third class. The teacher says he comes to the school at 9 a.m., but the pupils do not arrive early enough for him to open before ten o'clock. This school is the only one on the reserve without a bell and belfry.

5th September.—The school is closed. The funeral of the late teacher, Eljah Sickles, took place to-day.

20th December.—Teacher, Miss Emily Thomas (white). Miss Thomas, after passing the high school entrance examination, attended a collegiate institute for some time, but she has not had a training at a model school. The number entered on the register, 39; largest attendance in one day, 33; present to-day, 18. The report on the teacher's efficiency reserved until my next visit.

In company with the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Superintendent of the Mount Elgin Institute, and Mr. Thomas Gordon, Indian Agent, I attended the September meeting of the Indian Council, to present the medal and diploma awarded the Oneida schools for specimens of drawing, writing, and written arithmetic, which, as I stated in a former report, I had taken at each of the schools for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. I was glad to take advantage of the large meeting of Indians of both sexes, to speak (through an interpreter) on the needs of the schools and the duties of the parents. Rev. Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Gordon also addressed them on educational topics. Some of the recommendations made that day (for example, putting a bell on school No. 3), have since been carried out. I believe occasional meetings like this would prove very beneficial to our Indian schools.

Inexcusable tardiness and irregularity are the greatest obstacles to the progress of these schools. The teachers say if they were supplied with tickets to give as rewards for punctuality and attendance, the children would be stimulated to improve in these respects. Disciplinary remedies must be attractive as in these schools harsh ones defeat their purpose.

I have the honor to recommend that a set of tablet reading-lessons corresponding with the books in use (the Ontario Readers) be supplied each of the three schools.

J. S. Carson, Esq., Inspector, West Middlesex.

Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.

Mount Elgin, May 17.—This School room is very satisfactory. It is airy, well-furnished, clean and tidy. A few maps are wanted and then the equipment will be complete Good desks. Good board, hardly large enough. Well heated and well lighted. No special yard, but plenty of room for girls and boys. Good closets. Plenty of good water. There are trees and walks, etc. The accommodation is good. 59 are attending, 43 in school to-day, and 16 at work on the farm. Those pupils examined did middling. There is difficulty in examining owing to language. More attention should be given to English. Pupils are not ready in answering. Discipline, order and management are fair. Teacher is industrious and anxious. I would like more vim or energy in the work; it would tend to rouse the pupils. The school promises well, better than in the past. It is very difficult to get a teacher perfectly adapted to the work to be done here.

Bear Creek, May 23.—This School house is in fair repair. Good windows of the old pattern. Walls should be whitewashed. The room is not as clean and tidy as it should be. Desks are fair. The board is small, but crayons will mark on it. A stove large enough for a saw mill. No want of pure air. The road is the yard, no fence, no closets, no well, no trees. 10 pupils present; they do not feel the wants of public schools. The house is of flattened logs. It is comfortable. The furniture is well enough for the school. Nothing is done to make the room cheery. The pupils can read, spell, write, and do a little arithmetic. The teaching is very poor. Teacher knows little. He says he passed entrance in Brantford, in 1876. Discipline, order, and management are low. In fact, the nature of them is not understood. This school changed teachers at the beginning of the year. I think nothing was lost by this step. The teacher promised to write for entrance at Christmas.

Church of England, May 23.—In the school house there are openings in the walls' good log building, board ceiling, the room is clean, there is a clock. Desks and seats are fair. The blackboard is not suitable. Plenty of light. I fear this school is cold in winter. Chinks should be plastered. Yard is an open field, no fence, no closets, no well, no trees; the want of these is not much felt. I regard the accommodation as sufficient. There should be a good blackboard provided at once. All the pupils are much behind white children in the public schools and will continue so owing to inferior teaching and irregular attendance. Taking a low standard the discipline, order and management are fair. Pupils are quiet. The management is only middling. Teacher had no training, but has passed High School entrance. Some progress is being made. The teacher seems anxious, but anxiety without skill will do little under these circumstances.

Joseph Fisher, May 6.—This school is a good frame building. Needs painting and whitening. Not at all clean or tidy. It is strange that so many schools neglect cleanliness. Desks and seats are fair. Board needs coating. Plenty oflight. The yard is a large field, and the road rail fence in front only. No privies. Trees at hand. A good school room. Fairly furnished but untidy. This is the best of the Indian Schools. It could be made a fair school by energy and industry. Something of discipline, order, and management is seen. Teacher has not passed Entrance, but is going to attempt it soon. He thinks of giving up teaching. This school is making some progress. Ten pupils present; there should be more. Bad teaching and irregular attendance are the bane of the Indian schools.

John Henry, May 6.—This School house is a good log building with bell. The walls and ceiling should be whitened. The room is neither clean nor tidy. The desks are fair. The board wants coating. A very large stove. Plenty of light. The road is the yard. Good closets. It is not enclosed in front. Water is close by. No trees. 23 pupils present. The school room is large and substantial, but neither cleanliness nor taste in the slightest sense is apparent. The pupils are far behind, in fact they do nothing even middling. The teacher has skill, but not as a teacher. A change for the better is needed. As to discipline, order and management, no such things as we understand them are to be seen. The attendance is good. Teacher has not passed the entrance examination. This school is not making progress, it is standing, if not retrograding. I spoke to the teacher, who speaks of soon retiring.

Oct. 17.—The room is in good condition, better than the average public school; it is clean and tidy. Good desks, good boards, and very well lighted, plenty of yard. The other provisions are satisfactory. Were it not that some are constantly working elsewhere, this room would be rather small for attendance. These pupils are much older, but behind the corresponding classes in a public school; I can report them as middling. Management seems good; the order is highy satisfactory. It appears to me that little work could be done in such a school as this. The very best second-class teacher, at least, should be in charge. The school is not going back, however.

Scobie Logan, Oct. 7.—The schoool house is a good log building, needs whitewashing. Not clean and tidy. Desks not well arranged. A very small board. No yard, but the children do not suffer for want of play ground. The room is large enough for all who are attending. As to the pupils, quite an improvement has been made this year. As in all the reserve schools, the children are quiet. The school is improving slowly. This is the school that proposes to unite with the whites and have a union school.

Church of England, Oct. 24th.—Chinks in house need plastering, is not clean and tidy as it should be. Desks are not nailed to the floor. The board is too small. Wood for stove is wanted. State of school yard, etc.—These are well enough; plenty of play ground; a well is being sunk. The room is large and fairly equipped. The pupils can read and write some. A few can do easy questions in some of the simple rules. Children are quiet, management is not good. This school is doing some work. The teacher has passed entrance list; knows almost nothing about methods. She keeps school, that is all.

John Henry, Oct. 24th.—The school house needs whitewashing on both sides, which would cost very little, and could be done any time. Room is not kept clean. Condition of desks, seats, blackboard, ight, heat and ventilation, is fair for an Indian school. Desks are not well fastened to the floor. Yard is not fenced. There are closets. Bell

in belfry. The accommodation is very fair. The classes are far behind. The teacher intends to quit, and I need hardly say it is about time. The children are very quiet. No such thing as good management. Great improvement is needed. This school is not making anything like satisfactory progress. Chief John Henry, the teacher, is growing old, and should retire. The school requires a young vigorous teacher.

Joseph Fisher, Oct. 17th.—The wind sweeps under building; open foundation. Needs painting. The room is not kept clean enough. Walls and ceilings are white. Desks are not properly fastened to floor. The board needs repairing. The yard is not fenced. Plenty of playground. The room is large enough for three times the present attendance, which is very irregular. Children keep coming until near 12 o'clock,noon. This is the best school on the reserve. Much more might be done if anything like interest was taken by the parents. Discipline and order, compared to a good school, are inferior. Some very fair work is being done here. The teacher has not yet passed entrance to a High School; I press him to try.

A. McNaughton, Esq., Inspector, Stormont.

Protestant Indian School, Cornwall Island.

I visited the Protestant Indian School, on Cornwall Island, on the 17th of March, and found eight children present, two of whom were reading in the Second Book, one in the Second Part of First Book, and five in the First Part of First Book.

The children are advancing in their knowledge of the English language, and are making fair progress in reading, spelling and arithmetic.

A. B. Davidson, Esq., Inspector, North York.

Indian School, Georgina Island.

This school stands near the centre of the Indian settlement, which consists of a purely Indian population of 135, of whom 30 are of school age. All the children on the Island from seven to thirteen years of age attend for some time each year, so that all by the time they are thirteen years of age, can at least read and write.

The number entered on the register at the time of my visit was twenty-four, of whom sixteen were boys, and eight girls. The average age of the boys was ten and the girls nine.

The average attendance for the preceding three months was sixteen.

The third class is the highest. Four pupils were in attendance; reading lacked animation, but the pupils, on examination, showed a fairly good knowledge of the lesson. Their definitions of words and phrases were very good, as also their dictation; arithmetic, good, fair knowledge of Reduction, G. C. M., L. C. M. and simple practical problems.

Second Class.—Two pupils.—Reading, monotonous; oral spelling and dictation, fair; arithmetic: addition, subtraction, and multiplication.

First Book Part II.—Four pupils, doing well in reading, writing on slates, etc.

First Book, Part I. and Chambers' Tablets.—Nine pupils, doing very well in reading, a little writing and drawing, etc.

All the exercises of the school are happily interspersed with singing and calisthenic exercises. The singing of these Indian children is certainly very good, and far surpassse, any other school in the inspectoral division. The discipline and management of the school are satisfactory.

Rev. George Grant, Inspector, Parry Sound.

There are four Indian schools in the District of Parry Sound, two on Parry Island, one at Shawanaga, and one at Henvey Inlet.

I visited all of these schools once during the first half-year; the Parry Island schools and Shawanaga a second time in the second half-year.

They have all been kept open during the whole year, and no change has been made in the teaching staffs; intelligent features in the management of any schools.

Attendance.—Irregular, or non-attendance still contines to be the greatest obstacle in the way of progress in these schools: nevertheless, we can report some improvement in this respect during the present year. I have made a point, at every visit, to urge upon teacher, trustees, parents and chiefs, when present, the great importance of regular attendance.

In the other schools of Ontario, whether high or public, a certain amount of government aid is given on the head of "average attendance:" and this supplies a strong motive to trustees and teacher to keep the attendance at school up to as high a point as possible; but in the Indian schools nothing is given on this head. The same amount of money is expended on the school, whether the attendance be 5 or 25. Is not regularity of attendance as important to the Indian as to the white pupil? Is not a stimulus as needful to the one as to the other? Why not try to close the door against indifference and neglect in the one case as well as in the other? Could not the present management be so amended, that a certain amount would be given in the form of a bounty for regularity of attendance! Why should not the Indian schools enjoy the benefit of a system that works well in every other case?

Visits.—Ryerson School No. 1, Parry Island, visited 8th March, and again 8th November. The teacher, Mr. Edward Farrer, is an undergraduate of Victoria University, and holds a district certificate of the highest grade. During the summer the school house has been lathed and plastered inside, and clapboarded outside, at a cost of $76. 16 pupils present at each visit; 28 on roll; 15 average attendance. Under the present master the school is making satisfactory progress. There are four classes corresponding to the four books in the Gage series. Class IV., 6 pupils; class III., 4 pupils; class II., 4 pupils; the remainder of the school is in the 1st Book, Part 1 and 2.

Arithmetic.—Two special prizes were given in this subject at Christmas; one by Dr. Walton, the Indian superintendent, and the other by the teacher. Class IV. has reached as far as decimals; class III. to reduction, but its knowledge of the subject is very imperfect. Mathematics and the use of the English language seem to be the weak points in all the Indian schools.

In *writing, spelling* and *dictation* the pupils do quite as well as the pupils of other schools of a similar grade. The senior classes read with ease, but the pronunciation is low and indistinct, and with a peculiar drawl. The pupils of the junior classes read as if they did not understand the meaning of what they read; and are so extremely timid that I found it difficult to elicit answers to questions of the simplest kind. In order to practise the pupils in the use of the English language, the teacher employs the following method with some success. He asks the class to watch while he performs an action, and then write down on their slates what he did. For example, he takes a pencil from the desk and lays it on the window-sill. All watch, and then describe the action on their slates. Each pupil in turn reads his sentence, and the teacher points out and corrects errors on the black-board.

2. *Skene School*, No. 2, Parry Island, visited 24th June, and again 10th October. Both occasions in the company of Indian chief, Peter Magis. Teacher, Mrs. Isabella Johnson, a native, but not of the same tribe as the Indians of Parry Sound. They are Ojibbewas, she a Mohawk. At our late examinations she took a district certificate, good for two years. She is making praiseworthy efforts to secure regular attendance of the pupils, and to follow the most approved methods in her teaching. The school is at present doing well.

The Chief and other Indian trustees attend the examinations, and take warm interest in the education of their children. On my first visit seven pupils were present; on second visit, 10; on roll, 13; average attendance, 9.

The highest class in school is reading in the 3rd Book. Senior class in arithmetic working at reduction, and can do easy problems. *Writing*, *spelling*, and *dictation*, fair.

3. *Hodgins' School*, No. 2, Shawanaga.—Visited 11th March and 7th October. The Indians of this reserve also are Ojibbewas; the teacher, Miss Christina John, a Mohawk. She has had four years' experience as a teacher, but in scholarship holds only a permit. This school is, in numbers, the largest Indian school in the district; but is not making as satisfactory progress as some of the others.

On my first visit 19 pupils were present; on the second, 18; average attendance, 17. The Chief, trustees and a large number of the parents attend the examinations and take a deep interest in the work of the school. *Writing*, very good; *Reading*, only one pupil in school could read fairly; in none of the classes do the pupils read by 'phrases'; nor do they appear to have any idea of the meaning of what they read. *Spelling*, indifferent. *Arithmetic*, whole school backward in this subject; highest class, at division. Little or nothing is done in *geography*, *history* or *grammar*. The management of the whole school is characterized by lack of energy.

4. *Henvey Inlet School.*—Visited 29th June. Teacher, Mr. John Esquimaux. Came from Shingwauk Home, in Algoma. In scholarship holds only a permit. Fifteen pupils were present when I entered the school; but the report of my presence having spread, 6 new pupils came to the examination. On roll, 33. School-house and surroundings clean and comfortable. The Chief is very old and confined to the house with sickness, and is indifferent, or if anything, rather opposed to the school. The condition of the school is not satisfactory. Lack of push is plainly seen in every department of the work. So far, little real progress has been made. The highest class in school is in the Second Book, and quite backward, even for that book. No attempt was made by the teacher either to explain or interest the pupils of any of the classes in what they read; each word was pronounced as a separate unit, without any reference to its place in the sentence. *Arithmetic*, highest class at easy sums in multiplication. *Writing*, fair. *Geography*, this subject taught with a little more spirit than the others, from the pictorial maps. *Dictation* and *spelling* indifferent.

---

4. High School Inspection.

Report of J. E. Hodgson, Esq., M.A., Inspector Western Division.

I beg to present the following report of my inspection of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the western part of the Province. Since special importance has for the last two years been attached to the items of "Accommodations" and "Equipment," I think it will meet with your approval that I give a rather minute analysis of the condition of the schools of my district in these respects. And with a view to making clear the points considered in grading the schools, I give the departmental circular setting forth the particulars as regards accommodations:—

Qualifications for First Class Grading.

(See Regulation 62 (*d*) of I and II, and (*c*) of III.)

Water closets.—If outside, to be convenient to the school building, but far enough removed to prevent contamination of the air breathed by the pupils. Separate closets for the sexes, under separate roofs, and at least several feet apart, each containing separate compartments (four for the first fifty in attendance and one for each subsequent fifty), the boys' to be of glazed brick or similar material, or when of wood, to be painted in a dark color and sanded. Urinals for the boys; also divided into compartments, and properly placed. In the case of Union Schools, the closets for the use of High School

pupils must be separate and distinct from those for the use of Public School pupils. Separate and locked closets for the teachers. Entrances of closets screened from observation. Provisions for cleaning and deodorizing the closets and urinals at suitable intervals. Suitable walks from school building to closets so that they may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather. A high board fence between boys' side and girls' side, from the closets to the school building. If inside the school building, the above conditions must be satisfied *mutatis mutandis*.

Water supply.—A good well or other supply of pure water on the premises; water filters in the school building with provision for frequent replenishment. If the supply be from water-works, a sufficient number of suitable taps.

School grounds.—To be used for High School purposes only; well situated and easily accessible; of not less than one acre. Grounds properly levelled and drained; planted with shade trees and ornamental trees and shrubs; laid out with flower beds and grass plots in front of the school building. Separate play grounds for the sexes. Grounds well fenced (ornamental fence in front), with separate entrances and walks for the sexes. Suitable provision for keeping the grounds in good order.

External appearance of School Building.—Building separate from public school building; placed at least 30 feet from the public highways and remote from any disturbing noises; of good architectural appearance.

Class-rooms.—A room in which all the pupils can assemble. Class-rooms conveniently arranged and tasteful in appearance; well proportioned and oblong in shape; ceilings at least 14 feet high; 12 square feet on the floor and 250 cubic feet of air space for each pupil; walls colored, not whitewashed, French grey or a light stone color preferred; floors in good order; suitable platform for the teacher's desk; in three and more masters' schools a special class-room for the teaching of Science; suitable provision for cleaning and dusting; separate entrances to each class-room for the sexes.

Halls.—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate and with separate main entrances, for the sexes; with covered porches or other suitable provision of this nature; separate means of egress to the water-closets; if the building is of two or more stories, separate and suitable stair-cases for the sexes; door mats and scrapers.

Waiting-rooms.—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement, separate for the sexes, suitably furnished with seats.

Cap-rooms.—Of suitable size and convenient arrangement; separate for the sexes; furnished with cap-hooks, and a lavatory or other suitable provision of this nature.

Teachers' Private rooms—At least one for the joint use of the staff; of suitable size and convenient arrangement; suitably and comfortably furnished.

Desks.—Sufficient for the attendance; of suitable size and finish; single preferred, with movable seats and adjustable lids; placed at proper intervals; a suitable desk and chair in each class-room for the teacher. At least two visitors' chairs in each class-room. Suitable tables in the Science room (or laboratory) for experimental work.

Blackboards.—Of sufficient extent and good quality; at a suitable distance from the floor, and properly placed in regard to light. Troughs to hold chalk-dust. A proper supply of erasers.

Lighting.—Of sufficient quantity from the left; windows large and numerous, with large panes, placed well up in the walls. A proper supply of blinds—opaque blinds, should there be windows on the right side, or the rear, or in front.

Heating.—If by stoves, of sufficient capacity, they and the stove pipes being so placed that all parts of each room may be properly warmed. Stoves surrounded by fire screens, if near the desks. A water-can on each stove. A proper supply of wood or coal boxes. If by hot air, hot water or steam, the quantity and distribution of the heat to be sufficient. Stoves or other heating apparatus in good condition. A thermometer in each class-room. A uniform temperature of 67 degrees maintained in winter. Provision for heating the halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, and teachers' private rooms, as well as the class-rooms.

Ventilation.—Proper provision in each room for the ingress of pure warm air, and the egress of foul air, so that there may be a complete change at least three times every hour. Windows (with sashes) to be adjusted by weights and pulleys, so as to be readily lowered from above, and raised from below. Movable fan-lights over each class-room door.

The grading ranges from I., which entitles the school to the full amount of the grant, to IV., the lowest. The Arabic numeral in each column indicates the number of schools of the grade denoted by the Roman numeral at the head of the column. In the column head "O" will be found the number of schools that are either absolutely without the item opposite, or very defective with regard to it. It will be readily seen that the greatest deficiencies are in connection with halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, teachers' private rooms, and ventilation. Very material improvements have been made in a number of school buildings, *e.g.*, at Seaforth, Clinton, Harriston; and new buildings of a satisfactory character have been erected at Chatham, Aylmer, Mount Forest, and Orangeville. Those at Chatham and Mount Forest are models of their class.

It is laid down in the regulations that each Collegiate Institute shall have a properly equipped gymnasium. Four of the present Collegiate Institutes, viz., London, Woodstock, St. Thomas, and Hamilton, have not yet complied with the regulations in this respect. Their compliance within the year should be made a condition of their retention of Collegiate Institute standing.

Collegiate Institutes.

——	I.	II.	III.	IV.	O.
Waterclosets	4	3	4	2	1
Water supply	5	3	5	.....	1
School grounds	3	5	6	.....	.....
External appearance of school building	3	9	2	.....	.....
Class-rooms	4	9	1	.....	.....
Halls	3	9	1	1	.....
Waiting-rooms	1	1	.....	1	11
Cap-rooms	2	3	2	.....	7
Teachers' private rooms	5	2	2	1	4
Desks	3	7	4	.....	.....
Blackboards	12	2	.....	.....	.....
Lighting	4	7	2	1	.....
Heating	9	2	1	2	.....
Ventilation	4	4	3	3	.....

Three or more Masters' High Schools.

——	I.	II.	III.	IV.	O.
Waterclosets	4	4	4	3	5
Water supply	7	1	10	.....	2
School grounds	5	3	6	4	2
External appearance of school building	8	4	6	3	1
Class-rooms	5	6	3	5	1
Halls	4	4	4	3	5
Waiting-rooms	3	1	.....	.....	16
Cap-rooms	5	2	1	1	11
Teachers' private rooms	3	2	2	1	12
Desks	2	9	8	1	.....
Blackboards	11	4	6	2	.....
Lighting	4	8	4	3	.....
Heating	9	3	4	4	.....
Ventilation	8	3	3	5	.....

Two Masters' High Schools.

——	I.	II.	III.	IV.	O.
Watercloseta		3	12	5	1
Water supply	1	2	18		
School grounds	2	3	11	4	1
External appearance of school building	4	5	6	2	4
Class-rooms	2	7	8	3	1
Halls		2	5	6	8
Waiting rooms					21
Cap-rooms		3	3	2	13
Teachers' private rooms	1	1			19
Desks	1	8	8	4	
Blackboards	9	4	5	3	
Lighting	2	6	8	5	
Heating	3	8	8	2	
Ventilation	4	1	2	14	

Equipment.

Under this head are included (1) library of reference, (2) apparatus, (3) charts and maps, and (4) appliances for physical training. In the third item, most of the schools are up to the standard of their respective classes, though in some cases the maps are very old.

The supply of apparatus for the practical teaching of science has been greatly increased generally. In this respect, nearly all the Collegiate Institutes are up to the standard (the most notable exception is Stratford), and some of the High Schools are thoroughly equipped, Berlin heading the list with an equipment quite equal to that of any of the Collegiate Institutes.

Though I am glad to be able to report a marked improvement in the libraries of reference, I regret to say that they are still the weakest item of equipment in most of the schools and in several of the Collegiate Institutes. As regards the latter, I think that the remark I made concerning the furnishing of gymnasia should apply. These institutions receive a special grant on the ground that they are specially well equipped; to continue this grant whilst they are not specially well equipped, is an injustice to the other schools.

Attendance.

The attendance of pupils has increased very largely in almost all the schools. A goodly number that employed two masters in 1886, were forced, by the increased number of pupils, to employ three masters in 1887; and, judging by the results of the late entrance examination, still more will have to follow this course during the present year. Though it was feared that the exaction of even a small fee would interfere with the attendance, I am glad to be in a position to state that the *average* attendance at those schools in which a charge has been made for tuition, has improved rather than fallen off. I am still of the opinion, which I expressed in a former report, that a uniform minimum fee is desirable for all the High Schools in the Province.

Staff.

I think it will gratify you to learn that, with twoor three exceptions (special cases), none but legally qualified teachers have been employed in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of my district during the year. The engagement of the teachers who were not legally qualified was due, in one case, to the fact that the trustees were not aware of the exact meaning of the regulations, and, in two others, to a temporary dearth

of available legally qualified applicants. Among the teachers are some of the most distinguished graduates of the Provincial and Denominational Universities, men of ability and scholarship; but it is a source of regret that the salaries paid, especially to assistants, are not sufficient to retain them in the ranks of the teaching profession.

Organization and Discipline.

In respect to both of these features the Schools as a rule are in a very satisfactory condition. In very few cases have I had reason to find fault with the relative allotment of time to the various subjects, or the distribution of the work among the teachers. It is gratifying, too, to know that there is not so much "home work"—especially in Mathematics—exacted as there was some years ago; but there is still room for improvement in this respect. The notion that a boy or girl should "get up" enough work at night to keep him busy "reciting" all next day, is ridiculous, and to insist on his doing so is hurtful. The discipline of the Schools generally is kindly without being lax; corporal punishment is seldom resorted to, and the relations between teachers and pupils seem to be in the main cordial and confident.

Character of the Teaching.

In grading, the marks range from I. the highest, to IV. the lowest, and as in the case of the accommodations, the figure in each column indicates the number of Schools, the Roman numeral at the top indicating the grade.

Two Masters' Schools.

——	I.	II.	III.	IV.
English	6	9	6	..
Mathematics	9	9	2	..
Science	..	9	5	4
Classics	3	6	8	3
Moderns	2	7	8	
Commerce	3	3		

Three or more Masters' Schools.

——	I.	II.	III.	IV.
English	7	7	1	
Mathematics	8	8	1	
Science	3	8	6	
Classics	7	6	4	
Moderns	2	9	3	
Commerce	4	3		

Collegiate Institutes.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
English	11	3		
Mathematics	13	2		
Science	6	8		
Classics	9	5		
Moderns	11	3		
Commerce	6	4		

This is, I think, a very fair showing even in English, the department that, according to a recent letter in the *Week*, is so barbarously (perhaps "colonially" is a better word) taught. The comparatively low standing of the Schools in Science is due to the lack of apparatus, rather than to lack of skill on the part of the teachers. On the whole, sir, I think that our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are, with the exceptions mentioned above, in a satisfactory and flourishing condition.

Toronto, January, 1888.

Report of John Seath, Esq., B.A., Inspector, Eastern Division.

I.—Accommodations and Equipment.

As the changes made in 1885 in the basis of the apportionment of the Legislative grant to High Schools necessitated a careful examination of the accommodations and equipment, the High School Inspectors directed their attention, in 1886, to these matters only, omitting the usual inspection of the teaching. During that year I visited, in most cases twice, all the schools in my inspectorate, and in nearly every case, discussed the requirements of the regulations with the Boards of Trustees or the leading members thereof. In July, 1886, my colleague and I made a joint appraisement of the accommodations and equipment, which appraisement was twice revised in 1887.

1. *Accommodations.*

In the grading of the accommodations a scheme has been adopted which takes into account both cost and relative importance, $30.00 and $60.00 being the maxima assignable, in the case of High Schools with two masters, to the items which constitute the outside and the inside accommodations respectively. For High Schools with three or more masters, the maximum amount assignable to each of these items is increased one-half, and for Collegiate Institutes it is doubled. In the three classes of schools the grading proceeds thus: I. the max.; II. $\frac{5}{6}$ of the max.; III. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the max.; IV. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the max.; and grade O represents the absence of an item, or a value which is so low as to deserve no recognition. In the case, however, of items 4 and 14 the values are still further differentiated; and there are but three grades of item 2, III. representing a good well merely. A higher standard, too, has been set for Collegiate Institutes than for High Schools, and for High Schools with three or more masters than for those with two. I may add that the scheme has been found to work well, not bearing too heavily on schools of the lowest class nor giving too much to those of the highest.

Sections I., II., and III., of the following table which I have compiled from my reports for 1887, show the present condition of the accommodations of the schools in my inspectorate, a list of which is given in table II. below:—

TABLE I.

Accommodations.

Grade.	Outside.				Inside.									
	Waterclosets.	Water Supply.	School Grounds.	School Buildings, external appearance and site.	Class-rooms.	Halls.	Waiting-rooms.	Cap-rooms.	Teachers' Private Rooms.	Desks.	Blackboards.	Lighting.	Heating.	Ventilation.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						I.								
Class I.—*Collegiate Institutes.*														
I.	1	4	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	7	4
II.	1	3	4	2	9	4	1	2	6	2	4	3	3	4
III.	3	3	1	4	1	4	0	1	1	6	0	4	0	1
IV.	4	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	1
O.	1	0	1	0	0	1	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
						II.								
Class II.—*High Schools with three or more Masters.*														
I.	3	1	0	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	6	3	6	4
II.	8	4	9	5	9	2	0	2	3	0	6	3	6	5
III.	1	12	4	5	4	4	0	5	0	12	7	5	3	6
IV.	6	6	8	2	6	7	1	2	1	10	2	9	7	4
O.	5	0	2	4	4	9	22	13	18	1	2	3	1	4
						III.								
Class III.—*High Schools with two Masters.*														
I.	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	5
II.	2	1	5	5	7	1	0	2	1	4	6	6	6	0
III.	6	14	5	6	4	3	0	3	0	9	7	5	4	7
IV.	8	0	9	6	9	6	1	7	0	9	4	8	9	10
O.	6	8	4	3	1	12	22	11	22	0	3	2	1	1

IV.

Summary.

	Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Grade O.
1. Waterclosets	5	11	10	18	12
2. Water supply	5	8	29	6	8
3. School grounds	2	18	10	19	7
4. School buildings	13	12	15	9	7
5. Class-rooms	2	25	9	15	5
6. Halls	2	7	11	14	22
7. Waiting-rooms	0	1	0	3	52
8. Cap-rooms	2	6	9	11	28
9. Teachers' private rooms	1	10	1	2	42
10. Desks	1	6	27	21	1
11. Blackboards	15	16	14	6	5
12. Lighting	6	12	14	19	5
13. Heating	16	15	7	16	2
14. Ventilation	13	9	14	15	5

The summary contained in section IV. of the table shows that, generally speaking, the grading is low. This condition of matters is due partly to the irremediable defects of some of the buildings, partly to the remissness of some school boards, and partly, also, to the fact that the regulations have been in operation for a comparatively short time. School architecture requires special study, and, in too many instances, the local architects seem to have had very crude notions of what constitutes a good school building. In the case of items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, and 14, it would, in many respects, be impossible to better matters without a complete reconstruction of the buildings or the erection of new ones; but, in most schools, improvements might easily be effected in the appearance of the building, and the condition of the class-rooms and halls. A proper arrangement of blinds would also remedy defective lighting; and the ventilation might, in almost every instance, be greatly improved. As to items 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 13, there are no insuperable difficulties. New waterclosets should be constructed or the present ones altered or renovated; water-cans or filters should be provided in the halls or class rooms; the school grounds might, in some cases, be enlarged, and should, in every case, be improved and beautified; new desks and blackboards should be provided, or the old ones repaired; and the heating should, in every case, be made effective. The low grading of items 10 and 13, I may explain, is largely due to the fact that the halls, cap-rooms, etc., are seldom heated, and to the general absence of properly constructed laboratory tables, and of provision for practical work in science by the pupils.

While, as I have shown, there is still room for great improvement in the character of the accommodations, I am glad to be able to report that, since the beginning of 1886, some improvements—in several cases as many as possible—have been made in almost every school, and that, in a number of schools, additional ones are under consideration. It is proper, too, to note that, as may be seen from the regulation, grade I. represents a very high state of efficiency.

In this connection, I have to report that, during the last two years, excellent new buildings have been erected at Campbellford (cost $8,000), Iroquois (over $10,000), Morrisburg ($9,500), Stirling (over $4,700), and Uxbridge ($7,000); the old buildings have been completely remodelled at Port Hope (about $1,000) and Trenton ($3,390); and grants have been obtained for new buildings at Brockville ($13,000, which sum will likely be increased), Oakwood ($4,000), and Lindsay ($20,000). I may add that, although the grants have not yet been obtained, a new building will shortly be erected at Bowmanville to replace the old one, which was burned down in 1887; and probably at Napanee, to replace the one at present occupied, which, as it stands, is unsuitable for school purposes. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that, under the operation of the new regulations, satisfactory progress will continue to be made. It is, of course, unfortunate that these regulations were not in operation at least ten years ago. The irremediable defects which I have mentioned above, might, in that case, not now exist, but evolution is the law in educational matters as well as elsewhere, and those boards that had enlightened views are reaping the reward of their discernment.

2. *Equipment.*

As with the accommodations, so with the equipment; much has been done and much remains to be done. Most of the schools had in 1885, a supply of maps, charts, and globes, many of them antiquated, it is true, but most of them fairly serviceable. Generally, however, libraries and apparatus had not been provided. That under the regulations of 1885, a marked change has already taken place, is shown by the following table, compiled from my reports for 1887, which shows the present value of the equipment in each school:

TABLE II.

VALUE OF EQUIPMENT.

Collegiate Institutes.

	Library—minimum value required $450.	Apparatus—minimum value required, $450.	Charts, Maps and Globes—minimum value required, $125.	Gymnasium—minimum value required, $325.
	$ c	$ c	$ c	
Barrie	296 70	358 95	58 00	O
Cobourg	474 12	200 00	125 00	O
Collingwood	239 15	419 88	75 86	Frame, $350
Guelph	485 58	483 40	99 00	Frame, $1,000
Kingston	366 92	528 76	42 00	O
Ottawa	507 08	477 99	126 50	Frame, about $1,000
Perth	385 00	420 90	64 50	O
Peterboro'	402 60	479 84	142 50	O
Toronto	438 81	440 80	312 20	Brick, over $3,000
Whitby	350 00	401 70	85 25	O

High Schools with Three or more Masters.

	Library—maximum value recognized by Reg., $450.	Apparatus—max. value recognized by Reg., $450.	Charts, Maps and Globes—max. value recognized by Reg., $125.	Gymnasium—max. value recognized by Reg., $325.
	$ c	$ c	$ c	
Almonte	174 83	120 51	42 00	O
Belleville	30 00	340 02	80 00	O
*Bowmanville	296 35	140 20	67 00	O
Brampton	76 45	205 65	28 75	O
Brockville	18 75	69 50	53 00	O
Campbellford	35 50	300 00	27 00	O
Cornwall	10 00	103 15	56 00	O
Farmersville	199 97	105 45	21 00	O
Iroquois	26 60	260 98	19 75	O
Lindsay	85 00	244 88	60 00	O
Morrisburg	150 68	431 93	8 00	O
Napanee	274 55	387 75	83 50	Stone, about $275
Newmarket	110 31	123 15	72 50	O
Orillia	112 08	10 00	24 00	O
Oshawa	168 16	184 84	54 50	O
Pembroke	15 50	167 94	34 90	O
Picton	100 00	273 95	56 50	O
Port Hope	130 60	140 96	17 50	O
Port Perry	278 65	107 18	44 25	O
Renfrew	79 00	88 17	17 50	O
Smith's Falls	7 00	20 00	42 25	O
Trenton	122 45	294 17	51 25	O
Uxbridge	72 65	101 88	10 00	O

*The above statement in reference to the Bowmanville High School represents its condition at th time of my inspection and before the fire.

High Schools with two Masters.

	Library—maximum value recognized by Reg., $275.	Apparatus—max. value recognized by Reg., $275.	Charts, Maps and Globes—max. value recognized by Reg., $100.	Gymnasium—max. value recognized by Reg., $250.
	$ c	$ c	$ c	
Alexandria	30 00	95 04	48 70	0
Arnprior	170 00	70 05	55 50	0
Bradford	0	101 84	63 00	0
Brighton	123 73	255 40	45 00	0
Carleton Place	35 00	134 20	25 00	0
Colborne	227 60	225 40	52 30	0
Gananoque	74 88	69 17	94 33	0
Georgetown	0	15 00	0	0
Hawkesbury	148 00	252 55	100 00	0
Kemptville	123 90	237 57	36 00	0
Markham	82 97	148 66	35 00	0
Newburgh	124 70	136 40	35 00	0
Newcastle	97 45	27 00	15 50	0
Norwood	218 62	38 55	32 00	0
Oakwood	69 00	0	15 50	0
Omemee	40 60	75 56	32 00	0
Prescott	82 95	110 64	75 50	0
Richmond Hill	92 80	62 25	45 50	0
Sterling	45 19	291 90	46 50	0
Sydenham	0	21 25	26 45	0
Vankleek hill	50 00	109 20	37 50	0
Weston	250 00	10 00	64 50	0
Williamstown	50 00	120 15	50 00	0

In connection with the above table, I submit the following remarks:

(1) As is shown above, a good beginning has been made in the matter of libraries and apparatus. In few schools, however, has that amount been reached, which, for the purposes of the distribution of the Legislative grant, is regarded as the maximum, but which, for the purposes of education, is really the minimum. Many boards do not seem to have yet fully realized the fact, that within certain limits, the Department gives ten per cent. every year of the sum invested in equipment, a sum equal to which is almost always provided by the county, so that there is an annual income of twenty per cent. on this investment. Clearly enough, it would pay boards to borrow the money required to provide the full equipment. In a few years the receipts on this account would pay both principal and interest.

(2) High School libraries should, I think, consist of two classes of books, the best books of reference, and the best general literature. The former would prove serviceable to both teacher and pupil, and by means of the latter, the teacher might direct the reading of the pupil and thus supplement an inevitable defect of a school course of study. The fact that there is a Mechanics' Institute library in the same locality is no reason why there should not also be a High School library. Over the pupils' selection from the former the teacher has no control: over his selection from the latter he has; and it is in this that its importance chiefly consists.

Under this head I have to suggest that the Department prepare a list of books especially suitable for High School libraries, arranging them in each department, as far as possible, in the order of their importance, and confining the list within moderate limits. The present list for High Schools and Mechanics' Institutes is so comprehensive that teachers and trustees, not being able to discriminate in every case, labor under considerable difficulties in making their selection. It would be well, too, if each school kept a record

of the books taken home to be read by the pupils. The library should play an important part in the work of the school, and statistics on this subject would serve a very useful purpose. Many masters, I may add, now keep methodical records.

(3) In almost every case the scientific apparatus in use has been bought from the manufacturer. A few masters, however,—notably, Mr. Fessenden, of Napanee,—manufacture a good deal of their own apparatus, both chemical and physical, and have thus provided very serviceable articles at comparatively small expense. Such manufacture should, I think, be encouraged by the Department, and in my appraisement thereof, I have set a liberal valuation upon the skill and labor of the master. At least as satisfactory experiments can be performed with home-made as with bought apparatus, and the educational influence of the former is certainly greater than that of the latter. Besides it is a well known fact that some of the most important results in science have been obtained by means of very simple apparatus. Part of the equipment of every laboratory should be a bench and a set of tools and similar conveniences, and the pupils themselves should be encouraged to manufacture, as much as possible, the apparatus they require for their own experimental work. The revised High School programme has increased very greatly the importance of science-teaching, and unless this recommendation be generally acted upon, the course prescribed will become an unnecessarily costly one.

(4) So that the new regulations might not press too heavily when first put into effect, a number of philosophical charts and somewhat antiquated wall maps have been passed at a low valuation. I find, however, that the former are seldom, if ever, used; they are, in fact, a survival of the ante-apparatus period in the history of our school system; and the latter are of little value in view of recent geographical discoveries. The time has arrived, I think, for striking off the catalogues all of the latter, and all of the former that are not in actual use. So long as any of the Legislative grant is given on undesirable items of equipment, so long will some boards remain satisfied with what are undesirable. According to my interpretation of the regulation, the grant should be given only on those parts of the equipment that are useful in the present condition of the programme. It is, however, proper to state that, in a large number of the schools, good maps and globes have already replaced those to which the above objections might be taken.

(5) As the table shews, only a very few schools have as yet erected gymnasia; and as I shall show further on, physical education is almost wholly neglected in the High Schools I inspected in 1887.

II.—Discipline and Organization.

As I reported in 1885, of the schools in the west, I now report of those in the east: the discipline is generally excellent.

But the organization is seldom satisfactory. This defect is, in most cases, due to the overcrowding of the schools. With some exceptions, which I will discuss further on, each subject on the programme receives its due share of the time at the master's disposal; but with divisions of forty and fifty, and, in some cases, of sixty and seventy, good organization is an impossibility. This condition of affairs is due to the fact, that for the last few years, the number of teachers has not increased at the same rate as the number of the pupils. That this is true will be evident on considering the following statement of the average attendance in the High Schools of the Province for the last six years, in connection with the fact, that of the fifty-six schools I inspected in 1887, I had to report twenty as being in urgent need of additional teachers. In all the others—there is only one undoubted exception to the statement—additional teaching power would have been of much advantage; but the need was not so pressing as to justify official notice: the defects were largely counterbalanced by the work done by the staffs after the usual school hours.

TABLE III.

Statement Showing Increase of High School Attendance.

Average attendance,	first	half of	1882,	105	Schools,	7,560
"	"	"	1883,	104	"	7,066
"	"	"	1884,	106	"	7,564
"	"	"	1885,	106	"	8,673
"	"	"	1886,	108	"	9,853
"	"	"	1887,	110	"	10,775

There is, however, good ground for the opinion that this defect will prove to be, in most cases, only temporary. Additional teachers have already been appointed in seven of the twenty schools referred to above ; and although the others have as yet given no sign, a regard for the interests of education will, no doubt, eventually prevail. Besides, regulation 22, which gives the Education Department the right to withhold the grant from any school whose staff is reported to be insufficient, will secure for this subject an amount of attention it has not hitherto received.

III.—Character of the Teaching.

Before 1885 it was part of the inspector's duty to grade the different departments of study in each school, on the basis of the attainments of the pupils ; a change, however, was then made, and it is now our duty to grade the character of the teaching provided for the pupils. The determination of this grading involves various considerations, the chief being the ability of the teacher, the time devoted per week to the department, the number in each class, and, in science, the equipment and accommodations. The official report recognizes four grades, I. being the highest and IV. the lowest; but, in actual practice, I have found it impossible to draw the line so sharply, mainly owing to the fact that the same ability is not shown in treating the different subjects of a department either by the same teacher, or as more frequently happens, by different teachers. To give greater definiteness to my report on this subject, I submit a tabular statement, as in the case of the accommodations and equipment. Table IV, shows the attendance in the different subjects in each form at the time of my inspection.

Table IV.

Attendance in Fifty-six High Schools, at date of Inspection.

	Form I.	Form II.	Form III.	Form IV.
English department	4,773	936	167	5
Mathematical	4,783	804	167	8
Science	1,464	652	61	2
Classical department	1,703	366	64	2
Modern Languages	2,255	375	65	3
Commercial	3,445	372	10	0

Table V. shows the number of schools in each grade in the leading departments. This table, however, represents the condition of only fifty-one schools. Five I did not attempt to grade at the date of my inspection in one of them, only a beginning had been made at the work, in temporary accommodations ; and in the remaining four the attendance was so large in proportion to the teaching power, and consequently, the organization so bad that I did not consider myself justified in expressing even an approximate estimate. Further, in four schools, the subjects of classics and moderns either had not been begun or had just been begun, at the time of my visit. So too, with science, in the case of six schools.

Table V.

Grading of the Teaching in the different Departments.

Grading.	Collegiate Institutes.					High Schools with three or more Masters.					High Schools with two Masters.					Summary.				
	English.	Mathematics.	Science.	Classics.	Moderns.	English.	Mathematics.	Science.	Classics.	Moderns.	English.	Mathematics.	Science.	Classics.	Moderns.	English.	Mathematics.	Science.	Classics.	Moderns.
I	3	6	2	2	5	1	10	.....	5	4	.....	3	.....	1	1	4	19	2	8	10
I–II	1	.....	3	1	1	5	3	.....	4	2	4	3	.....	2	1	10	6	3	7	4
I–III	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....
I–IV	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
II	1	1	.....	4	2	8	7	1	5	8	5	11	3	4	7	14	19	4	13	17
II–III	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	4	6	2	2	2	.....	10	2	2	5	4
II–IV	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
III	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	4	3	5	1	8	6	8	5	1	19	11	14
III–IV	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
IV	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	8	2	1

Before commenting on the character of the teaching, I wish to premise that, as in 1887 I inspected, for the first time, the teaching in almost all the schools in my inspectorate for that year, I am unable to compare the teaching with that of previous years. It is well, too, to note at the outset that most of the work done in these schools is of an elementary character. The statistics given in Table IV. prove this conclusively.

1. *Mathematics*

Of Mathematics I have to report, as I reported of the schools in the west in 1885, that in no other department is there so much good teaching; table V. shews this clearly. Nor is this to be wondered at. For years the mathematical was the plucking department at the examinations, and, as a consequence, *the* department in the schools. The new regulations which make optional Euclid in Form I. and omit Mental Arithmetic from the examination list of subjects, not to mention other needed changes, have removed the heretofore objectionable pressure in this department, and have allowed others to receive their due share of attention. In almost all the Schools I inspected since these regulations came into effect, Euclid in form I. and Mental Arithmetic are still taught, but with more deliberation than has hitherto been observable. Very properly, masters propose to take up the former during a part of the year, so that pupils may enter Form II with some knowledge of the subject; and Mental Arithmetic now holds the subordinate place it should hold in a well arranged system of education.

2. *Classics, and French and German.*

As Table V. shows, in these departments excellent work is being done in some places; but, as I reported in 1885, insufficient attention is paid to the oral reading of Classics, and French and German. There are extremely few exceptions to this statement. In Classics we seem to have in Ontario no recognized system of pronunciation, and some teachers urge this as a reason for neglecting the subject. It would be well, I think, if our University authorities agreed upon some uniform system. The present condition of matters must have a bad effect on classical scholarship. But, although excuse may be offered for neglecting pronunciation in the case of a dead language, none can be offered for neglecting it in the case of a living language, one of the chief justifications for the study of which is its practical value. And yet, in very few Schools does this subject receive sufficient attention. In some, indeed, it can hardly be said to receive any. A remedy should be applied without delay. At most of the departmental examinations and at the University examinations at most local centres, no provision can be made to test the candidates' knowledge of pronunciation; but provision can be made in the case of those candidates that write at Toronto. True, from the candidate's point of view this would discriminate against those that write at Toronto. The University Senate, however, under present regulations, does discriminate in the case of dictation; and if some of the members of a class have to undergo the proposed test, the master will scarcely teach these in one way and the rest in another. It would be well, of course, if the test could be applied at every centre; but to this there are practical objections. The above, though defective, seems to be the only possible remedy for what has become a very serious evil.

As to methods: my remarks of 1885 still hold good. Insufficient attention is paid to the English of the translations and to the meaning of the author and the connection of his thoughts. The literary value of the texts is generally ignored. Moreover, in a good many schools translation from English into Latin does not receive due attention, in Form I. especially. Except the elementary books, no text-book is authorized in Latin composition for this form; it is understood that the teacher shall base his advanced lessons on the Cæsar, dealing chiefly with the same topics as are taken up in form II., but in a less exhaustive way. Generally speaking, this is done neither sufficiently nor satisfactorily; and, what is worse, in some schools an effort is made to overtake in Form I. the amount of Bradley prescribed for Form II. No language teaching can be thorough which neglects composition. Ability to express our thoughts in a language is the measure of our ability to understand the written form, and another language is most speedily and

effectively learned by constantly expressing our thoughts in that language. This statement applies with especial force to the study of French and German, the main object of a course in which is, I take it, to acquire proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing the languages. Like Classics, though not nearly to the same extent, French and German are valuable for logical discipline. Their literature is also valuable. But they have practical values which the dead languages do not possess and which add to the importance of exercises in composition. In the elementary stages of French and German the pupil's energies should be directed mainly to dictation and written and oral composition. Not only should the eye be cultivated; the ear and the tongue also should be early accustomed to the sounds of the foreign language. The beginner in French should take up first Bué's *First French Book* or Fasquelles' *Lessons in French*, with accompanying oral exercises. After a course of about six months he should begin the Reader; and, in Form II. and thereafter, he would be ready for the prescribed texts, the oral and written exercises being continued throughout the forms. De Fivas' Grammar should be used merely as a grammar, as are the grammars in Latin and Greek, and not, as in many schools, as both a grammar and a composition. The work is not suitable as an introductory book in French, even when supplemented by the master; nor is it intended to serve as such. In German, of course, the same system should be adopted. I should add, however, that the best teaching I have seen in both French and German has been by masters who use no text-books in the elementary stages.

In this connection one other matter deserves notice. Table IV. shows that of those who study Clasicsand French and German in Form I., only about one-sixth reach the higher forms.This means, of course, that most of the work done in these departments is of an elementary character. It is of so elementary character, indeed, that the knowledge and training acquired can, in my opinion, be of little value to the possessor, compared with the value of the knowledge and training which may be acquired in the department of science in the same form. This statement is emphasized by the fact that a very large number of those who attend Form I. become candidates for teachers' certificates, for whose professional requirementsthe science option is certainly more suitable. Already, however, as my reports show, the tendency is in the right direction. Thus, the numbers in these departments in senior divisions of Form I. are as follows:—Science, 949; Classics, 701; French and the German, 862. Before long, too, under its changed conditions, science will, I feel certain, receive the recognition to which its practical and disciplinary values entitle it.

3. *English.*

In English, I have to report that, while there is room for improvement in the character of the work, the methods in the schools I inspected in 1887, are, generally speaking, of a better character than they were in those I inspected in 1888. In no other subject is the change more marked than in English Literature. The recent syllabus of the University of Toronto, according to which the object of the papers for both pass and honors will be to determine whether the candidate understands and appreciates the author's meaning, has settled a vexed question in Ontario at least; and settled it, I may say, to the satisfaction of all whose opinion is worthy of consideration.

To our literature course, however, one or two exceptions are still taken:

(1) As I reported in 1885, objections are generally, and, I think, very properly, urged against the character of the selections for Form II. in both prose and poetry. If the pupils of our High Schools are to study English prose writers as models for original composition, they should have as models the best of our recent writers; and, if they are to acquire, when at school, a taste for literature, the selections in both prose and poetry should be made with this object in view. It is to be hoped that the University authorities, who are responsible for the selections, will bear in mind these requirements when next they revise the curriculum.

(2) It has been urged, by some enthusiasts, that the amount of literature prescribed is too small to secure for the pupil the full benefit of the subject. This objection is based on a misapprehension of the function of the school, which is, I take it, to form the

pupil's taste and to beget in him the habit of intelligent and appreciative reading. The latter purpose can be accomplished only by a minute and careful study of a comparatively imited course. If the texts and the teacher are of the proper character, the love for literature will follow ; and it is infinitely better that the pupil should himself extend his acquaintance with literature than that he should attempt to "get up," as has been proposed, seven or eight books, with the dread of an examination before him. Besides, as I have already said, one of the main objects of the High School Library is to enable the teacher to supplement the work he is doing in the literature class. In these days of examinations, the tendency is to lay too much stress on the influence of the examinations and too little on the influence of the teacher. The latter is sadly in need of more vigorous cultivation.

(3) It has been urged, further, that on some of the finest elements of a good piece of literature no adequate examination questions can be set. This is undoubtedly true ; but it does not follow from this, as some seem to think, that no examination questions can be set, or ought to be set, in literature. There are elements in almost every passage that are within the province of æsthetic criticism, and it is with these that the examiner and the teacher have to deal directly. If the teacher does his work properly, neither he nor the examiner need have any anxiety about the pupil's appreciation of those subtle qualities that defy analysis and can be approached only in the dumb submission of admiration and delight. Dull must he be of soul who could pass them by. Mr. Joseph B. Mayor's remarks in his late work, *Chapters on English Meter*, on the value of metrical analysis are, *mutatis mutandis*, so applicable to all forms of literary analysis that they are well worth quoting here. "No doubt," he says, "when the subject matter of the science or art is one with which our affections are more or less intimately connected, there is a natural shrinking from what may appear to be a cold-blooded analysis of that which excites our admiration and love. At best we think we can gain nothing by it. We are, moreover, suspicious of any attempt to explain how it is that a poet produces his results. We prefer to accept the poem as a pure inspiration wakening up an answering inspiration in our own minds. We regard the use of analysis as a perfidious attempt to rob us of inspiration and leave us in its stead a studied expertness in certain tricks of art. But this is really a total misconception of what is aimed at in metrical analysis. It deals only with the outer vesture of poetry ; it teaches us to look more closely at this, to notice its forms and colours and ornaments, just in the same way as a very slight knowledge of Botany enables us to observe the distinguishing beauties of ferns and other plants. It may also go on to show how the inner spirit of poetry reveals itself in its outer vesture, how rhythm and metre correspond to varying moods of feeling ; but it makes no pretence to explain the creative inspiration of the poet. On the contrary, it enlarges our idea of its operation, and this tends to enhance our admiration and delight, just as the teaching of Botany or Drawing not only quickens the eye for the external features of a landscape, but vastly increases the imaginative and emotional enjoyment of natural scenery."

History, of course, repeats itself ; and, just as in former days parsing and grammatical analysis were, with some, the end-all and be-all of language-teaching, so, in these latter days, we may expect the foolish to attach too much value and devote too much time to mere formal rhetorical analysis and æsthetic criticism. But in the folly of the foolish we should find no just reason for condemning the course of the wise who prudently avoid extremes.

While, as I have said, there has been a general advance in the character of the English teaching, two subjects are yet in an unsatisfactory condition :

(1) In some schools Reading is admirably taught and receives due attention ; but in others the condition of the subject is defective, and the attainments of the pupils are by no means satisfactory. The local examination in oral reading for teachers' certificates has not, I fear, the same terrors for the candidate as the written examinations. But the poor reading is not chargeable to the High School alone. There is good reason for believing that in some Public Schools the subject does not receive the attention it deserves. Not only is it true in many cases that the reading of the lowest divisions in the High School is poor, but I have found on enquiry from the pupils that, for some time before the entrance examinations, they have had comparatively little drill in the subject. In

one of the Collegiate Institutes, for instance, I found that, for the six months before last July, the class then preparing for entrance had had no systematic practice in reading in the Public School ; and I have been informed on good authority that, in this respect, no improvement has since taken place. To remove this very serious evil, I have to recommend that it be the duty of the High School Inspectors to report especially upon the character of the reading of the last class of entrants, and that the confirmation of the reports of the local boards be made subject to this inspection. Many of these boards, it is clear, take an extremely lenient view of defects in reading. As the marks lead one to believe, no subject evokes more compassion. But, in a case like this, compassion can hardly be esteemed a virtue.

I may here mention what seems to me to be a general defect in the teaching of literature. Usually now the oral reading of the literature lesson is taken up in the class before it is studied as literature. As a preliminary, this should, I think, be unnecessary ; for the pupil may be supposed to have studied the prescribed passage in prepartion for his school work ; and it is bad in method, for the passage cannot be properly read unless it is fully appreciated. It follows, therefore, that the reading should be the last stage of the literature lesson, the various elocutionary points having been brought out in the course of the literary analysis. No part, indeed, of the work in literature is more important than this. The pupil's ability to read a passage with feeling and expression is the best possible evidence of his appreciation of the author's meaning. Nay, more ; good literature appeals to the intellect and the emotions through the ear as well as through the eye, and the pupil who does not read aloud cannot have enjoyed to the full those "thoughts that voluntary move harmonious numbers."

(2) English composition is neglected almost entirely in some schools, and is insufficiently attended to in most. Oral exercises in "false syntax," with an occasional thesis, are too often made to do duty for that systematic instruction and frequent practice which the programme assumes and for which the authorized list of text books has made ample provision. The truth is, comparatively few failures have hitherto taken place at examinations on this subject ; the "plucking" subjects have forced English composition out of its proper place. The time has arrived, I think, when the examination paper should do its share in remedying the evil. The rude shock of a stiff paper is the best possible tonic. Besides, the importance of the subject demands a vigorous policy. Apart from its special value, composition is a most admirable means of mental training. Practice in presenting one's thoughts in exact language and in logical order induces the habit of exact and logical thinking, even when such presentation is not intended.

According to the new University schedule of examinations, the questions in the prose literature and in English composition will be on the same paper. This evidently means that the prose literature should be taken up in the class mainly from the composition point of view. The questions therein will determine whether the candidate possesses a working knowledge of the mechanism of style. If well prepared, he should be able to point out the character of the vocabulary and the prevailing figures of speech and types of sentences, to show how far a selected passage conforms to the laws of paragraph construction, and to illustrate from the passage the various qualities of style exemplified therein, and show how these qualities have been secured. In an elementary form these requirements are not beyond the capabilities of candidates for third class certificates, provided, however, they have been properly taught and sufficient attention has been devoted to the subject. The rest of the paper may, of course, be expected to test the candidate's ability to put into practice his knowledge of theory.

4. *Science.*

As the table shows, the work in science is generally graded low. This is due chiefly to the want of properly furnished laboratories. A good many schools have a fair amount of apparatus (see table II.), but only four have a sufficient number of tables properly fitted up for practical work by the pupils ; and, although all the schools have tables of some sort for the use of the teacher, in very few cases are they of the proper size and

shape, or provided with the necessary conveniences. The remedy for this defect has, however, been already provided, and will, no doubt, prove effective as soon as Boards realize the fact that the absence of proper accommodations and equipment entails a low grading of the desks and class-rooms, and a consequent loss of income from the Legislative grant.

As to methods in Chemistry and Physics, I have to report that, in most cases, the true disciplinary value of the subjects is recognized as fully as circumstances permit. Unsuitable and insufficient apparatus and accommodations are, as I have said, the chief drawbacks. But before long your inspectors will, I am confident, be able to report that matters are in a satisfactory condition. The following are the methods in use :—

(1) Each pupil does most of the experimental work for himself, the master directing, discussing the results, and supplying such parts of the course as circumstances render necessary. In Chemistry this—the best—method is carried out satisfactorily in only three schools ; in Physics, I do no think it is carried out fully in any.

(2) Some of the pupils perform most of the experiments before the rest of the class under the master's guidance and with his assistance, the class making the observations and drawing the conclusions. This method has been adopted in many of the schools, and is probably the one which will prevail in Physics at any rate.

(3) The teacher performs all the experiments, the class, however, making the observations and drawing the conclusions. This method is also adopted in many of the schools. Want of time is pleaded in its defence. Though possessing value, it is defective to this extent, that the pupil is not brought into direct contact with nature, and, under the circumstances, cannot make satisfactory observations.

(4) Occasionally one meets with what may still, I suppose, be dignified with the name of method—the "lecture" method—in which the teacher does all the experimenting, all the observing, all the reasoning. Cases of this kind are, however, sporadic, and may be regarded as anachronistic survivals of an almost extinct species.

In Botany, the condition of matters is more gratifying. I did not find in many of the schools I inspected in 1887, classes "getting up" for the examination a few definitions or descriptions, as I did in almost all the schools I inspected in 1885. The work is now largely practical. In some schools, indeed, the work is admirably done. This result is, of course, due mainly to the changed character of the examination. Much, however, is also due to the influence of the departmental summer class, whose members are among the very best teachers of Botany we have in the schools. In the treatment of this subject I have to report that one part of the new programme does not yet receive the attention it merits. Botany has been introduced into Form I. as a purely formal study for training the pupil in the observation, comparison, and classsfication of superficial peculiarities of certain groups of plants. The correctness of the observations may be tested in two ways :—

(*a*) The pupil may be required to describe these peculiarities by means of language ; or

(*b*) He may be required to make drawings on paper of these peculiarities.

Of these two modes, the former is the only one adopted in most of the schools ; in only one or two schools have I met with the latter, which, for the purposes of education, is certainly the more valuable. I think I may safely predict that hereafter the chief requirement of candidates in Botany, will be ability to describe by drawings and in words, the peculiarities of plants submitted to them for examination. For my own part, I can see little value in questions which involve merely the reproduction in words of what may simply be memorized out of a text-book.

Such are what seem to me to be special causes of defects in science-teaching. There are, however, others which affect all the subjects in this department. To these, it is desirable that I should direct attention.

(1) Insufficient time is devoted to them. According to the departmental scheme of marks at the third and second class examinations, Physics, Chemistry, and Botany, are each

of the same value as Algebra, or Euclid, or Trigonometry; while at the first-class examinations, the science department is of the same value as both Latin and Greek, or both French and German, and it is of one-third greater value than the mathematical subjects. It is also understood that at the University examinations, Natural Science and Physics will before long receive the recognition they deserve. This clearly means that the examination in the science department should be as difficult as in those to which it is an examination equivalent. It means also that science should have more time allotted to it than it has had in a good many schools. Chemistry should, I think, be taken up *at least* two hours a week by the teacher in the class, and two other hours should be devoted by the pupil to experimentation. As to Botany, the subject should begin as soon as possible after the pupil enters the High School. A plan which I proposed in my report for 1885, I found in operation in some of the schools I inspected in 1887. Botany is taken up every day, or almost every day, in September and October, and then dropped. In Form I., of course little can be done during the winter. Physics is then taken up three or four hours a week until spring, when Botany is substituted till the close of school in July, occasional reviews (say, once a week), being held of each subject during the period its systematic study is intermitted. In Form III. there is nothing to prevent the study of Biology at all seasons of the year. Some head masters, however, do not seem to have yet realized the fact that in the science department, in Form III. in particular, the amount of work to be overtaken is considerably greater than it has hitherto been. Not to speak of the new subjects, Zoology and Biology, the courses in both Chemistry and Botany are more comprehensive, and will require more thorough preparation. But it does not follow that the science department will require a disproportionate amount of the teacher's time. If the pupil has been thoroughly trained in Forms I. and II., he can do under supervision a good deal of the work for himself,—the more, indeed, the better—but the claims upon the teacher's time will certainly be greater than they were under the old regulations. And further, for the work of Form III. there will be needed a well furnished chemical laboratory, and at least one good compound microscope and its adjuncts—more of course, if the class be a large one. The character of the science teaching of the future has been settled for Ontario by the recent University-syllabus: "At both the pass and the honor examinations it will be assumed that the work has been taken up practically;" and, in Biology: "It will be assumed that the compound microscope is used in preparing for this examination." What this means will probably be impressed by the examiners upon the mind of the candidate.

(2) Another cause of defective science teaching is the insufficient supply of thoroughly competent teachers. Let me say at once, that in many schools the department is in excellent hands, but there are others in which the teacher has had no special preparation for his duties. For efficient work, there is, I believe, no department on the programme that requires more thorough non-professional as well as professional attainments. In weak hands science-teaching may become little better than drivel. The process of induction implies the possession of higher powers than the process of deduction. Before the passing of the recent regulations, by a curious kind of reasoning, ability to teach Mathematics was assumed to include ability to teach Natural Science. Now, fortunately, as in English, or French and German, or Classics, or Mathematics, a specialist in science must have special non-professional as well as professional qualifications. Other teachers who have had no special training in Natural Science have, however, no ground of complaint against the Education Department. Summer classes have been provided for two years in Botany, and will be provided in 1888, and the proposed classes for the same year in Zoology and Biology will remove the only objection that can be urged to the introduction of the latter subjects. It is surely obvious that some scientific knowledge of animals as well as of plants is necessary to give a symmetrical view of nature, and to open up to the pupil those most interesting chapters in Natural History which show the interdependence of the two kingdoms. But, apart from this, a knowledge of the natural history of both animals and plants is necessary to enable us to approach the problems of Biology proper, which is not only Botany plus Zoology, but deals with the phenomena of life exhibited in both plants and animals, and seeks rather to demonstrate the uniformity of the laws which operate in all living matter, than to throw the phenomena of one kingdom into contrast with those of the others. In

the present condition of science it is impossible for us in Ontario to content ourselves with the one-sided course hitherto prescribed in our school programmes of study, especially in view of the successful treatment of Biology in many of the secondary schools of Germany and the United States.

5. *Other Departments.*

Music is taught in only five of the Schools. Drawing and the Commercial branches, now obligatory in Form I. and for third class certificates, are, of course, taught in all; but in most cases they do not receive the attention they deserve. The time devoted to Drawing, in particular, is too short to ensure that skill in execution, without which theoretical knowledge is valueless. In proof of this I adduce the fact that, at the departmental examinations of last July, over 90 per cent., of the candidates did not obtain 50 per cent. of the marks assigned to the paper in this subject. In some schools, however—notably Whitby—both Drawing and the Commercial branches are leading features of the course. By the new regulations, and in view of the statistics given in Table IV., the study of these departments is to be completed in Form I. From what I saw in the schools I inspected last half year, I have reason to believe that, generally speaking, headmasters are not yet alive to the fact that, from candidates for third-class certificates, at least the same degree of proficiency in Drawing and the Commercial branches will be required as has hitherto been required for candidates for second-class. It should follow from the change, as a matter of course, that in the time-table these departments should have assigned to them the time hitherto given to them in both Form I. and Form II.

As is shown by Table II. only five schools have as yet erected gymnasias. Of these only two, Guelph and Ottawa, have provided systematic instruction in Gymnastics. Drill and Calisthenics are also taught in these institutes and in four other schools; Calisthenics alone in three, and Drill alone in three. From this showing, it is clear that physical education is not valued highly in the east. The main causes of this neglect are the pressure of other subjects and disinclination on the part of boards to expend the money needed for gymnasia. Unfortunately, Drill, Calisthenics, and Gymnastics cannot be placed upon the examination list; and, as matters stand, it is only natural that these subjects should be undervalued or neglected. For this, however, a remedy has been provided. Regulation 50 makes Drill and Calisthenics obligatory in all classes of schools, and Gymnastics, in addition, in Collegiate Institutes. The regulation is one to which no valid objection can be taken, and should be strictly enforced; it should be understood that these subjects must have their due place on the time-table of the school. As to the disinclination of Boards to expend money for physical education, the possession of a gymnasium is one of the conditions of the establishment and existence of a Collegiate Institute; and it is, I think, probable that the state of their legislative grants will before long induce many High School Boards to avail themselves of the 10 per cent. grant on the value of gymnasia. When once gymnasia have been erected, there need be no reason to fear that they will not be used. With pupils there is no subject more popular than Gymnastics in those schools in which it is properly taught. Nor can the want of competent teachers be urged as an excuse for ignoring the regulation. None of the subjects presents insuperable difficulties to the intelligent teacher. Specialists are not indispensable; and, as a matter of fact, some of the best work I have seen in this department was in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute under the charge of the Classical master, who two years ago had no knowledge of any of the subjects.

IV.—The Collegiate Institutes.

By section 13 of the Act respecting High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, the following are the requisites of a Collegiate Institute:—

1. Suitable school buildings, outbuildings, grounds and appliances for physical training.

2. Library, containing standard books of reference bearing on the subjects of the programme.

3. Laboratory, with all necessary chemicals, and apparatus for teaching the elements of sciences.

4. Four masters at least, each of whom shall be specially qualified to give instruction in one of the following departments : Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science and Modern Languages, including English.

5. Such other assistants as will secure thorough instruction in all the subjects on the curriculum of studies for the time being, sanctioned by the Education Department for Collegiate Institutes.

The condition of the ten Collegiate Institutes in my inspectorate I report under the foregoing heads :—

(1) Of all except one, the school buildings, outbuildings, and grounds may be described as suitable; but, as Table II. above shows, only four have as yet erected gymnasia, that in Toronto, however, being for boys only.

(2). Reference to table II shows also, that only three have the minimum value prescribed by the regulations for a library, several, however, being near the limit.

(3). A properly furnished laboratory includes not only a table for the use of the master, but tables for practical work by the pupils, with a supply of presses, etc., of water, and, where possible, of gas. Four may be reported as having complied with this requirement. As table II, also shows, only four have the minimum value of apparatus prescribed by the regulations.

(4). At the close of 1887, five had not the four specialists required by the statute; and, during the year, the condition of some of these institutes was in this respect very objectionable. One or two boards do not seem willing to give the salaries that will obtain and retain competent teachers. Such boards have clearly no right to a distinction for which they are unwilling to pay.

(5). Two have only four teachers. This number is quite insufficient for the requirements of the programme; and, as a matter of fact, I had to report that in the case of other two schools additional masters were urgently needed.

To sum up; of the ten Collegiate Institutes I inspected in 1887, only one, the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, had at the time of my inspection, fully complied with the statute and the regulations. Since inspection, two have probably complied with the requirements, and most of the others have cheerfully signified their intention of doing so in 1888.

In view, then, of the fact, that two years and a half have elapsed since the Collegiate Institutes were notified of the present requirements, and that the Institutes still below the limits could not qualify fully under the former regulations, I would recommend under Reg. 24—and my colleague concurs in the recommendation—that the status of Collegiate Institute be withdrawn from all schools which on the 1st of September, 1888, have not fully complied with the statute and the regulations. Every one will recognize the fairness of allowing a reasonable time for adjustment to changed conditions. Three years, however, is a reasonable time, and the maintenance of the present condition of affairs would be unjust both to those Institutes that have complied with the regulations and to the High Schools, which are entitled to their full share of the Legislative grant.

V.—The Training Institutes.

In 1886 I inspected the Training Institutes at Hamilton and Kingston, with Guelph, in addition, in 1887. I have to report that these schools are serving admirably the purpose for which they were established, and that the success of the system is seen in the character of the work done by the teachers who have attended them. In this opinion I find head masters generally concur. Such defects as exist are merely defects of detail, and are now being supplied. The staffs of each of these schools will be increased in

1888, and the equipment will, in the beginning of the year, be all that can be desired. The accommodations will also then be on a first-class scale. Guelph is already in excellent condition; amongst other improvements, Kingston will erect a gymnasium; and Hamilton is providing additional accommodations which will include a gymnasium and a laboratory that will have no superior in the Province. Considering the large increase in attendance at the High Schools and the coming demand for additional teachers, and particularly for additional specialists, it is probable that hereafter the attendance at the Training Institutes will also be largely increased. I would, therefore, recommend the establishment of the fifth Training Institute, especially in view of the fact, that to secure the continued efficiency both of the schools and of the Training Institutes, not more than one teacher-in-training for each form should be sent to each Training Institute. I have said that probably additional specialists will be required. The following statement giving the number passed each year since the opening of these schools, shows that, whereas, of late the tendency has been to increase the importance of the English and Science departments, the number of those that have passed in these departments has not increased at a rate to suit the requirements of the schools: it should be remembered, of course, that the standard for specialists in 1887 was higher than in the previous years:

Table of Specialists passed at Training Institutes.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Mathematics	8	14	8
Classics	5	6	7
French and German	1	5	6
English	1	8	3
Science	1	4	1

VI.—General Remarks.

The present condition of our High School suggests a few general remarks:—

(1). As my detailed report above shows, very marked improvement has taken place in their condition since, and owing to, the adoption of the Regulations of 1885. That under the revision of 1887 this improvement will continue, we have good reason to believe. There is every prospect that, before long, the equipment of the schools will be in a satisfactory condition, and that the accommodations will be made as suitable as circumstances will permit. As to the programme; the change begun in 1885, in the assimilation of the various preparatory courses has, in 1887, culminated in an almost complete consolidation of the different examinations; a result which, by increasing the amount of time at the master's disposal, cannot but produce a marked improvement in the character of the teaching, and which, of itself, is enough to justify the statement that the present year marks an era in the history of our school system. Unfortunately, the pressure of the examinations—the source of most of the evils that still adhere—continues to assert itself; but it is less objectionable than it was, and it will, I believe, become less so when the recent changes have made themselves fully felt. One thing, at least, is certain: the burden of the pressure is more equally distributed, and important subjects which were at one time practically ignored have now come to the front, and assumed the importance to which they are entitled.

(2). I have said that the examinations are the source of most of the evils that adhere to the system. It follows, of course, that their tendencies should be carefully watched. One of the present tendencies is, at this juncture, well worth considering.

Your report for 1886 shows that, out of a total attendance of about 15,000, 5,777 were preparing for a teacher's non-professional examination. This must, however, be the number actually preparing for the next ensuing examination. It does not include those in the lower classes whose course had not then been clearly determined; for, in July, 1887,

no fewer than 5,689 wrote at the third and second-class examinations alone. I am, I believe, within the mark when I say that about half of the pupils in attendance at the High Schools have a teacher's certificate in view. This condition of matters, there is every reason to believe, is due to two main causes :—

(*a*) The influence exerted by the teachers to induce their pupils to take the non-professional examinations, and,

(*b*) The comparative ease with which the aspirant can obtain a teacher's professional certificate, especially of the lowest grade.

With table IV. before us, it cannot be held, as some profess to hold, that the tendency of the system is to overeducate the masses. The statistics there given show that, while in the fifty-six schools I inspected in 1887—and this also holds true, I believe, of the schools in the west—there were about 4,800 pupils in Form I., there were but 1,100 in all the higher forms ; that is, that about five-sixths of the pupils were not beyond the comparatively low limit set for third class non-professional certificates. It is, however, a fact that, owing chiefly, I think, to the above causes, many High School pupils are diverted from agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and that the teaching and the so-called learned professions are now overcrowded. A very wise man—I forget who—has said that all men are by nature physically lazy. Be this as it may, it is easy to understand how, having spent the most impressionable years of his life at school and in teaching, a young man with certain tastes and habits formed, would rather remain a teacher, or become a clerk, or enter the profession of law or medicine, than engage in pursuits that entail physical exertion to which he has become unaccustomed, and that have not the glamor of social distinction which surrounds a life of mere mental labor. Every reasonable inducement should be offered to the High School pupil to prepare for what have been known as the non-professional examinations ; that is, to have his scholarship tested in one of the general courses prescribed in the programme of studies. But, in view of what I have said above, and of the fact that the County Model Schools, in particular, produce each year more teachers than the Province requires, it is well to consider whether it would not be wise to raise very materially the standard of the professional examinations. Considering also the fact that the non-professional standard is by no means high, no more favorable time could be found than the present to raise it also, and exact from candidates that deliberate and thorough preparation without which there can be no real culture. True, the revised regulations will themselves do much to secure a more desirable condition of affairs ; but much depends upon how these regulations are applied ; and I feel sure that if the above course be adopted, we shall hear less in future of the unpractical tendencies of our school system. It would be well, too, if the examinations in those subjects that are of marked practical value were made a good deal more difficult. The schools are largely what the examinations make them ; and Drawing, Reading, the Commercial branches, English Composition, and the economic aspects of Science might well receive moreemphatic recognition.

(3) Table IV. shows conclusively that the attendance in the High Schools is steadily and rapidly increasing. The causes of this continued increase are, evidently, the efficiency of the Public Schools, the well deserved popularity of the High Schools, and the general material and intellectual advancement of the Province. It is still, however, I submit, a question whether it would not be well to have a higher standard for entrance into the High Schools ; in my last report, I gave strong reasons why, from many points of view, this is very desirable. It is, at any rate, unfortunate that there are still two entrance examinations in the year. . The arrangement produces hasty and imperfect preparation in the Public Schools, especially during the second half-year. Too frequently, also, the High School is used as a safety-valve for an overcrowded Public School. In some localities, indeed, I have found the lowest class in the High School a good deal larger than the highest class in the local Public School ; and my conviction is, that there are many in the High School whose proper place is the Public School. But we are confronted with the fact that public opinion does not now justify a radical change. At the present juncture, it is, however, worth considering whether it would not be well to make the

December examination so difficult that none should be able to pass but those who are fairly able to take up the work being done by the entrants of the preceding July. The advantages of this proposal are obvious.

But, as matters stand, not only must existing Boards be prepared to meet a largely increased local expense, but the Province must be prepared to maintain many additional High Schools. In my district alone, during the present year, the High School at Stirling has been resuscitated, and a new one established at Georgetown ; several applications have been made for the establishment of new High Schools ; and the same subject is under consideration in other parts of the Province. The educational outlook is, indeed, a bright one ; but it indicates a future which will make many demands upon the liberality of the people.

TORONTO, January, 1888.

APPENDIX K.—*REPORT ON MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, FREE LIBRARIES AND ART SCHOOLS.*

REPORT OF DR. S. P. MAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND ART SCHOOLS.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, and other institutions receiving Government aid in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 1st May, 1887, and beg to inform you that there has been a great increase in the number of Mechanics' Institutes, their Membership, Evening Classes, Receipts, etc., and also that four Art Schools have been established during the past seven years. It may, therefore, be of interest to retrospect the work done, so as to judge of the progress made since these Institutions have been under the supervision of the Minister of Education.

I.—*Mechanics' Institutes.*

By the Act of 1880 (43 V. c. 5. s. 3.) the Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario, Mechanics' Institutes, the Ontario Society of Artists, and Schools of Art and Design were placed under the supervision of the Minister of Education, instead of the Commissioner of Agriculture as formerly, and they were required to report to such Minister in all matters in which, under the provisions of the Agriculture and Arts Act, they were respectively directed to report to such Commissioner; and the powers and duties by the said Act conferred upon the Commissioner of Agriculture in that behalf were all transferred to and vested in the Minister of Education.

The Education Department was authorized to make rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the instruction in physical and practical science to be given in evening classes in Mechanics' Institutes, and for the apportiontment of sums of money out of any grant to be made by the Legislature for the purpose of such classes, and also for sanctioning the purchase of books for the libraries of such Institutes or other subjects than those expressly authorized by the same Act.

Soon after this Act was approved the Hon. Mr. Crooks appointed me to visit every Mechanics' Institute then established, to confer with the Directors so as to obtain from them any suggestions which their experience might enable them to give for the improvement of the Institutes. I visited 121 Institutes, but only seventy-five had complied with the requirements of the Act, and a large number of the others were either partially or entirely closed. On investigation as to cause of failure, the principal reason ascertained was that the Directors of such Institutes had applied for too large a share of the Government Grant. At that time the sum of $400 was paid from the Legislative appropriation to any Institute agreeing to expend this sum, together with $200 raised by local effort for the purposes of the Institute. In consequence thereof several Institutes applied for and were paid the full grant, but could not for several years comply with the requirements of the Act in expending the necessary amount from their own resources.

It was also found that as 25% of the grant was allowed for Reading-rooms, some Institutes, through a misinterpretation of the Act, expended a large proportion of the Government grant for rent, salaries, and general expenses. In some Institutes it was customary to charge these expenses to Reading-room, although no Reading-room might be in existence.

Immediately after my Report had been presented the new regulations were formulated, the principal changes being :—

1. *Division of Grant.*—The sum of $100 was allowed for Reading-room, $150 for Library, and $150 for Evening Classes, thus it it was impossible for any Institute to receive the full grant as heretofore for Library purposes only.

2. *Evening Classes.*—Encouragement was given by the apportionment of $150 for Evening Classes, and a list of studies in elementary and technical instruction with rules for the guidance of classes were prescribed.

From this time there was a gradual improvement in the efficiency of Mechanics' Institutes, as will be seen from the following :—

In 1881 96 Institutes Reported.
In 1886 131 " "
In 1881 21 Evening Classes were in operation.
In 1886 58 " " " "

In 1881 the total receipts were $48,321.00
In 1886 " " " " 93,136.00

In March, 1886, the new Act respecting Mechanics' Institutes' and Art Schools was approved, and in April, 1886, the new regulations were approved, from which I give the following extracts :—

Distribution of Grant.

The appropriation annually made by the Legislative Assembly for Mechanics' Institutes, shall be distributed, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, as follows :—

Every Mechanic's Institute with a membership of fifty persons, and contributing in annual subscriptions the sum of $25, shall receive $25 annually.

Every Mechanic's Institute with a membership of one hundred or over, and contributing in annual subscriptions not less than $50 shall receive $50 annually.

In addition to the sums in the preceding sub-sections mentioned, every Mechanic's Institute shall receive for its Library the sum of $1 for every dollar expended on books as provided by this Act, but so as not to exceed the sum of $150 for Library purposes ; provided that of the said sum of $150 expended for Library purposes, not more than twenty per cent. thereof shall be expended on works of fiction ; for its Reading-room the sum of $1 for every dollar expended for newspapers, magazines or other periodicals, but so as not to exceed the sum of $50 for Reading-room purposes ; for Evening Classes the sum of $3 for every pupil in any of the courses herein prescribed for classes of twenty-five pupils or under, and $1 for each additional pupil, but so as not to exceed $100 in all for Evening Classes.

All grants made to Mechanics' Institutes shall be paid according to the work done, or money expended during the financial year immediately preceding the payment of the grant.

Reading Room.

In order to be entitled to any grant for a Reading-room, the following conditions must be complied with :—

(1) The Reading-room must be conveniently situated.

(2) It must be properly warmed and lighted, and furnished with suitable racks and paper files, and with chairs for at least ten persons.

(3) It must be regularly opened to the public at least three hours every alternate

week day, between 2 and 10 p.m., or for a like period of three hours at such other times as may be deemed expedient by the Directors.

(4) There must be placed on separate files, at least two daily newspapers, five weeklies ; and three standard monthly magazines.

Library.

In order to be entitled to any aid for Library purposes, the following conditions must be complied with :—

(1) The Library must be conveniently situated, and open for the receipt and delivery of books at least one hour every week.

(2) The books must be properly numbered and placed in order on suitable shelves or cases.

(3) A satisfactory record, according to the regulations of the Education Department must be kept of all books given out and taken in.

(4) If required, invoices, showing a list of the books purchased, must be sent to the Department.

Evening Classes.

In order to be entitled to any grant for Evening Classes, the following conditions must be complied with :—

(1) The classes in each course shall consist of such pupils as are over 15 years of age, who attended at least 20 lessons.

(2) Twenty-five lessons of two hours each must be given in each course.

(3) The teachers must possess certificates approved by the Education Department.

(4) A full list of the pupils, signed by the teachers in charge, on the form prescribed, must be forwarded to the Education Department not later than the 1st of May.

The subjects for Evening Class instruction shall be divided into the following courses :—

(*a*) *English Course.*

(1) *English and Canadian History.*—Under this topic the Directors may recommend any author for private reading by each member of the class. The teacher should allot such portions for home study as he deems expedient, and afterwards, during the lesson hour, in a familiar lecture, or by critical references, give such further information on the subject as he may think necessary.

(2) *Composition and Grammar.*—This should embrace the framing of such resolutions as might be required at meetings of School Boards, Municipal Councils, public meetings, drafted petitions to the Legislature, the construction of sentences and paragraphs, the use of capitals, punctuation, etc.

(*b*) *Commercial Course.*

(1) *Book-keeping.*—So far as it relates to Bills of Parcels, the ordinary accounts of farmers and mechanics, how to keep a day book, cash account, and personal accounts, business correspondence, business forms, commercial law.

(2) *Arithmetic.*—Accuracy and rapidity in the simple rules, arithmetical calculations applicable to ordinary business, simple and compound interest, mensuration of surfaces.

(3) *Writing.*—Legibility, neatness in form and arrangement, engrossing.

(*c*) *Drawing Course.*

(1) *Primary Drawing.*

1. Freehand Drawing from flat examples.
2. Practical Geometry.
3. Linear Perspective.
4. Model Drawing
5. Memory or Blackboard Drawing.

(2) *Advanced Drawing.*

1. Shading from flat examples.
2. Outline Drawing from the round.
3. Shading from the round.
4. Drawing from Flowers and objects of Natural History.
5. Ornamental Designs.

(3) *Mechanical Drawing.*

1. Projection and Descriptive Geometry.
2. Machine Drawing.
3. Building Construction.
4. Industrial Design.
5. Advanced Perspective.

(*d*) *Science Course.*

(1) *Botany.*

1. Structure of Plants—Roots—Stems—Leaves.
2. Propagation of Plants—Flowers—Buds.
3. How Plants Grow.
4. Uses of Plants.
5. Classification of Plants.

(2) *Physiology and Sanitary Science.*

1. The Atmosphere, its chemical and physical properties, impurities, ventilation, organs of respiration.
2. Food : The chemical constituents of nitrogeneous and non-nitrogeneous food and its uses ; organs of digestion.
3. Water : Its chemical constituents, impurities, and methods of purification.
4. Blood and circulation.

Every Mechanics' Institute shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar for every pupil obtaining one proficiency certificate, or two dollars for every pupil obtaining two or more proficiency certificates in the subjects named in any of the Drawing Courses, and five dollars for a full certificate in the Advanced or Mechanical Course, as determined at the Departmental Examinations.

There will be an annual examination at each Mechanics' Institute in the month of April, under the direction of the Education Department. The local expenses for conducting the examination must be borne by the Mechanics' Institute concerned.

Medals.

A *Gold Medal*, open to competition for Art Schools and Mechanics' Institutes, will be presented by the Minister of Education for the Advanced or Mechanical Course, on the following conditions :—

(1) The candidates must be *bona fide* students in regular attendance at the Evening Classes.

(2) Samples of work done during the session must be given in (*a*) *Ornamental Design and Outline, and Shading from the Antique.* There is no restriction as to the character or manner of execution, nor the time occupied in this work. (*b*) *Drawing from the Antique, full figure.* The drawing shall not be less than two feet in height, on white paper, in chalk, either with or without the aid of stump, background shaded or plain ; work to be finished in 36 hours, regular school time, without assistance. (*c*) *Original Design.* This is to be executed in pencil, on paper provided by the Department ; size of drawing not less than six inches by four inches ; time four hours. The designs recommended are those suitable for wall paper, carpets, oil cloth, etc.

A *Silver Medal*, open to competition for Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools, will be given for the highest number of marks in the Mechanical Course, and a *Bronze Medal* for the highest number of marks in the Primary Drawing Course

In reference to the new regulations, I may state, that they give universal satisfaction. I visited over 60 Institutes this year and the directors are all unanimous in their opinion that they are more satisfactory than former regulations ; and in no case could I get any suggestions from the directors by which they might be improved.

The principal improvements in the new Act and regulations are as follows :-

1. *Payment of Grant.*—The grants are now paid on results on the moneys actually expended, not in anticipation, as formerly ; and the principal cause of failure in small Institutes is removed.

2. *Reading Rooms.*—The instructions for reading rooms are now definite, each Institute must have proper accommodation, be open to members for a definite time, and have a complete supply of newspapers and magazines.

We have now in operation 84 such reading-rooms, distributed throughout the province, supplied with 1,377 newspapers, and 1,204 scientific and literary magazines and reviews. The public benefit derived from these we are unable to estimate. The idle youth of our cities and towns formerly accustomed to pass their spare evenings in the bar-room and billiard saloon, or perhaps, in places of more questionable repute, which lead to poverty and crime, have now an opportunity of improving their minds by reading the leading newspapers and scientific journals. A few years ago there was a difference of opinion in regard to the reading material required in reading rooms, some being of opinion that they should contain works of reference only, but it is now generally acknowledged, that newspapers are most valuable agents in moulding public opinion, and diffusing information on practical subjects, and are true exponents of the worlds' wants; whilst the advantages of scientific periodicals are that they present new discoveries and practical facts from time to time as they are developed, and thus, more recent information can be obtained from them than from books, which, probably, have remained on the shelves for several years.

The following extract from a recent report of the Superintendent of Public Libraries in Massachusetts, shows how much reading rooms are appreciated in the United States :

"Ever since its establishment, July, 1870, the number of visitors has constantly increased. Side by side, the merchant, the minister, the physician, factory boy and factory girl have read the news. Two well warmed and lighted and carpeted rooms, made attractive by flowers and in other ways, and supplied by about 70 daily and weekly newspapers and magazines, adapted to various tastes and degrees of culture, have been a help to the public, such as benevolence in the form of no other charity could have been offered. The indirect influences have been, too, most marked. The bringing together of

both sexes and all classes has worked well for that portion of the community most needing help, in softening their manners, drawing them from street temptations and giving them higher aims, and particular instances are known where the result has been most happy."

3. *Libraries.*—It is now imperative that the books be properly classed and the library conveniently situated for the members. An equal amount to that expended for books, (not exceeding $150), is paid from the government grant, twenty per cent. of which may be expended for fiction. The last report from 145 institutes and free libraries show that they have 389,662 volumes, and that 707,938 have been in circulation. This gives an average of 2,687 volumes in stock, and 4,606 volumes issued, for each library.

It is gratifying to find that the proportion of works of fiction issued is gradually diminishing in some institutes. The question of providing fiction has long been discussed, some persons contending that the government grant should not be allowed on such books, and others, from a religious point of view, say they should be prohibited altogether. Experience, however, shows that a large number of persons will not subscribe to Mechanics' Institutes unless there be a fair supply of fiction, and as the grant for this purpose is small, the directors exercise great care in selecting this class of books, and although there may be a great demand for fiction by new members, the directors do not purchase indiscriminately, but select those books which they think will produce the best results, and gradually induce a taste for the study of higher classes of literature.

4. *Evening Classes.*—The chief purpose for which Mechanics' Institutes are established is to impart technical instruction to the working classes, but as some adults may not have had the same advantages of primary education as the present youth of Ontario, it was deemed advisable to establish classes in elementary subjects, so that those engaged in the active and industrial pursuits of life might obtain sufficient educational knowledge to enable them to become students of more difficult subjects which may be of service in their trades and occupations. The prescribed Commercial course is essentially practical; the writing must be legible and neat; the arithmetic is applicable to business pursuits, and the book-keeping includes business correspondence, and the accounts of farmers and mechanics. The English course is of value to every person, it embraces the framing of resolutions for public meetings, construction of sentences, etc., and the study of English and Canadian history.

The Technical courses embrace Drawing and natural science. The Drawing course includes primary and advanced drawing, and mechanical drawing. A knowledge of drawing is of practical value to every person. Educationists and manufacturers are agreed in the opinion that industrial drawing is the foundation of industrial education. Every mechanic should possess some knowledge of drawing. It is stated by experts that the productive efficiency of some trades would be increased at least thirty-three per cent. if every mechanic could understand working drawings so as to work by them.

A few years ago drawing was studied chiefly for amusement, or as an accomplishment, but now it stands in the foremost ranks of practical subjects, it cultivates the taste, strengthens the sense of sight, and makes us see objects truthfully, and it concerns the advancement of the poor as well as the rich. If our mechanics do not become good designers we shall never become a great manufacturing nation. Our increased educational facilities and intercommunication with other countries induce a more refined taste, and a desire for articles of more beautiful and artistic design than we were formerly accustomed to, and the consequence will be, that if our Canadian manufacturers cannot produce the style of goods required; they will have to be imported from foreign countries. If we can thus diminish importation, increased exportation is sure to follow, and thereby the wealth and independence of our country will be increased.

The Drawing course has been in operation for three years with very gratifying results, during that time there have been 117 drawing classes, with 3,299 students in attendance. From the first of May, 1885 to the first of May, 1887, the following certificates have been granted at the annual competitive examinations to Mechanics' Institutes students, viz:—

Primary drawing 467 Freehand drawing, 732 Practical Geometry, 323 Linear perspective, 448 Model drawing, 243 Memory or blackboard drawing, 58 Teachers

certificates, legally qualifying the holder to teach the above subjects in any High School, Model School or Mechanics' Institute, to tal, 2213 proficiency certificates, and 58 teachers certificates in primary grade.

Advanced subjects: 1, Shading from flat. 1, Flower drawing. 21, Machine drawing. 5, Industrial design. 2, Advanced geometry. 7, Wood carving.

The following is a list of the trades and occupations of the students who attended these classes :—

Accountants.
Agents.
Apprentices.
Architects.
Artists.
Barristers.
Bakers.
Bankers.
Butchers.
Blacksmiths.
Barbers.
Brakesmen.
Boilermakers.
Builders.
Book-keepers.
Bricklayers.
Brickmakers.
Carriagemakers.
Carvers.
Contractors.
Clerks.
Cabinetmakers.
Carpenters.
Carriage Painters.
Coopers.
Cigarmakers.
Civil Engineers.
Cheesemakers.
Cadets.
Cash Boys.
Dressmakers.
Druggists.
Domestics.
Dry Goods Clerks.
Designers.
Drivers.
Engineers.
Engravers.
Excise Officers.
Egg Merchant.
Editors.
Law Students.
Fitters.
Flax Mill Employes.
Finishers.
Farmers.
Flour Merchant.
Grocers.
Grain Merchants.
Gardeners.
Governesses.
Harnessmakers.
Hardware Merchants.
Hotel Keepers.
Hatters.
Insurance Agents.
Jewellers.
Joiners.
Knitters.
Laborers.
Lumbermen.
Moulders.
Machinists.
Milliners.
Marblecutters.
Manufacturers.
Masons.
Music Teachers.
Millers.
Millwrights.
Milkmen.
Merchants.
Ministers.
Messengers.
Melters.
Organ Builders.
Pump Makers.
Piano Makers.
Printers.
Painters.
Post Office Clerks.
Photographers.
Pattern Makers.
Railway Employes.
Real Estate Agents.
Raftsmen.
Students.
Saddlers.
Shoemakers.
Stonecutters.
Sailors.
Store Keepers.
School Teachers.
Servants.
Sailmakers.
Saleswomen.
Salesmen.
Spinners.
Spoonmakers.
Sandstone Manufacturers.
Seamstress.
Surveyors.
Type Writers.
Tinsmiths.
Tailors.
Telegraph Operators.
Teamsters.
Tanners.
Taxidermists.
Turners.
Veterinary Surgeons.
Warehousemen.
Woollen Mills Employes.
Waggon Makers.
Watch Makers.
Wood Workers.
Well Diggers.

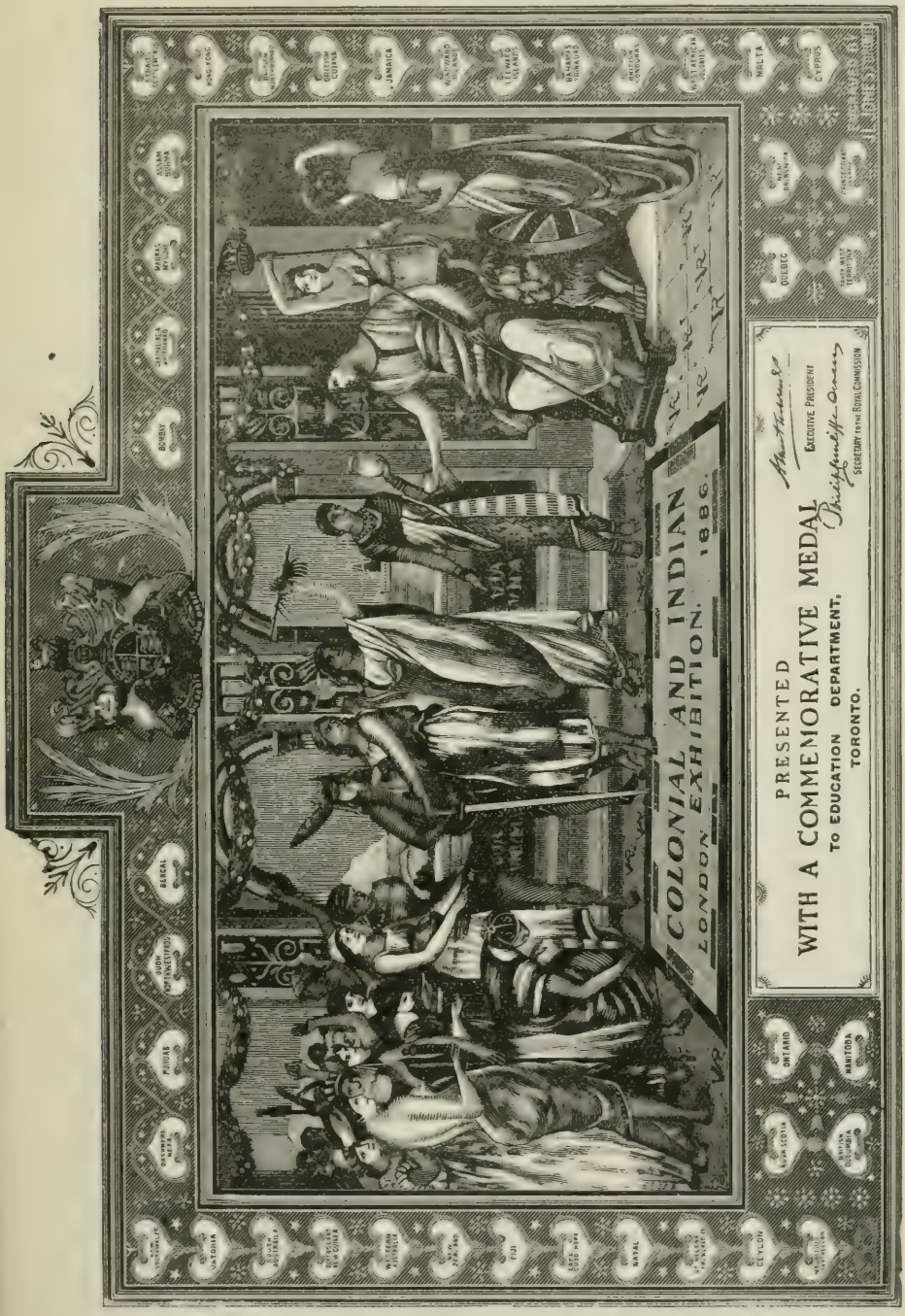
The advantages of these certificates have been very great to many of the students of Evening Classes, the certificates are, to a certain extent, a proof of industry and perseverance, and that these young men have employed their spare time to obtaining practical information which must prove of great value to their employers; consequently several of these students who have removed to a distance have without difficulty secured remunerative employment.

Last year the following Mechanics' Institutes sent specimens of Industrial Drawing to the Colonial Exhibition :—

Aurora.
Ailsa Craig.
Almonte.
Arnprior.
Barrie.
Brantford.
Berlin.
Blyth.
Brockville.
Carleton Place.
Cheltenham.
Claude.
Durham.
Elora.
Galt.
Garden Island.
Georgetown.
Goderich.
Guelph.
Kemptville.
Mount Forest.
Milton.
Midland.
Mitchell.
Newmarket.
Napanee.
Orangeville.
Orillia.
Paris.
Parkhill.
Perth.
Peterboro'.
Port Perry.
Prescott.
Preston.
Penetanguishene.
Richmond Hill.
St. Catharines.
Schomberg.
St. George.
St. Marys.
Seaforth.
Stouffville.
Smith's Falls.
Strathroy.
Stratford.
Streetsville.
Whitby.
Woodstock.

The British Press was very complimentary in its remarks on the excellence of the Drawings and Designs, and the Royal Commission awarded each of these Institutes a a Diploma and Medal.

Copy of Medal Presented to Mechanics' Institute.



Copy of Diploma Presented to Mechanics' Institute.

The following extracts are taken from the Mechanics' Institute Reports for the year: (For details see Tables A, B.)

1. *Institutes reporting 1886-7.*

Number of Institutes reporting for the year..... 139

2. *Institutes not reporting 1886-7.*

Alexandria, Bradford, Columbus, Forest, Glencoe, Hanover, Kemptville, Listowel, Manitowaning, Thunder Bay, Watford, Wiarton, Vittoria.

3. *Institutes reported Closed.*

Alliston, Palmerston, Sarnia.

4. *New Institutes reporting for 1886-7.*

Belmont, Beeton, Beamsville, Cobourg, Dresden, Hastings, Niagara Falls South, Parry Sound, Southampton, Shelburne, Wyoming, Waterford, Williamstown.

5. *New Institutes Incorporated.*

Blenheim, Bobcaygeon, Holyrood, Forks of the Credit, Oshawa, Newburgh, Markdale, Melbourne, Port Carling, Ripley.

6. *Classification of Institutes reporting in 1886-7.*

Institutes with libraries, reading-rooms and evening classes.....	29
" " and reading-rooms.....	54
" " and evening classes.....	11
" " only.....	44
" with reading-rooms only.....	1
	139

7. *Receipts during the Year 1886-7, with Balances from previous Year.*

Balances from previous year.....	$ 5,234 01
Members' fees.....	14,970 38
Legislative grant.....	20,078 95
Municipal grants.....	5,709 87
Fees from evening classes.....	833 05
Lectures and entertainments.....	2,979 77
Other sources.....	7,966 92
Total.....	$57,772 95

8. *Expenditure during the Year 1886-7, with Balances on hand at close of Year.*

Rent, light and heating.....	8,613 19
Salaries.....	7,769 98
Books (not fiction).....	14,020 82
" (fiction).....	3,636 88
Magazines and newspapers.....	5,467 27
Evening classes.....	1,434 92
Lectures and entertainments.....	1,943 34
Miscellaneous.....	8,684 32
Balances on hand.....	6,202 23
Total.....	$57,772 95

9. *Donations of Books, 1886-7.*

16 Institutes received donations of books, value..... $252 84

Arthur.....	$5 00	Peterborough	$4 00
Beeton.....	12 50	Preston	4 00
Belleville.....	50 00	Stouffville	3 00
Cobourg.....	5 00	Seaforth	7 20
Milton.....	58 33	West Nissouri.....	5 00
Niagara Falls, South....	25 00	Wroxeter	11 00
Oakville	10 00	Windermere	20 00
Paisley.....	12 00		
Paris	20 81		$252 84

10. *Assets and Liabilities, 1886-7.*

139 Institutes have assets, value.....	$258,563 00
" " liabilities	25,161 50

11. *Number of Members in 1886-7.*

139 Institutes have 16,094 members. This year the Report of Public Libraries is kept separate, the number of readers reported is 17,906.

12. *Number of Volumes in Libraries, and Number of Volumes Issued.*

	No. of Volumes in Libraries.	No. of Volumes Issued.
Biography.....	19,980	12,708
Fiction	59,509	171,464
History	25,051	16,145
Miscellaneous.....	38,038	33,473
Periodical Literature.....	12,250	32,414
Poetry and the Drama.....	8,794	5,797
Religious Literature.....	8,418	6,697
Science and Art.....	25,712	12,124
Voyages and Travels.....	20,235	32,356
Works of Reference.....	7,649	2,317
Details not given.....	807	5,318
Total number of Volumes	226,443	Total No. issued, 330,813

The total amount expended for books in 1886-7, was $17,657.70.
For details see Tables A and B.

13. *Reading-rooms in 1886-7.*

84 Institutes reported having reading-rooms.

Number of periodicals.....	958
Number of newspapers.....	982

The total amount expended for reading-rooms was $5,467.27.
For details see Tables A and B.

14. *Evening Classes in 1886-7.*

26 Institutes conducted elementary classes in the following subjects:—1. English Course—Composition and Grammar; 2. Commercial Course—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing.

23 Institutes conducted classes in Drawing in the following subjects:—1. Primary Drawing:—Free Hand Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing, Memory and Black-board Drawing; 2. Mechanical Drawing:—Machine Drawing, Building Construction.

The total amount expended for evening classes was $1,434.92.
For details see Tables C and D.

TABLE A.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of

INSTITUTES.	Receipts during the year.								
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.	Rent, Light, and Heating.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Ailsa Craig	92 68	81 50	124 00	.....	.....	5 10	8 93	312 21	36 92
2 Almonte	7 74	111 00	191 00	.....	.....	19 60	64 35	393 89	112 97
3 Alton	40 08	51 80	100 00	.....	.....	29 55	.....	221 43	1 50
4 Arkona	4 42	60 25	183 00	.....	.....	2 40	21 00	271 07	37 75
5 Arnprior	.....	66 25	337 00	40 00	.....	19 25	49 54	512 04	124 22
6 Arthur	45 66	62 50	116 00	.....	22 00	16 25	9 75	272 06	2 80
7 Aylmer	22 93	86 47	175 00	80 09	.....	15 00	16 04	395 44	98 50
8 Ayr	38 36	104 00	222 00	.....	.....	.....	15 01	379 37	34 91
9 Aurora	57 00	134 00	54 00	.....	.....	26 35	133 82	399 17	48 10
10 Barrie	88 38	283 00	215 00	100 00	62 75	26 45	101 45	877 03	212 95
11 Beamsville	.....	164 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 10	171 10	4 00
12 Beeton	.....	86 75	.....	.....	.....	31 25	.....	118 10	.....
13 Belleville	2 67	522 50	250 00	200 00	.....	.....	486 18	1461 35	379 95
14 Belmont	.....	95 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	110 50	15 00
15 Blyth	42 50	21 00	113 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	176 50	25 00
16 Bolton	17 62	30 00	138 00	.....	.....	.....	0 40	186 02	12 00
17 Bowmanville	63 45	47 50	155 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	295 95	32 80
18 Bracebridge	124 44	26 00	175 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	350 44	.....
19 Brampton	6 06	206 00	250 00	100 00	.....	.....	35 19	597 25	108 88
20 Brighton	8 52	71 00	96 00	25 00	.....	20 88	51 18	272 50	53 98
21 Brockville	40 08	111 00	250 00	100 00	50 00	.....	30 20	581 28	100 00
22 Brussels	4 70	25 00	144 00	25 00	.....	.....	25 00	223 70	45 00
23 Caledon	.....	25 00	39 00	.....	.....	.....	6 82	70 82	20 00
24 Caledonia	0 45	49 00	128 00	.....	.....	.....	0 20	177 65	.....
25 Campbellford	226 55	68 59	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	545 14	88 75
26 Carleton Place	12 61	178 75	135 00	75 00	.....	589 79	13 51	1004 66	151 87
27 Chatham	.....	367 75	200 00	100 00	.....	13 45	197 06	878 26	274 24
28 Cheltenham	.....	36 50	170 00	.....	38 00	.....	.....	244 50	3 00
29 Clarksburg	4 88	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 13	.....
30 Claude	17 07	28 50	88 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 57	.....
31 Clifford	.....	49 50	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 50	25 00
32 Clinton	53 81	127 75	262 00	100 00	2 00	.....	158 80	704 36	174 59
33 Cobourg	.....	48 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 75	.....
34 Colborne	33 45	70 25	115 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00	219 70	34 13
35 Collingwood	25 16	134 00	91 00	75 00	.....	.....	180 32	505 48	85 00
36 Deseronto	0 76	54 00	325 00	.....	.....	22 35	51 01	453 12	97 26
37 Dresden	.....	35 00	.....	.....	5 00	23 70	154 02	217 72	1 25
38 Drayton	.....	80 00	230 00	50 00	.....	101 35	.....	461 35	60 00
39 Dundas	36 66	361 15	175 00	100 00	.....	104 67	200 00	977 48	164 29
40 Dunnville	.....	62 00	100 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	187 00	30 00
41 Durham	20 83	33 00	225 00	.....	.....	26 00	52 60	357 43	.....
42 Elora	3 91	148 30	252 00	.....	13 00	10 00	4 51	431 72	70 00
43 Embro	0 47	85 00	225 00	.....	.....	13 50	0 45	324 42	59 97
44 Ennotville	50 95	26 00	74 00	.....	.....	.....	10 85	161 80	5 08
45 Essex Centre	18 96	36 00	219 00	50 00	.....	.....	1 97	325 93	69 20
46 Exeter	30 30	54 75	193 00	25 00	.....	.....	15 00	318 05	35 00
47 Fenelon Falls	48 92	91 50	49 00	65 00	.....	59 03	.....	313 45	158 07
48 Fergus	22 52	95 15	187 00	100 00	18 50	20 85	75 23	519 25	70 78
49 Galt	0 37	352 65	292 40	.....	.....	171 13	.....	816 55	29 90
50 Garden Island	.....	75 00	250 00	306 87	.....	.....	208 71	840 58	181 40
51 Georgetown	16 92	87 75	94 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	238 67	84 00
52 Goderich	215 80	110 50	250 00	100 00	25 50	.....	47 65	749 45	101 82
53 Gravenhurst	0 05	32 00	43 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00	90 05	16 19
54 Grimsby	30 86	105 51	226 00	75 00	.....	29 85	.....	467 22	71 62
55 Hastings	.....	103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 17	114 47	.....
56 Harriston	.....	120 60	13 00	.....	.....	50 53	26 93	211 06	121 17

Mechanics' Institutes, for the year ending 1st May, 1887.

	Expenditure during the year.									Assets and Liabilities.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ b.	$ c.	$ c.
1	50 00	32 95	7 55	45 00	.....	.....	39 94	99 85	312 21	1667 50	.....
2	69 00	.....	.....	63 10	.....	44 25	89 62	14 95	393 89	783 00	.....
3	.....	164 38	30 45	.....	.....	.....	10 73	14 37	221 43	864 50	.....
4	29 00	87 41	30 00	48 51	.....	.....	34 73	3 67	271 07	718 50	70 00
5	48 00	159 31	17 00	108 49	.....	10 00	45 02	.....	512 04	569 00	34 00
6	15 75	143 02	36 50	.....	14 00	12 10	34 10	13 79	272 06	761 00	41 00
7	30 00	161 19	19 90	24 40	24 09	15 00	17 13	5 23	395 44	2878 00	30 00
8	.....	120 35	30 00	65 73	.....	0 75	54 88	72 75	379 37	622 50	.....
9	25 00	80 55	19 45	.....	.....	53 70	172 37	.....	399 17	1440 00	65 00
10	155 00	120 00	30 00	75 00	62 75	12 50	201 43	7 40	877 03	3303 00	100 00
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	165 00	171 10	165 00	7 00
12	.....	84 86	20 50	.....	.....	5 95	3 50	3 29	118 10	123 50	.....
13	296 38	120 00	176 63	151 44	.....	.....	305 20	31 75	1461 35	4031 50	95 00
14	.....	60 25	22 40	.....	.....	.....	4 35	8 50	110 50	101 10	65 00
15	5 00	86 72	10 00	8 00	.....	.....	25 40	16 38	176 50	800 00	.....
16	.....	74 44	51 09	40 60	.....	.....	7 00	0 89	186 02	906 00	.....
17	40 00	94 43	55 10	.....	.....	.....	11 25	62 37	295 95	1612 00	.....
18	37 00	163 66	40 85	.....	.....	.....	5 25	103 68	350 44	1208 50	.....
19	146 00	121 36	30 00	53 28	.....	.....	102 04	35 69	597 25	915 50	31 50
20	62 50	20 00	10 25	52 51	.....	.....	13 20	60 06	272 50	869 00	.....
21	100 00	126 50	30 00	136 50	.....	.....	15 57	72 71	581 28	1108 00	125 00
22	11 50	122 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	63 18	4 02	223 70	1034 50	.....
23	12 00	32 64	.....	3 25	.....	.....	2 93	.....	70 82	647 00	6 50
24	.....	120 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	22 55	5 10	177 65	510 00	.....
25	123 03	140 50	64 40	101 64	.....	.....	23 58	3 24	545 14	739 00	.....
26	96 00	97 89	.....	75 45	50 50	476 77	46 27	9 91	1004 66	560 00	32 00
27	177 00	107 50	98 00	75 05	.....	.....	12 50	133 97	878 26	3428 00	188 00
28	.....	140 21	39 40	.....	35 50	.....	21 29	5 10	244 50	584 00	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 13	9 13	436 00	.....
30	.....	40 70	27 07	.....	.....	.....	8 43	57 37	133 57	1322 00	.....
31	.....	69 00	26 38	.....	.....	.....	18 90	45 22	184 50	264 00	.....
32	170 00	125 18	25 00	101 05	.....	.....	108 54	.....	704 36	2614 00	169 00
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 75	48 75	548 00	.....
34	.....	76 87	17 22	.....	.....	.....	16 54	74 94	219 70	609 00	.....
35	64 00	94 60	.....	50 20	.....	.....	.....	211 68	505 48	3875 00	150 00
36	63 20	.....	.....	60 95	.....	.....	227 05	4 66	453 12	444 00	56 50
37	.....	107 25	36 85	32 75	.....	.....	20 50	19 12	217 72	174 00	121 00
38	.....	187 22	20 00	14 00	.....	73 85	85 25	21 03	461 35	865 00	.....
39	55 50	86 92	21 75	66 84	.....	58 50	380 34	143 34	977 48	8213 00	.....
40	6 25	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 75	187 00	1165 00	6 00
41	30 00	164 00	12 56	.....	55 00	6 00	86 98	2 89	357 43	3027 00	30 00
42	.....	144 23	.....	88 25	11 35	15 00	46 83	56 06	431 72	7216 00	92 50
43	12 00	103 13	32 18	55 20	.....	.....	.....	61 94	324 42	1609 00	.....
44	15 00	84 62	15 38	.....	.....	.....	25 05	16 67	161 80	1515 00	.....
45	57 00	118 63	24 43	50 80	.....	.....	3 15	2 72	325 93	378 00	42 00
46	150 00	3 10	.....	20 78	.....	.....	14 00	230 17	318 05	1545 00	.....
47	15 00	.....	.....	91 45	.....	13 85	14 40	20 68	313 45	881 00	.....
48	107 60	123 00	28 92	98 00	45 00	3 00	32 39	10 56	519 25	3740 50	45 00
49	200 00	136 21	34 00	88 25	100 00	171 13	36 94	20 12	816 55	6020 00	.....
50	60 00	266 13	55 55	107 44	12 25	.....	157 81	.....	840 58	2475 00	.....
51	40 00	50 11	18 82	25 00	.....	.....	11 20	9 54	238 67	944 50	.....
52	132 50	160 00	56 42	102 20	42 50	.....	50 77	103 24	749 45	2253 00	.....
53	.....	20 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	51 00	90 05	237 50	.....
54	65 00	147 25	39 00	31 50	8 38	.....	63 89	40 58	467 22	3432 50	.....
55	.....	82 55	23 70	.....	.....	.....	8 22	.....	114 47	106 00	4 50
56	.....	4 00	.....	34 20	.....	14 80	33 90	2 99	211 06	1133 00	125 00

TABLE A.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

INSTITUTES.	Receipts during the year.								Rent, Light and Heating.
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
57 Hespeler	94 33	63 55	181 00	.....	29 30	.....	57 55	425 73	70 10
58 Ingersoll	70 40	85 25	62 00	100 00	.....	.....	35 00	352 65	71 32
59 Iroquois	3 43	30 25	174 00	.....	.....	.....	0 50	208 18	20 00
60 Kincardine	27 57	97 40	180 00	50 00	20 00	30 00	.....	404 97	62 72
61 Kingston	31 38	667 65	250 00	35 00	130 00	10 00	252 77	1376 80	274 64
62 Lancaster	255 64	56 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 86	367 75	16 40
63 Lindsay	.....	156 00	250 00	75 00	.....	138 00	138 09	757 09	182 83
64 London	.....	504 00	250 00	500 00	.....	.....	1968 94	3222 94	218 50
65 Lucan	13 78	38 25	127 00	.....	.....	.....	5 69	184 72	.....
66 Markham	11 04	89 75	200 00	35 00	.....	82 00	0 20	417 99	49 00
67 Meaford	70 36	67 25	50 00	35 00	.....	26 80	.....	249 41	65 00
68 Merrickville	2 97	30 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	207 97	.....
69 Merritton	28 86	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 36	.....
70 Midland	13 84	117 14	250 00	25 00	17 50	.....	39 37	462 85	55 66
71 Milton	130 18	46 50	129 00	.....	18 00	.....	67 78	391 46	.....
72 Mitchell	10 81	73 25	237 00	100 00	12 00	78 00	11 91	522 97	88 00
73 Mono Road	.....	48 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 00	.....
74 Mount Forest	31 73	63 05	180 00	.....	.....	24 20	.....	298 98	40 00
75 Napanee	258 41	161 50	300 00	.....	.....	.....	1 42	721 33	60 00
76 New Hamburg	29 14	30 50	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 94	17 38
77 Newmarket	64 54	38 00	25 00	40 00	.....	23 35	1 25	192 14	38 00
78 Niagara	.....	46 13	42 00	.....	.....	43 35	14 68	146 16	26 50
79 Niagara Falls	119 80	46 00	225 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	690 80	37 50
80 Niagara Falls South	.....	62 90	.....	75 00	27 00	17 90	30 27	213 07	27 25
81 Norwich	15 01	83 95	129 00	25 00	.....	6 79	11 74	271 49	25 00
82 Norwood	29 84	52 00	100 00	.....	.....	16 85	5 30	203 99	53 43
83 Oakville	4 00	31 78	146 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 78	7 00
84 Orangeville	.....	95 00	184 00	.....	.....	.....	36 94	315 94	60 00
85 Orillia	43 03	210 10	250 00	50 00	26 50	36 35	13 45	629 43	140 20
86 Owen Sound	225 29	230 50	250 00	.....	19 00	.....	27 93	752 72	18 15
87 Paisley	114 48	32 25	160 00	.....	23 00	53 80	.....	383 53	.....
88 Paris	252 70	300 95	250 00	100 00	.....	77 66	87 37	1068 68	74 95
89 Parkdale	77 01	53 00	250 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	680 01	108 13
90 Parkhill	10 07	59 00	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 07	43 00
91 Parry Sound	.....	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	.....
92 Penetanguishene	5 46	74 00	300 00	50 00	.....	.....	222 00	651 46	65 00
93 Perth	13 92	142 00	250 00	99 00	.....	41 70	4 70	551 32	119 76
94 Peterborough	108 98	365 00	250 00	.....	20 00	.....	118 35	862 33	225 20
95 Petrolea	12 07	30 50	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	54 57	.....
96 Point Edward	0 36	103 00	243 00	50 00	.....	2 50	89 02	487 88	92 75
97 Port Colborne	No Receipts								
98 Port Elgin	6 61	49 75	25 00	25 00	.....	42 05	.....	148 41	15 00
99 Port Hope	13 41	289 62	246 00	.....	.....	.....	144 31	693 34	123 70
100 Port Perry	6 56	18 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 56	43 00
101 Prescott	36 39	100 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	336 39	9 80
102 Preston	36 23	71 00	250 00	200 00	.....	.....	9 33	566 56	60 00
103 Renfrew	45 90	94 00	233 00	25 00	.....	10 00	1 50	409 40	38 50
104 Richmond Hill	35 51	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	7 90	93 41	.....
105 Ridgetown	88 61	86 50	250 00	75 00	.....	1 95	22 44	524 50	73 37
106 Scarboro	11 72	67 70	139 00	.....	4 00	.....	.....	222 42	1 00
107 Schomberg	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	10 00
108 Seaforth	330 76	386 25	250 00	100 00	44 00	245 75	33 30	1390 06	137 72
109 Shelburne	.....	109 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 30	208 30	.....
110 Smiths Falls	2 54	208 50	250 00	100 00	.....	.....	3 67	564 71	99 60
111 Southampton	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	255 07	270 07	.....
112 Stouffville	27 93	100 25	236 00	.....	.....	.....	50 50	414 68	42 50

and Liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

	Expenditure during the year.									Assets and Liabilities.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
57	50 00	50 96	31 88	33 27	140 00	.... ..	27 37	22 15	425 73	1578 50	.....
58	50 00	67 23	42 56	14 10	.....	.....	19 02	88 42	352 65	2247 00	22 50
59	25 11	20 00	28 70	....	.....	.....	39 25	75 12	208 18	293 50	.....
60	118 17	105 35	21 00	50 59	20 00	13 50	1 00	12 64	404 97	1809 50	140 00
61	370 00	150 00	125 00	162 08	65 00	10 00	100 00	120 08	1376 80	3673 50	190 00
62	.....	241 38	29 90	15 00	.....	.....	59 85	5 22	367 75	1204 00	48 00
63	68 00	180 17	5 43	170 66	.....	150 00	.....	.....	757 09	1887 00	200 00
64	325 20	36 00	.....	161 68	.....	.....	2481 56	.....	3222 94	29250 00	18678 00
65	20 00	104 46	26 17	.....	.....	.....	10 40	23 69	184 72	731 50	.....
66	87 33	100 00	20 98	18 00	.....	71 75	6 24	64 69	417 99	1104 50	35 00
67	.....	29 38	25 46	3 00	.....	18 10	18 00	90 47	249 41	1630 50	.....
68	.....	137 68	45 00	.....	.....	.....	3 65	21 64	207 97	630 00	.....
69	10 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 74	9 62	48 34	.....	.....
70	132 00	62 86	21 30	57 97	93 95	1 00	21 17	16 94	462 85	517 00	96 00
71	62 55	154 21	1 50	52 75	.....	.....	5 40	115 05	391 46	455 00	.....
72	106 00	71 55	10 00	96 61	19 05	57 50	29 90	44 36	522 97	3068 00	99 00
73	.....	80 62	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 38	183 00	257 00	.....
74	20 00	94 33	20 00	15 10	.....	12 52	15 19	81 84	298 98	1141 50	.....
75	93 75	146 06	33 09	50 20	25 00	6 50	61 05	245 68	721 33	1495 50	.....
76	10 00	40 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	4 20	20 36	101 94	693 00	.....
77	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 01	96 09	29 04	192 14	779 00	.....
78	.....	40 72	2 50	30 00	.....	41 00	5 44	.....	146 16	2500 00	69 50
79	100 00	171 65	40 00	50 65	.....	.....	185 80	105 20	690 80	3532 50	.....
80	.....	129 99	31 43	.....	.....	10 00	14 40	.....	213 07	190 00	72 00
81	27 00	96 95	55 00	22 53	.....	.....	21 38	23 63	271 49	.....	.....
82	.....	105 00	20 40	15 40	.....	9 75	.....	.....	203 99	780 00	.....
83	.....	123 62	30 00	.....	.....	.....	14 80	6 36	181 78	1236 00	.....
84	.....	129 54	27 02	.....	.....	.....	85 83	13 55	315 94	1616 50	59 00
85	89 50	165 51	24 80	18 30	70 00	.....	114 06	7 06	629 43	2512 00	.....
86	72 25	165 90	41 47	66 72	.....	.....	127 16	261 07	752 72	3321 09	401 00
87	32 50	137 39	34 00	.....	57 50	40 55	59 09	22 50	383 53	1334 00	.....
88	169 00	274 62	75 15	125 30	.....	.....	77 62	272 04	1068 68	8772 00	.....
89	180 00	116 30	35 00	64 90	.....	.....	62 71	112 97	680 01	2838 00	.....
90	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 07	100 07	1088 00	16 50
91	.....	.....	.....	81 12	.....	.....	.....	8 88	90 00	62 00	27 00
92	34 00	118 95	40 00	80 00	25 00	.....	262 50	26 01	651 46	888 00	372 50
93	92 25	119 04	48 10	61 70	.....	62 65	40 28	7 54	551 32	1807 50	.....
94	156 00	239 78	30 05	77 00	50 00	.....	70 13	14 17	862 33	6086 50	147 00
95	14 25	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	14 25	14 07	54 47	1064 00	19 00
96	60 00	130 00	70 00	51 86	.....	.....	25 90	57 37	487 88	2327 00	.....
97					No Expenditure.					605 00	1 00
98	10 00	35 05	23 50	.....	.....	29 70	29 77	5 39	148 41	864 00	.....
99	173 20	159 22	53 11	137 97	.....	.....	22 68	23 46	693 34	2098 00	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 40	1 16	49 56	1126 50	68 00
101	48 00	177 52	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 07	336 39	2330 00	.....
102	60 00	125 87	1 50	90 61	.....	.....	200 88	27 70	566 56	4579 50	.....
103	54 00	172 50	75 00	18 00	.....	.....	14 90	36 50	409 40	2363 50	.....
104	16 00	17 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 33	25 57	93 41	1425 50	.....
105	85 00	176 55	30 00	54 78	.....	.....	67 51	37 29	524 50	2147 50	.....
106	3 00	169 05	36 29	.....	.....	.....	3 30	9 78	222 42	1429 50	25 00
107	5 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	50 00	505 00	10 00
108	350 00	124 14	27 26	115 25	65 00	230 80	205 97	133 92	1390 06	4047 00	650 00
109	.....	135 46	44 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 30	208 30	212 00	100 00
110	112 00	208 96	21 53	80 01	.....	.....	27 80	14 81	564 71	3964 00	.....
111	.....	207 62	28 00	.....	.....	.....	34 45	.....	270 07	235 50	141 00
112	67 00	178 00	42 00	67 89	.....	.....	14 32	2 97	414 68	1753 00	.....

TABLE A.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

INSTITUTES.	Receipts during the year.								
	Balance on hand.	Members' Fees.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Other sources.	Total.	Rent, Light and Heating.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
113 Stratford	0 88	130 50	67 00	150 00	90 00			438 38	27 11
114 Strathroy	206 91	188 25	250 00			52 50	70 64	768 30	80 73
115 Streetsville	13 44	56 00	138 00					207 44	40 00
116 St. Catharines	42 59	355 00	250 00	200 00	16 00		9 50	873 09	137 26
117 St. George	67 65	60 94	187 00	40 00		59 15	76 00	490 74	97 00
118 St. Marys		145 10	250 00	150 00	30 00		51 20	626 30	150 00
119 Teeswater	35 06	43 60	164 00				33 15	275 81	
120 Thorndale	14 38	27 00	18 00				0 30	59 68	
121 Thorold	25 97	57 00		50 00				132 97	44 03
122 Trenton	21 50	118 00	250 00			193 16	27 29	609 95	89 05
123 Tilsonburg		90 00		24 00			20 25	134 25	38 00
124 Uxbridge	3 58	251 35	250 00			130 41	189 10	824 44	346 36
125 Walkerton	6 68	11 75	53 00					71 43	36 00
126 Wardsville	0 98	18 50					10 00	29 48	
127 Waterdown	68 82	14 00						82 82	3 88
128 Waterford		42 50				25 85	13 55	81 90	
129 Waterloo	11 95	116 00	250 00	100 00	25 00		151 58	654 53	14 00
130 Welland		93 45	219 00	100 00			48 01	460 46	63 55
131 Weston		77 75	159 00	100 00	33 00		31 96	401 71	85 77
132 Whitby	142 07	77 50	78 00				1 00	298 57	84 75
133 Williamstown		344 75						344 75	
134 Windermere	4 20	54 50	233 95			60 50	144 40	497 55	50 00
135 Wingham	90 49	70 75	192 00	100 00			499 37	952 61	92 93
136 Woodbridge	24 92	16 00	75 00			1 00	19 00	135 92	0 90
137 Woodstock		365 75	250 00	100 00			117 37	833 12	233 50
138 Wroxeter	30 79	40 60	36 00				24 00	131 39	20 00
139 Wyoming		97 40						97 40	
Total	5234 01	14970 38	20078 95	5709 87	833 05	2979 77	7966 92	57772 95	8613 19

and Liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

	Expenditure during the year.									Assets and Liabilities.	
	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Lectures and Entertainments.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.
113	84 87	152 30	46 22	.....	110 00	.....	12 66	5 22	438 38	3085 00	2 50
114	102 00	252 18	59 56	101 71	.....	14 25	22 28	135 59	768 30	3865 50	.....
115	40 00	.....	0 80	6 75	.....	.....	36 74	83 15	207 44	2186 00	.....
116	224 00	288 62	20 00	102 00	16 00	.....	67 00	18 21	873 09	3318 00	.....
117	75 00	133 56	40 00	41 19	.....	29 75	61 00	13 24	490 74	2354 00	.....
118	140 00	120 00	30 00	54 75	75 00	.....	56 55	.....	626 30	3595 00	120 00
119	10 00	161 83	27 48	.....	.....	16 15	59 20	1 15	275 81	732 00	1 00
120	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 30	14 38	59 68	214 00	47 00
121	25 00	.....	.....	25 62	.....	.....	21 21	17 11	132 97	3017 00	.....
122	120 00	145 00	65 00	75 00	.....	.....	15 90	100 00	609 95	755 00	70 00
123	25 00	2 50	.....	46 00	.....	.....	22 75	.....	134 25	300 00	20 00
124	100 00	124 93	32 72	88 60	.....	79 50	52 24	0 09	824 44	5250 00	730 00
125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 43	71 43	1035 00	.....
126	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 25	9 23	29 48	1337 50	.....
127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 94	82 82	1568 50	50 00
128	.....	50 45	10 55	.....	.....	11 70	9 20	.....	81 90	63 00	13 50
129	112 62	266 96	39 16	77 45	63 00	.....	58 19	23 15	654 53	2864 50	.....
130	110 06	83 00	100 40	43 65	.....	43 30	16 50	.....	460 46	2593 50	34 00
131	41 66	130 00	21 98	46 75	23 80	.....	51 75	.....	401 71	590 00	30 00
132	31 50	84 19	35 81	20 47	.....	.....	2 35	39 50	298 57	1729 50	.....
133	.....	150 21	18 00	65 89	.....	.....	74 53	36 12	344 75	324 50	49 50
134	35 00	70 00	.....	67 85	.....	25 50	64 00	185 20	497 55	1051 00	156 00
135	50 00	162 97	42 98	66 28	.....	.....	25 25	512 20	952 61	647 00	.....
136	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 33	106 69	135 92	1165 00	262 50
137	144 00	91 32	39 90	79 50	.....	.....	244 90	.....	833 12	3500 00	111 00
138	.....	93 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 92	131 39	1430 00	.....
139	.....	45 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	20 31	22 09	97 40	186 00	100 00
	7769 98	14020 82	3636 88	5467 27	1434 92	1943 34	8684 32	6202 23	57772 95	258563 50	25161 50

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading

INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes in Library.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.
1 Ailsa Craig	81	198	256	147	473	58	50	138	193	111	25	1649
2 Almonte	116	74	143	175	108	87	21	116	115	57	43	939
3 Alton	51	55	254	106	238	....	29	.....	47	62	35	826
4 Arkona	120	27	207	44	156	9	30	68	89	51	33	714
5 Arnprior	115	17	162	61	125	340	85	2	45	18	31	886
6 Arthur	105	85	378	87	270	48	40	83	78	87	10	1166
7 Aylmer	160	162	385	180	419	34	86	...	198	119	116	1699
8 Ayr	134	339	827	339	633	....	86	122	247	286	39	2918
9 Aurora	134	84	162	102	160	....	25	.....	79	76	15	703
10 Barrie	290	357	993	361	291	137	94	80	311	401	55	3080
11 Beamsville	125	12	58	21	.....	....	23	.....	18	21	3	156
12 Beeton	53	24	99	52	39	....	16	22	7	11	6	276
13 Belleville	243	75	842	202	244	164	37	94	138	180	309	2285
14 Belmont	100	19	56	19	27	....	2	.....	9	9	1	142
15 Blyth	21	77	100	93	393	12	21	50	72	70	25	913
16 Bolton	63	55	200	79	50	16	36	57	50	50	37	630
17 Bowmanville	74	91	488	140	190	83	30	270	90	151	22	1555
18 Bracebridge	55	77	327	119	184	....	65	65	107	84	.....	1028
19 Brampton	221	123	254	163	271	37	41	40	180	283	76	1468
20 Brighton	105	100	345	147	171	59	41	35	138	110	42	1188
21 Brockville	250	164	461	145	172	85	43	24	113	73	50	1330
22 Brussels	54	187	108	117	162	....	28	38	179	81	66	966
23 Caledon	50	51	184	78	166	4	20	31	44	14	6	598
24 Caledonia	59	48	319	54	313	75	14	44	45	40	5	957
25 Campbellford	76	175	398	280	314	14	40	70	346	77	31	1745
26 Carleton Place	206	20	179	29	15	....	17	1	91	73	16	441
27 Chatham	273	257	859	359	324	65	91	44	221	128	56	2404
28 Cheltenham	55	90	127	74	174	53	24	33	76	56	.....	707
29 Clarksburg	13	32	136	29	51	....	16	29	34	25	19	371
30 Claude	59	92	186	113	238	36	26	30	114	80	16	931
31 Clifford	50	57	100	57	70	20	48	14	15	3	30	414
32 Clinton	221	185	520	260	135	190	75	50	210	155	60	1840
33 Cobourg	122	88	19	167	129	6	19	15	201	29	8	681
34 Colborne	56	61	718	96	224	36	71	.....	68	66	.....	1340
35 Collingwood	126	455	816	638	866	368	187	128	670	512	317	4957
36 Deseronto	54	18	120	59	71	....	30	.....	18	14	32	362
37 Dresden	51	12	68	26	18	8	2	13	9	13	1	170
38 Drayton	130	64	249	60	174	53	39	24	90	49	17	819
39 Dundas	182	418	980	608	486	480	325	16	730	762	424	5229
40 Dunnville	62	137	441	168	333	24	18	8	74	105	53	1361
41 Durham	75	247	544	141	309	....	12	.....	227	142	46	1668
42 Elora	154	593	1295	565	983	525	178	158	1250	662	189	6398
43 Embro	85	244	500	312	319	6	54	.....	79	51	39	1604
44 Ennotville	51	153	230	126	130	136	41	140	171	73	52	1262
45 Essex Centre	42	67	67	27	40	1	28	7	58	25	10	330
46 Exeter	77	114	533	140	264	37	79	95	143	150	78	1633
47 Fenelon Falls	109	37	483	187	119	....	28	45	127	104	37	1167
48 Fergus	120	254	367	444	151	322	98	209	425	251	82	2603

Rooms in Mechanics' Institutes, 1886-7.

	Number of Volumes Issued.											Reading Room.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
1	67	692	65	454	253	36	64	93	105	.....	1829	4	10
2	31	522	86	150	23	5	8	58	73	.....	956	11	10
3	45	764	92	325	.....	23	.....	51	243	15	1558	.....	.....
4	30	350	75	200	40	40	70	80	60	.....	945	8	11
5	19	529	49	217	272	22	.....	17	101	.....	1226	9	13
6	97	702	114	346	57	31	45	27	103	12	1534	.....	.....
7	119	2029	84	220	70	49	.....	205	185	20	2981	10	2
8	143	1817	66	270	260	23	27	76	160	13	2855	11	11
9	67	1169	102	89	.....	12	.....	49	91	1	1580	.....	.....
10	192	3865	313	176	590	70	145	218	1920	.....	7489	21	12
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12
12	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....
13	195	2837	862	1504	496	154	128	498	439	.....	7113	9	27
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
15	17	113	33	134	.....	2	15	15	29	.....	358	2	.....
16	40	400	60	40	600	20	125	20	125	27	1457	.....	.....
17	27	877	47	73	10	7	484	17	163	3	1708	.....	.....
18	53	259	24	39	.....	8	5	28	41	11	468	.....	.....
19	114	2988	122	190	115	30	19	52	694	28	4352	8	18
20	17	1223	30	76	69	15	16	51	76	3	1576	15	5
21	200	2097	310	672	250	150	195	300	382	296	4852	42	35
22	58	392	68	88	.....	52	11	43	86	.....	798	4	.....
23	27	282	24	74	25	.....	9	20	10	27	498	3	.....
24	17	596	23	225	31	45	9	45	59	10	1060	.....	.....
25	36	730	65	72	800	20	4	19	7	.....	1753	9	11
26	54	1268	82	218	.....	35	.....	109	110	..	1876	10	12
27	235	4617	280	325	.....	75	40	300	450	.....	6322	14	13
28	33	209	45	115	68	11	23	42	55	.....	601	.....	.....
29	25	181	30	113	.....	14	.....	23	.....	.....	386	.....	.....
30	7	169	21	66	57	6	6	10	15	2	359	.....	.....
31	15	120	50	30	5	13	12	8	5	7	265	.....	.....
32	522	1269	460	700	1845	217	166	344	759	115	6397	23	9
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	25	963	77	116	51	12	.....	36	86	.....	1366	.....	.....
35	287	1327	426	784	237	213	231	432	573	231	4741	14	10
36	22	1061	63	590	.....	32	.....	56	72	7	1903	2	40
37	5	88	14	4	11	2	.....	3	15	1	143	3	12
38	25	451	39	72	93	16	13	24	26	.....	759	9	9
39	126	968	102	61	23	46	4	131	613	582	2656	9	8
40	17	650	143	212	41	36	28	75	211	.....	1413	.....	.....
41	136	1461	116	208	.....	48	.....	50	632	30	2681	.....	.....
42	64	2108	60	110	750	44	14	138	229	.....	3517	13	12
43	386	570	480	170	15	85	.....	76	108	20	1910	10	10
44	21	620	19	30	154	8	28	15	48	2	945	.....	.....
45	29	147	30	26	3	8	5	35	12	6	301	4	8
46	82	952	13	214	25	27	43	40	213	41	1650	2	4
47	47	1657	92	62	.....	10	31	75	327	.....	2301	14	21
48	170	1858	167	221	319	115	20	204	418	5	3497	10	14

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading

INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes in Library.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.
49 Galt	345	303	772	363	628	522	149	167	487	304	227	3922
50 Garden Island	122	149	443	445	267	19	140	29	891	446	92	2921
51 Georgetown	116	40	795	72	295	....	12	26	32	53	6	1331
52 Goderich	102	222	511	265	308	82	80	97	255	170	30	2020
53 Gravenhurst	32	30	71	17	34	203	6	18	24	16	9	428
54 Grimsby	112	161	726	189	715	70	56	33	421	357	53	2781
55 Hastings	103	13	52	30	7	....	18	3	9	2	.....	134
56 Harriston	125	123	500	157	316	300	85	164	368	168	40	2221
57 Hespeler	49	191	427	185	477	19	73	.....	214	110	79	1775
58 Ingersoll	100	223	582	204	409	30	54	.....	128	161	16	1807
59 Iroquois	36	2	81	41	53	66	9	1	20	14	2	289
60 Kincardine	167	155	557	163	343	403	89	93	217	116	109	2245
61 Kingston	349	370	1860	660	200	725	70	180	396	300	194	4955
62 Lancaster	97	37	74	89	82	....	19	.....	93	41	15	450
63 Lindsay	131	108	395	262	214	....	57	.....	182	164	65	1447
64 London	364	251	950	273	796	392	115	172	281	186	168	3584
65 Lucan	60	56	200	102	133	100	38	55	50	62	24	820
66 Markham	60	130	255	121	95	15	36	23	267	110	14	1066
67 Meaford	107	81	365	102	220	1	40	.....	75	70	41	995
68 Merrickville	60	113	174	118	314	61	23	75	63	67	21	1029
69 Merritton	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
70 Midland	115	59	185	57	98	5	30	72	65	55	16	642
71 Milton	111	268	575	409	594	498	106	11	509	295	56	3321
72 Mitchell	166	150	366	287	525	239	30	47	69	191	118	2022
73 Mono Road	48	38	105	16	65	....	6	11	14	54	10	319
74 Mount Forest	124	122	203	150	159	....	43	34	94	72	21	898
75 Napanee	161	184	452	178	.....	241	....	.....	151	273	6	1485
76 New Hamburg	51	51	231	39	196	....	....	....	19	16	11	563
77 Newmarket	50	63	270	96	194	21	33	23	54	123	14	891
78 Niagara	53	355	562	452	100	175	171	425	300	275	100	2915
79 Niagara Falls	184	250	825	325	530	....	123	.....	360	200	50	2663
80 Niagara Falls, South	105	26	60	36	28	10	21	14	26	13	5	239
81 Norwich	84	95	551	111	248	71	36	108	88	95	41	1444
82 Norwood	50	31	365	56	203	....	24	108	75	88	.....	950
83 Oakville	51	168	180	158	301	10	69	130	112	150	44	1322
84 Orangeville	120	121	609	127	278	....	39	58	84	83	32	1431
85 Orillia	217	148	568	202	277	20	71	35	285	254	29	1889
86 Owen Sound	238	180	730	318	265	....	78	65	172	155	54	2017
87 Paisley	111	84	360	100	302	....	100	215	205	107	73	1546
88 Paris	254	437	824	544	656	333	220	282	481	394	233	4404
89 Parkdale	106	58	712	70	299	114	27	18	75	62	40	1475
90 Parkhill	111	82	125	174	75	89	43	71	175	69	30	933
91 Parry Sound	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92 Penetanguishene	127	207	362	199	150	229	39	48	94	156	26	1510
93 Perth	137	227	459	268	658	43	80	.....	174	229	25	2163
94 Peterborough	336	437	780	333	2299	118	127	211	508	362	198	5373

Rooms in Mechanics' Institutes, 1886-7.—*Continued.*

	Number of Volumes Issued.											Reading Room.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
49	236	5014	223	680	1190	135	80	265	644	4	8471	35	10
50	150	544	335	118	15	45	10	358	271	5	1851	11	20
51	40	795	72	295	.....	12	26	32	53	6	1331	3	8
52	54	1062	78	100	33	23	58	92	270	.....	1770	18	13
53	19	139	9	13	4	2	3	5	7	.....	201	.....	.....
54	66	2230	138	903	1364	23	36	122	282	.....	5164	8	6
55	3	23	5	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
56	290	663	341	460	1285	72	123	295	796	4	4329	2	12
57	50	1500	75	750	1113	49	.....	61	325	.....	3923	19	1
58	62	1784	101	214	1493	16	.....	50	148	.....	3871	10	.....
59	3	224	23	94	150	9	.....	23	8	.....	534	.....	.....
60	103	2283	128	346	2421	54	28	108	232	13	5716	25	5
61	120	5580	284	345	4050	54	80	92	510	85	11200	28	15
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1	5
63	135	1875	300	250	.....	80	.....	200	200	.....	3040	21	15
64	119	4402	214	375	80	78	102	95	537	....	6002	18	32
65	135	245	147	100	10	50	160	45	110	20	1022	.....	.....
66	60	547	37	61	43	3	2	71	204	.....	1028	.....	.....
67	14	1305	36	63	100	11	.....	18	41	6	1594	.....	.....
68	65	325	72	27	48	25	45	.....	28	15	650	.....	.....
69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	101	894	98	65	15	25	295	31	258	.....	1782	7	8
71	48	792	126	1246	24	78	.....	54	138	.....	2506	3	9
72	83	1245	176	647	110	31	22	46	205	.....	2565	11	8
73	20	320	15	60	.....	3	5	10	40	....	473	....	..
74	43	845	28	79	.....	39	35	63	417	3	1552	.....	19
75	481	4075	.....	.....	383	.....	.....	150	2660	.....	7749	6	12
76	20	117	17	62	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	....	248	.....	.....
77	18	293	15	51	55	8	13	15	89	1	558	.....	.....
78	351	992	212	450	1659	550	131	108	538	20	5011	7	3
79	73	1967	181	138	.....	19	....	72	84	...	2534	9	4
80	12	95	19	16	11	3	3	14	40	3	216	.....	.....
81	44	1383	71	103	221	21	17	19	65	.....	1944	.....	.....
82	43	1001	72	204	.....	19	71	33	143	.....	1586	.....	5
83	50	354	63	83	18	37	33	28	116	20	802	.....	.....
84	27	982	49	328	.....	15	21	43	224	92	1781	.....	.....
85	78	2128	174	180	114	99	37	213	985	.....	4008	13	9
86	150	5697	255	458	.....	88	74	186	457	.....	7365	4	26
87	452	1055	453	603	.....	.....	150	151	152	.....	3016	.....	.....
88	162	3209	160	420	333	55	78	156	239	.....	4812	18	27
89	80	1432	160	339	361	80	65	70	80	60	2727	10	10
90	53	205	56	77	2	13	18	58	55	.....	537	.....	.....
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19
92	189	400	190	135	100	35	30	90	155	26	1350	13	50
93	182	2954	308	1315	105	57	...	115	1095	9	6140	8	11
94	166	2578	257	3391	129	71	89	243	363	.....	7287	27	14

TABLE B.—Membership, Libraries and Reading

INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	Number of Volumes in Library.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.
95 Petrolea	25	70	360	60	140	.....	45	.....	90	55	20	840
96 Point Edward	136	154	560	212	302	.....	48	18	228	166	25	1713
97 Port Colborne	25	60	350	50	20	.....	60	35	60	85	17	737
98 Port Elgin	82	205	256	177	365	15	76	55	208	152	44	1553
99 Port Hope	154	272	941	553	293	3	40	5	179	212	65	2563
100 Port Perry	35	159	213	14	147	45	55	71	146	35	28	913
101 Prescott	100	266	622	205	384	..	88	54	150	308	28	2105
102 Preston	107	453	410	427	.....	129	789	.....	1108	572	90	3978
103 Renfrew	94	182	554	227	340	26	80	.....	208	92	5	1714
104 Richmond Hill	53	66	171	95	419	225	35	12	55	31	57	1166
105 Ridgetown	51	89	950	197	362	247	171	45	312	110	41	2524
106 Scarboro'	59	229	440	257	208	133	58	333	220	251	34	2163
107 Schomberg	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462
108 Seaforth	401	301	883	385	230	240	67	124	356	178	278	3042
109 Shelburne	111	24	95	30	57	.....	7	29	23	19	.....	284
110 Smith's Falls	205	237	447	154	726	136	63	145	686	244	187	3025
111 Southampton	105	58	57	75	250	.....	21	9	47	29	4	550
112 Stouffville	107	98	345	105	306	16	43	110	202	126	56	1407
113 Stratford	105	199	1250	308	1000	390	130	45	305	300	44	3971
114 Strathroy	359	188	915	340	336	203	79	103	240	182	81	2667
115 Streetsville	105	223	503	236	151	31	217	77	298	153	46	1935
116 St. Catharines	345	552	1577	553	699	411	179	259	536	634	123	5523
117 St. George	73	131	799	213	169	58	41	67	114	177	50	1819
118 St. Mary's	161	400	750	480	1000	60	200	320	470	370	140	4190
119 Teeswater	50	119	288	124	85	3	25	28	75	72	44	863
120 Thorndale	54	30	128	31	65	.....	14	28	15	12	.....	323
121 Thorold	137	227	736	375	397	173	63	.....	277	912	42	3202
122 Trenton	80	48	245	86	144	.....	35	.....	84	73	15	730
123 Tilsonburg	102	21	250	33	50	3	24	2	50	45	29	507
124 Uxbridge	182	392	1450	309	317	139	82	167	437	360	174	3827
125 Walkerton	13	44	300	86	287	.....	27	.....	92	66	.....	902
126 Wardsville	15	150	207	237	418	.....	136	.....	177	155	100	1580
127 Waterdown	14	75	75	300	300	120	110	75	120	100	100	1375
128 Waterford	53	12	20	5	22	.....	3	6	8	7	2	85
129 Waterloo	116	135	940	272	1191	341	182	82	214	236	59	3652
130 Welland	96	230	946	210	87	29	80	73	372	135	45	2207
131 Weston	102	38	142	63	113	.....	16	62	75	36	46	591
132 Whitby	105	128	640	202	206	68	23	.....	183	217	28	1695
133 Williamstown	172	13	20	66	21	.....	14	.....	3	3	3	143
134 Windermere	104	44	102	56	30	22	4	74	3	36	130	501
135 Wingham	102	14	60	7	.....	.....	17	11	3	15	.....	127
136 Woodbridge	16	32	73	65	61	.....	18	15	76	32	7	379
137 Woodstock	315	423	1408	356	419	58	80	182	357	396	208	3887
138 Wroxeter	56	195	200	241	265	74	47	43	132	77	44	1318
139 Wyoming	108	24	39	15	48	.....	8	24	17	31	10	216
Total	16094	19980	59509	25051	38038	12250	8794	8418	25712	20235	7649	226443

Rooms in Mechanics' Institutes, 1886-7.—*Continued.*

	Number of Volumes Issued.											Reading Room.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
95	20	50	30	40	.....	10	.....	16	8	4	178	.....	.....
96	17	1597	95	203	.....	12	4	47	211	6	2192	7	7
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	.....
98	58	413	60	179	2	10	15	57	137	1	932	.....	.....
99	152	2875	84	125	2	32	4	59	117	.....	3450	33	15
100	52	318	3	71	7	9	18	22	22	.....	522	.....	.....
101	42	875	33	125	.....	13	12	27	411	8	1546	.....	.....
102	158	795	86	.....	147	210	.....	155	388	4	1943	23	13
103	31	1160	70	322	160	27	.....	54	110	6	1940	.....	.....
104	19	110	28	168	178	8	14	20	22	9	576	7	.....
105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3822	14	4
106	110	736	63	102	298	16	284	64	184	14	1871	.....	.....
107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457	.....	.....
108	720	6723	1201	765	901	325	560	672	1725	.....	13592	7	17
109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	317	1497	254	639	601	68	93	648	306	.....	4423	21	17
111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	49	660	39	231	188	22	33	86	75	11	1394	15	17
113	163	2420	260	950	600	136	50	292	240	30	5141	.....	.....
114	115	5113	346	237	650	92	75	130	381	9	7148	14	9
115	105	1460	83	100	25	77	23	123	64	.....	2060	5	9
116	474	4491	408	503	1635	167	815	332	1408	123	10376	13	9
117	138	1091	125	134	166	27	74	130	164	14	2063	10	11
118	200	3300	175	600	40	20	160	170	400	30	5095	4	10
119	81	875	96	33	15	20	40	49	93	14	1316	.....	.....
120	18	188	21	31	.....	6	7	9	14	.....	294	.....	.....
121	12	1068	28	6	496	11	.....	25	62	.....	1708	5	8
122	23	719	73	147	.....	37	.....	96	117	.....	1212	21	12
123	30	425	20	15	42	26	4	.....	27	40	629	.....	.....
124	123	3686	167	72	71	67	210	167	274	52	4889	18	9
125	6	207	27	102	.....	11	.....	5	55	.....	413	.....	.....
126	40	18	38	112	.....	18	.....	12	15	.....	253	.....	.....
127	10	485	19	96	123	6	11	9	23	2	784	.....	.....
128	10	86	20	20	.....	3	5	10	10	.....	164	.....	.....
129	55	2019	151	835	613	81	23	36	356	3	4172	20	5
130	73	1348	48	23	26	34	18	63	72	8	1713	6	9
131	40	530	60	66	.....	10	50	90	50	10	906	10	5
132	73	1735	104	185	564	28	.....	79	226	.....	2994	.....	.....
133	4	11	5	6	.....	3	.....	4	4	.....	37	5	17
134	35	166	52	16	25	1	16	3	50	5	369	10	7
135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	27
136	.....	56	16	16	.....	2	1	8	8	1	108	.....	.....
137	508	8354	395	414	75	164	89	205	1103	.....	11307	32	12
138	18	297	59	55	47	1	2	6	25	1	511	.....	.....
139	14	2	4	2	.....	4	2	3	4	5	40	.....	.....
	12708	171464	16145	33473	32414	5797	6697	12124	32356	2317	330813	958	982

TABLE C.—Evening Classes in English and Commercial Courses in 1886-7.

INSTITUTE.	Number of Students.	Subjects Taught.				
		English Course.	Commercial Course.			Other Subjects.
Arthur	44	Grammar and Composition.	Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.			
Barrie	22	.....	do	do	do	
Belmont	31	.....	do	do	do	
Cheltenham	17	.....	do	do	do	
Clinton	3	.....	Book-keeping and Writing.			
Dresden	12	.....	Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.			
Fergus	17	.....	do	do	do	
Goderich	17	.....	do	do	do	
Grimsby	16	Grammar and Composition.	do	do	do	
Hespeler	58	.....	do	do	do	Mensuration.
Kingston	53	Grammar and Composition.	do	do	do	
Lucan	50	.....	do	do	do	
Midland	29	.....	do	do	do	
Milton	7	.....	do	do	do	
Mitchell	13	.....	do	do	do	
Napanee	33	.....	do	do	do	
Niagara Falls, S.	27	.....	do	do	do	
Orillia	25	.....	do	do	do	
Paisley	21	.....	do	do	do	
Pen'tanguishene	37	.....	do	do	do	
Peterboro'	21	.....	do	do	do	
Scarboro'	18	.....	do	do	do	Mensuration.
Seaforth	20	.....	do	do	do	
Stratford	19	.....	Book-keeping and Writing.			
Waterloo	17	.....	Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Writing.			
Weston	17	.....	do	do	do	
	644					

TABLE D.—Evening Classes in Drawing in 1886-7.

INSTITUTES.	Number of Students.	Subjects Taught.				
		Primary Drawing.				Mechanical Drawing.
Arkona	27	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model, Memory and Blackboard.				
Barrie	14	do	do	do	do	
Carleton Place	7					Machine Drawing.
Elora	14	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model, Memory and Blackboard.				
Galt	17	do	do	do	do	
Garden Island	32	do	do	do	do	
Georgetown	33	do	do	do	do	
Kincardine	21	do	do	do	do	
Kingston	15	do	do	do	do	
Midland	15	Freehand, Geometry.				
Milton	19	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model, Memory and Blackboard.				
Mono Road	21	do	do	do	do	
Orillia	13	do	do	do	do	
Owen Sound	146	do	do	do	do	
Paisley	21	Perspective.				
Perth	31	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model, Memory and Blackboard.				
Peterboro'	20	Freehand				Machine Drawing and Building Construction.
Petrolea	46	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model, Memory and Blackboard.				
Seaforth	14	do	do	do	do	
St. Catharines	12	do	do	do	do	
St. Mary's	15	do	do	do	do	
Weston	16	do	do	do	do	
Woodbridge	22	do	do	do	do	
	591					

TABLE E.—Evening Classes, shewing number of Students of Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries who attended the Annual Examination in Drawing in April, 1887; also Certificates taken out and extra grants paid for Certificates.

INSTITUTE.	Number of Students for Examination.	Primary Course. Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.					Total.	Number of Teachers' Certificates, Primary Course.	Grants paid for Certificates.
		Freehand.	Blackboard.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.			
									$ c.
Arkona	15	4	1	2	2	5	14	.....	10 00
Barrie	11	2	1	6	1	1	11	.....	10 00
Brantford, Free Lib.	19	10	.....	15	2	4	31	.....	26 00
Elora	13	1	1	6	6	4	18	1	14 00
Galt	13	2	.....	2	1	1	6	.....	6 00
Georgetown	25	4	.....	9	4	3	20	.....	17 00
Kincardine	15	3	.....	6	1	4	14	.....	12 00
Midland	15	.....	1	4	1	2	8	.....	6 00
Milton	16	5	.....	8	3	2	18	2	14 00
Orillia	11	1	.....	1	2	1	5	.....	5 00
*Owen Sound	143	29	11	80	51	32	203	10	25 00
Petrolea	56	27	3	34	9	11	84	.....	.....
Perth	17	3	1	10	2	2	18	.....	16 00
Seaforth	20	1	.....	6	2	1	10	2	5 00
St. Catharines	9	3	.....	4	2	2	11	.....	7 00
St. Mary's	14	2	1	3	3	5	14	.....	13 00
Weston	10	1	.....	3	.....	2	6	.....	5 00
Woodbridge	5	4	.....	3	2	1	10	.....	7 00
Total	427	102	20	202	94	83	501	15	198

Mechanical Course.

INSTITUTE.	Number of Students for Examination.	Advanced Geometry.	Total.
Galt	3	1	1
Kincardine	1	1	1

* Including Collegiate Institute pupils.

II.—FREE LIBRARIES.

An Act for the establishment of Free Libraries was assented to 10th March, 1882, from which I give the following extracts :—

"This Act may be cited as *The Free Libraries Act, 1882.*

"A free library may be established in any city, town, or incorporated village, in manner hereinafter provided.

"Where a free library is so established there may, without any proceedings for the purpose under this Act, be connected with the library, a free news-room or museum, or both ; and there may be established a branch library, or branch libraries and a branch news-room or branch news-rooms, in the municipality.

"In case a petition is presented to the Council of a city, town, or incorporated village, signed by not less than one hundred electors in the case of a city, or not less than sixty in the case of a town, or not less than thirty in the case of an incorporated village, praying for the establishment of a free library under this Act ; the Council may pass a by-law giving effect to the petition, with the assent of the electors qualified to vote at municipal elections given before the final passing of the by-law as provided by the Municipal Law.

"In case the vote of the electors is adverse to the by-law, no new by-law for the same purpose shall afterwards be passed by the Council to be submitted to the electors within the same municipal year.

"In case of the establishment of a Free Library under this Act, the general management, regulation, and control of the library, and of the news-room and museum (if any) shall be vested in and exercised by a Board to be called the Board of Management ; which Board shall be a body politic and corporate, and shall be composed of the mayor of the city or town, or the reeve of the village, and three other persons to be appointed by the Council, three by the Public School Board, or the Board of Education of the municipality, and two by the Trustees of the Separate School, if any.

"For the purpose of providing for the expenses necessary for carrying this Act into effect, the Council of the municipality, in addition to all other rates and assessments levied and assessed for municipal purposes, shall levy and assess from year to year a special annual rate sufficient to furnish the amount estimated by the said Board to be required as aforesaid, but not exceeding one half of a mill in the dollar, upon the assessed value of all ratable real and personal property, such rate to be called 'The Free Library Rate.'"

The Free Library Amendment Act was assented to 1st February, 1883. As may be seen from the following extract, the Directors of any Mechanics' Institute can now transfer its Library, etc., to the Board of Management of a Free Library in the same city, town, or village.

"In case of any Mechanics' Institute transferring its library and reading-room, or either of them, to any Board of Management of a Free Library, under section ten of *The Free Libraries Act, 1882*, if it is part of the agreement that the Board shall thenceforward receive the appropriation from the Mechanics' Institute grant, which the Institute would otherwise receive, the Board shall, on the condition (if any) mentioned in the agreement, be, entitled to the like aid from the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province in respect of such reading-room and library, or either of them, as such Mechanics' Institute would have received under the provision of the Revised Act, chapter thirty-five, relating to Mechanics' Institutes."

In six cities and towns, viz :—Berlin, Brantford, Guelph, Simcoe, St. Thomas, Toronto, the Mechanics' Institutes' Libraries and Reading-rooms have been transferred to Free Libraries.

Tables F. G. show the work done in the Free Libraries during the year.

TABLE F.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities

Free Libraries.	Receipts during the year.					
	Balance on hand.	Legislative Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees from Evening Classes.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Berlin	.....	352 00	540 96	.....	.....	892 96
2 Branttord	397 74	250 00	1200 00	76 50	284 57	2208 81
3 Guelph	.....	250 00	1288 16	.....	65 15	1603 31
4 Simcoe	10 34	250 00	550 00	13 00	111 81	935 15
5 St. Thomas	384 91	250 00	1220 00	.....	48 30	1903 21
6 Toronto	1986 73	250 00	38038 00	.....	3738 29	44013 02
Total	2779 72	1602 00	42837 12	89 50	4248 12	51556 46

TABLE G.—Libraries and Reading

Free Libraries.	Number of Readers.	Number of Volumes in Library.									
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.
1 Berlin	285	226	327	273	660	196	37	73	259	174	233	2458
2 Brantford	1877	568	2200	519	745	400	172	208	610	363	144	5929
3 Guelph	1051	458	1160	429	458	475	106	219	497	454	304	4560
4 Simcoe	248	290	1077	360	382	123	136	105	286	294	37	3090
5 St. Thomas	.....	193	977	266	648	149	88	123	265	141	71	2921
6 Toronto	14445	1912	10301	1428	4334	1903	641	754	2239	1602	19747	44261
Total	17906	3647	16042	3275	7227	3246	1180	1482	4156	3028	19936	63219

of Free Libraries for the year ending, 1st May, 1887.

	Expenditure during the year.										Assets and Liabilities.	
	Rent, Light and Heating.	Salaries.	Books (not fiction).	Books (fiction).	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	Evening Classes.	Miscellaneous.	Balance on hand.	Total.		Assets.	Liabilities.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
1	74 72	189 00	299 55	32 00	63 50	.....	234 19	.....	892 96		3272 00	.....
2	285 99	466 66	328 04	344 45	146 18	165 32	472 17	.....	2208 81		6302 00	.....
3	383 73	510 00	373 70	93 34	109 68	.....	132 86	.....	1603 31		4690 00	.....
4	69 37	185 20	115 00	37 50	100 75	13 00	308 67	105 66	935 15		2805 00	.....
5	335 30	360 00	272 78	178 60	117 95	.....	245 77	392 81	1903 21		1933 00	.....
6	1842 29	8139 42	1944 36	n. r.	1254 20	.....	26957 84	3874 91	44013 02		90038 00	.....
	2990 40	9850 28	3333 43	685 89	1798 26	178 32	28352 50	4373 38	51556 46		109040 00	.....

Rooms in Free Libraries, 1886-7.

	Number of Volumes Issued.											Reading Room.	
	Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total Number of Volumes.	Number of Periodicals.	Number of Newspapers.
1	65	3076	183	1546	297	304	19	109	569	50	6218	14	26
2	910	34831	1070	1392	1813	350	420	966	1205	.....	42957	24	25
3	926	16925	933	859	2495	337	463	790	2576	3738	30042	13	29
4	159	6572	198	288	66	111	113	198	600	.....	8305	13	14
5	552	14715	772	1034	814	213	393	488	527	.....	19508	23	24
6	5413	174701	6310	33610	11981	2240	2493	11508	7980	13859	270095	159	277
	8025	250820	9466	38729	17456	3555	3901	14059	13457	17647	377125	246	395

TABLE H.—Evening Classes in Free Libraries, 1886-7.

FREE LIBRARIES.	Number of Students.	Subjects Taught.	
		English Course.	Commercial Course.
Brantford	28		Bookkeeping, Arithmetic and Writing.
Simcoe	15	Composition and Grammar	Do. do. do.

FREE LIBRARIES.	Number of Students.	Subjects Taught.
		Primary Drawing.
Brantford	65	Freehand, Geometry, Perspective, Model, Memory and Blackboard.

III.—ART SCHOOLS.

The Ontario School of Art was established under the management of the Ontario Society of Artists in 1876, with a grant from the Legislature of $1,000 per annum; the following year it was increased to $1,100. In 1879, an additional grant of $1,000 was paid, making a total of $2,100. In 1880, an extra grant of $3,400 was paid. The total grant for 1880 being $4,500.

As the grant now required for the maintenance of the school was so much in excess of the original sum voted by the Legislature, I was appointed by the late Hon. Mr. Crooks, to examine into the cost of maintenance of an Art School and the desirability of having the school conducted at the Education Department Buildings, so as to save expense and give the students the advantages of studying from the Art Collections in the Education Museum. The result of my report and recommendations was that the Minister made a proposition to the Society of Artists to remove the School of Art to the Education Department. This the Society assented to in September, 1882. The council for the future management of the School was then appointed, consisting of nine members of the Society of Artists, and myself as superintendent of the school, representing the Education Department.

Evening Classes were then established specially adapted to mechanics and artisans, giving them practical instructions applicable to their various trades and employments; also, to encourage the training of teachers and Normal School students, so as to supply the Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province with qualified teachers.

In order that these classes might be more appreciated by those studying for practical and technical purposes, and to prevent the classes from being overcrowded with young

persons who might take lessons merely for amusement or an accomplishment, it was decided that students should not be allowed to attend the advanced classes without passing a preliminary examination in the elementary subjects.

A programme of study was then prepared, and the first entrance examination was held in October, 1882. I subsequently prepared a scheme for conducting examinations, the appointment of a Board of Examiners, and the establishment of a uniform system of examination for Art Schools and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province, also for granting Proficiency and Teachers' Certificates at the close of each session.

The first Board of Examiners was appointed in December, 1882. The success of the school was very great, at the close of the session 269 Primary and 33 Advanced Certificates were granted.

During this year Mr. William Mather was appointed as Royal Commissioner on technical education to the United States and Canada. The following is an extract from his report:—

"The Ontario School of Art in Toronto is an institution supported by the Legislature of the Province, for the purpose of imparting special instruction, embracing subjects in science and art teaching suitable to mechanics, and bearing on their employment. There are evening classes adapted to working men. This excellent school is the commencement of an institution similar in object and appliances to our South Kensington Museum. Although in its infancy, the instruction given is evidently valued by the various trades of the city. Out of 121 students last year, one half were engaged in trades and manufactures; the remainder studying as teachers. The instruction is confined to drawing in every branch, and designing. I was particularly struck with the manifest relation between the work done in the school and industrial pursuits."

In the summer of the following year (1883) your attention was directed to the importance of establishing Summer Classes for the Teachers of High and Public Schools, and you authorized a Circular to be issued, which was responded to by an attendance of 127 teachers who were awarded Certificates at the end of the session as follows:—71 Free-hand Drawing, 102 Practical Geometry, 75 Linear Perspective, 48 Model drawing, and 56 Blackboard Drawing. No less than 66 Teacher's Certificates were granted, legally qualifying the recipients to teach Industrial Drawing in Public Schools and Mechanics' Institutes. In your report of the same year, you published a list of the industries in this Dominion in which a knowledge of the various branches of Art Education is necessary together with the number of hands employed in these manufacturing industries, and your statement showed that no less than 150,000 persons are employed in the Dominion, to whom Industrial Drawing, Modelling, etc., would be valuable.

In 1884 the Ontario Society of Artists severed its connection with the Ontario School of Art and it was conducted entirely under the management of the Education Department until last year when it was discontinued, and the Toronto School of Art incorporated instead thereof.

Art Schools under the inspection of this Department are now in operation in Brockville, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Stratford, Toronto, and the following Institutions are in affiliation with the Department for examination purposes:—Wykeham Hall, Toronto; Alma College, St. Thomas; Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; Albert College, Belleville; Hellmuth Ladies' College, London; Academy of Painting and Drawing, London.

The year 1886, is an eventful one in the history of Art Education in this Province, it was in this year that the new Act and Regulations, which you had previously partly adopted with such gratifying success, were assented to; it was also in this year that the Art Schools, etc., made such an admirable display at the Colonial Exhibition; these together, have given an impetus to the study of Art Education throughout the whole Province, which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends and promoters of Industrial Art, and it is quite evident that the formation of Classes in Art Schools and Mechanics' Institutes applicable to the manufacturing industries, and the encouragement you have given to teachers by establishing Training Classes for their

special benefit must ultimately prove of great commercial value to the mechanics and manufacturers of this country.

The only drawback to its complete success, as I am informed by competent authorities, is the opposition and jealousy of men occupying the position of foremen in manufactories, to the attendance of their workmen at the Evening Classes for Mechanical and Industrial Drawing, fearing that ordinary workmen may thus become equal or superior to themselves. The remedy for this can easily be applied by the masters themselves, who should encourage all their employes to avail themselves of these advantages, which must be of mutual benefit to all parties concerned.

The following list shows the total number of Certificates granted by the Education Department up to 1st May, 1887.

1. Primary Art Course.

Year.	Freehand Drawing.	Blackboard Drawing.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model Drawing.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1882	28	28	21	17	12	.....	106
1883	84	76	89	58	47	.....	354
1884	153	86	174	139	138	66	756
1885	214	198	529	301	168	122	1532
1886	634	414	672	149	662	77	2608
1887	643	122	1204	428	444	103	2944
Total	1756	924	2689	1092	1471	368	8300

2. Advanced Art Course.

Year.	Shading from Flat.	Outline from Round.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.	Ornamental Design.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1883	5	5	12	18	.....	.....	40
1884	16	5	12	12	.....	.....	45
1885	33	18	35	29	.....	4	119
1886	35	24	19	48	.....	3	129
1887	59	27	28	25	34	14	187
Total	148	79	106	132	34	21	520

3. Mechanical Drawing Course.

Year.	Descriptive Geometry.	Machine Drawing.	Building Construction.	Industrial Design.	Advanced Perspective.	Teachers' Certificates.	Total.
1883	2	3	1	2	3	.....	11
1884	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
1885	12	32	4	25	12	4	89
1886	14	13	5	28	14	3	77
1887	6	5	12	18	6	2	49
Total	35	54	23	74	36	9	231

4. Extra Subjects.

Year.	Drawing from Life.	Painting in Oil Colors.	Painting in Water Colors.	Modelling in Clay.	Wood Carving.	Repoussé Work.	Total.
1885	.....	9	7	14	.....	.....	30
1886	.....	12	7	11	7	.....	37
1887	7	32	9	8	2	2	60
Total	7	53	23	33	9	2	127

The following extracts are from the Act and Regulations of 1886 :

Regulations.

Any association of persons, for the purpose of promoting the study of Art, shall be recognized by the Education Department as an Art School on the following conditions:—

The association must be incorporated under the Act respecting Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools, or under some other Act.

There must be a registered average attendance of at least fifty pupils.

The accommodation must be ample for teaching all the subjects in both Primary and Advanced courses herein prescribed.

The equipment and staff of teachers must be satisfactory to the Education Department.

The course of study herein prescribed must be followed.

Pupils under 15 years of age will not be reckoned as Art School pupils for the purpose of Government Aid.

Government Grant.

Every Art School incorporated under the Act and complying with the regulations of the Education Department respecting the equipment, accommodation and teachers required for Art Schools, shall be entitled to receive out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for Art purposes a fixed grant of $400 and such additional sums for proficiency in art studies as may be determined by the regulations of the Education Department respecting final examinations.

Primary Art Course.

The Primary Art course shall consist of 36 lessons of 2 hours each in the following subjects :—

(1) Freehand Drawing from flat examples. (2) Practical Geometry. (3) Linear Perspective. (4) Model Drawing. (5) Memory or Blackboard Drawing.

Advanced Art Course.

The Advanced Art course shall consist of 36 lessons of 2 hours each, in the following subjects :—

(1) Shading from flat examples. (2) Outline Drawing from the round (casts or nature). (3) Shading from the round. (4) Drawing from flowers and objects of natural history. (5) Ornamental Design.

Mechanical Drawing Course.

The Mechanical Drawing Course shall consist of 36 lessons of 2 hours each, in the following subjects :—

(1) Projection and Descriptive Geometry. (2) Machine Drawing. (3) Building Construction. (4) Industrial Design. (5) Advanced Perspective.

Any Art School having established classes of not less than 25 pupils in each of the Primary and Advanced Courses, may make provision for teaching any or all of the following subjects :—

(1) Drawing from Life. (2) Painting in Oil Colors. (3) Painting in Water Colors. (4) Modelling in Clay and Wax. 5 Wood Carving. (6) Wood Engraving. (7) China Painting. (8) Repoussé Work.

An examination will be held in April of each year, under the direction of the Education Department, the expenses of which shall be paid by the Art School concerned.

A proficiency certificate will be awarded in each subject and any pupil who passes in all the subjects in any of the three Courses above-named, shall be entitled to a

certificate in which the various subjects constituting the Course shall be duly stated, such certificate to be designated Primary, Advanced or Mechanical, as the case may be.

The holder of an Art certificate will be legally qualified to teach the subjects named therein in any Art School, High School, Model School or Mechanics' Institute. The Education Department will accept a Primary certificate in lieu of the non-professional examination in drawing for any class or grade of public school teachers' certificate.

Any College or Private School may with the consent of the Education Department, take the Departmental Examination, but such College or Private School shall not be entitled to any portion of the grant provided by the Legislative Assembly for such purposes.

Medals.

A Gold Medal, open to competition for Art Schools and Mechanics' Institutes, will be presented by the Minister of Education for the Advanced or Mechanical Course, on the following conditions:—

(1) The candidates must be *bona fide* students in regular attendance at the Evening Classes.

(2) Samples of work done during the session must be given in (*a*) *Ornamental Design and Outline, and Shading from the Antique.* There is no restriction as to the character or manner of execution, nor the time occupied in this work. (*b*) *Drawing from the Antique, full figure.* The drawing shall not be less than two feet in height, on white paper, in chalk, either with or without the aid of stump, background shaded or plain; work to be finished in 36 hours, regular school time, without assistance. (*c*) *Original Design.* This is to be executed in pencil, on paper provided by the Department; size of drawing not less than six inches by four inches; time four hours. The designs recommended are those suitable for wall paper, carpets, oil cloth, etc.

A Silver Medal, open to competition for Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools, will be given for the highest number of marks in the Mechanical Course, and a *Bronze Medal* for the highest number of marks in the Primary Drawing Course.

Colonial Exhibition.

In 1886 the students of Art Schools, Ladies' Colleges, etc., sent specimens of their work in the following subjects done during the winter of 1885, to the Exhibition, viz:—Examples of freehand drawing, drawing from models, linear perspective, industrial designs for oil cloth, ornaments, iron work, wall papers, etc. Designs for paper hangings in competition for a Silver Medal presented by the Ontario Manufacturers' Association. Machine drawing, architectural drawing, drawing from flowers, shading from flat, pen and ink sketches, charcoal from life, shading from antique, oil paintings, water color paintings, chasing in brass, repoussé work, sculpture in marble, collection of electrotypes from nature and casts, specimens of modelling in clay and plaster casts, painting on china, painting on velvet, embroidery, wax work, etc.

Including examination papers, over 20,000 specimens of drawings, etc., were sent from these Institutions to the Exhibition; these elicited admiration and astonishment at the unexpected progress of Industrial Art Education in Ontario. The press gave most flattering notices, and said that the efforts of the Government in promoting Industrial Art in Art Schools are calculated even to a greater degree than the exhibit of pictures from Canadian artists to open the eyes of the British public to the artistic progress of Canada in recent years.

I may also mention that Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to accept some of the specimens from the Art Schools and sent me a letter through her Private Secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, commanding him to give Her Majesty's thanks for the well executed specimens of the work of the students of the Art Schools connected with the Education Department.

In addition, the students of Art Schools, etc., received diplomas and medals from the Royal Commissioners, as follows:—

Ontario School of Art, Toronto	53	Medals and	Diplomas.
Western School of Art, London	32	"	"
School of Art, Ottawa	47	"	"
School of Art, Kingston	20	"	"
School of Practical Science, Toronto	23	"	"
Institut Canadien Français, Ottawa	8	"	"
Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas	9	"	"
Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby	6	"	"
Ladies' College, Brantford	11	"	"
Ladies' College, Hamilton	8	"	"
Ladies' College, Woodstock	8	"	"
Loretto Abbey, Toronto	7	"	"
Loretto Convent, Hamilton	5	"	"

The medals and diplomas were presented in public to the students of the Ontario School of Art by His Excellency the Governor-General, on 4th May, 1887.

Art Examinations, 1887.

A simultaneous examination was held throughout the Province on 28th, 29th and 30th April, 1887. The following tables show the number of certificates taken by the pupils in Art Schools, High Schools, Colleges, etc., affiliated with the Department for examination purposes. (For Mechanics' Institute list, see table E)

Table I.—*Art Schools—Primary Course.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.					Total Proficiency Certificates.	Number of Teachers' Certificates, full course.	Grant for Certificates.
		Freehand.	Blackboard.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.			
									$ c.
Brockville	34	7	.....	9	5	11	32	2	27 00
Hamilton	64	24	7	6	3	23	63	.....	54 00
Kingston	81	24	11	24	8	10	77	8	77 00
London	43	4	2	13	2	8	29	2	33 00
Ottawa	108	9	.....	19	3	13	44	1	50 00
Stratford	160	42	10	58	32	12	154	8	17 00
Toronto	65	11	3	6	5	7	32	5	78 00
Toronto, West End Branch	13	1	.....	6	.....	3	10	.....	.....
Total	568	122	33	141	58	87	441	26	336 00

TABLE J.—*Art Schools—Advanced Course.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total Proficiency Certificates.	Number of Teachers' Certificates—Advanced full course.
		Outline from the Round.	Ornamental Drawing.	Shading from Flat.	Shading from Round.	Shading from Flowers.		
Brockville	21	1	.....	2	1	1	5	.....
Hamilton	34	.....	1	12	2	3	18	.....
Kingston	15	5	8	7	4	1	25	3
London	11	.....	4	1	1	.....	6	1
Ottawa	52	3	.....	6	2	1	12	.....
Stratford	6	1	1	4	1	4	11	.....
Toronto	45	10	10	14	5	4	43	.....
Total	184	20	24	46	16	14	120	4

TABLE K.—*Art Schools—Mechanical Course.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	NUMBER OF PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total Proficiency Certificates.	Number of Teachers' Certificates—Mechanical full course.
		Industrial Design.	Building Construction.	Advanced Perspective.	Advanced Geometry.	Mechanical Drawing.		
Kingston	10	4	3	1	.....	.....	8	1
London	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Ottawa	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Stratford	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Toronto	28	8	5	5	1	3	22	.....
Toronto, West End Branch	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	63	15	12	7	1	3	38	2

TABLE L.—*Art Schools—Special Subjects.*

ART SCHOOLS.	Number of Students for Examination.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.				
		Drawing from Life.	Painting Oil Colors.	Painting Water Colors.	Modelling in Clay.	Total.
Brockville	8		8			8
Ottawa	16	7	7			14
Toronto	21		9	1	6	16
Total	35	7	24	1	6	38

TABLE M.—*High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Primary Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students.	Number of Proficiency Certificates taken.						Number of Teachers' Certificates, full course.
		Freehand.	Blackboard.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Total Proficiency Certificates.	
Aylmer, High School	46	6	2	36	19	9	72	1
Barrie, Collegiate Institute	14	8	1	10		6	25	
Belleville, Albert College	33	6	2	23	9	6	46	4
Belleville, High School	177	50	6	33	15	11	115	5
Berlin "	23	5	1	16	12	11	45	1
Brantford, Collegiate Institute	44	13		29	3	2	47	
Brockville, High School	47	3	1	15	5	4	28	1
Carleton Place "	10	2	2	2		1	7	
Collingwood, Collegiate Institute	140	27	5	68	27	30	157	4
Fergus, High School	44	5	1	21	5	10	42	1
Hawkesbury, High School	15	9	6	13	7	6	41	4
Kemptville "	50	7		36	3	1	47	
London, Academy of Painting	12	3	1	2	3	4	13	
" Hellmuth College	4					1	1	
Lindsay, High School	64	8	1	21	2	3	35	
Morrisburg "	137	32	3	73	18	12	138	4
Mount Forest "	22	3		7	2		12	
Niagara Falls, S., High School	24	5		11		6	22	
Orangeville "	67	25	3	39	11	5	84	
Owen Sound, Collegiate Institute	101	21		32	1	9	63	
Parkhill, High School	46	13	1	30	30	5	79	2
Perth, Collegiate Institute	32			13	10		23	
Port Dover, High School	13	3		11	6		20	
Seaforth "	108	39	2	35	10	36	122	4
Strathroy, Collegiate Institute	114	24	4	71	13	8	120	1
St. Mary's "	74	13		48	10	12	83	1
St. Thomas "	96	28		70	4	15	117	
" Alma College	36	16	4	8	7	14	49	6
S.S. 10, Collingwood	9	2		4	1		7	
Toronto, Wykeham Hall	2	2					2	
Tilsonburg, High School	8	3	1	6	2	3	15	1
Whitby, Collegiate Institute	91	21	6	45	15	14	101	6
Whitby, Ontario Ladies' College	19	3	1	5	6	3	18	2
Woodstock, Collegiate Institute	42	6	5	11	8	11	41	6
Total	1,764	411	59	844	265	258	1,837	54

Table N.—*High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Advanced Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	Proficiency Certificates taken.					Total Proficiency Certificates.	Teachers' Certificates, full advanced course.
		Outline from Round.	Ornamental Drawing.	Shading from Flat.	Shading from Round.	Drawing from Flowers.		
Belleville, Albert College	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	5	
Belleville, High School	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Collingwood, Collegiate Institute	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
London, Hellmuth Ladies' College	4	.....	2	1	1	1	6	
London, Academy of Painting	10	2	1	3	2	1	9	1
St. Thomas, Alma Ladies' College	12	5	6	7	7	9	34	4
Total	31	7	9	15	12	12	56	5

Table O.—*High Schools, Colleges, etc.—Mechanical Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	Proficiency Certificates taken.					Total Proficiency Certificates.
		Industrial Design.	Building Construction.	Advanced Perspective.	Advanced Geometry.	Mechanical Drawing.	
London, Academy of Painting	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
St. Thomas, Alma College	9	2	.....	2	1	.....	5
Whitby, Collegiate Institute	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Total	12	3	.....	4	3	.....	10

TABLE P.—*Colleges—Special Subjects.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total Certificates.
		Oil Painting.	Water Colors.	Wood Carving.	Modelling in Clay.	Repoussé Work.	
London, Hellmuth College	4	.....	3	2	2	2	9
St. Thomas, Alma College	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	8
Whitby, Ontario Ladies's College	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Total	13	8	8	2	2	2	22

EXAMINATION 12TH AND 13TH AUGUST, 1887.

TABLE Q.—*Teachers' Summer Classes—Primary Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	PRIMARY COURSE—PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Total.	Number of Teachers' Certificates, full course.
		Freehand.	Blackboard.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.		
Durham	15	3	1	3	2	2	11	1
Fergus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Kingston	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stratford	21	1	3	3	3	3	13	2
Strathroy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Toronto	23	7	3	12	6	10	38	3
Total	62	11	10	18	11	15	65	8

TABLE R.—*Teachers' Summer Classes—Advanced Course.*

NAME.	Number of Students for Examination.	ADVANCED COURSE—PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES TAKEN.					Number of Teachers' Certificates.
		Outline from the Round.	Ornamental Drawing.	Shading Round.	Advanced Perspective.	Total.	
Belleville	1	1	....	1	1	3	1
Thornbury	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1
Total	2	1	1	2	1	5	2

MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED 1ST MAY 1887.

Gold Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for Advanced Course ornamental design, drawing from the antique and original designs, Charles E. Wrenshall, Kingston.

Silver Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for highest number of marks, in the Mechanical Course, Charles E. Wrenshall, Kingston.

Bronze Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for the highest number of marks in the Primary Course in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Thos. H. Lennox, Collegiate Institute, Woodstock.

Bronze Medal.

Presented by the Minister of Education, for the highest number of marks in the Primary Course in Art Schools, Colleges and Mechanics' Institutes; Corie Winslow, Alma College, St. Thomas.

Silver Medal.

Presented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, for original designs, open for competition in Art Schools only.

1. Design for a Medal for the Association, Narcissa Bullis, Brockville.
2. Design for a Diploma, for the Dominion Exhibition, R. W. Crouch, Ottawa.
3. Design for a Cottage, with working plans and specification of costs not to exceed $600, M. C, Eddy, Ottawa.
4. Design for a Panel for Sideboard, Nina Faircloth, Toronto.
5. Design for an Over-Mantel, Wm. Ferguson, London.

Teachers' Primary Art Certificates (full course).

(Continued from page 140 Minister's Annual Report, 1886.)

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Males.		*Females.*	
Robert Bowie	Brockville.	Clara R. Anderson	Stratford.
Jas. Bowerman	Napanee.	Annie R. Abraham	Stratford.
George C. Bowes	Owen Sound.	Kate M. Allan	Toronto.
C. Absalom	Seaforth.	Georgina A. Burdette	Belleville.
Gordon Campbell	Belleville.	Clara Brown	Tilsonburg.
A. Currie	Collingwood.	Emma Blackwell	Whitby.
Thos. Curtis	Stratford.	Hannah F. Breden	Kingston.
Peter Dallis	Seaforth.	Maggie Brophy	Kingston.
Robert Dezell	Owen Sound.	Lizzie Beech	Toronto.
John H. Davidson	Owen Sound.	Ainslie Borrow	Toronto.
Thurlow Fraser	Hawkesbury.	Mary Campbell	Perth.
Albert D. Griffin	Woodstock.	Kate Clendenan	Whitby.
Harry Greenleaf	Belleville.	Carrie Clendenan	Whitby.
Wm. H. Hilts	Whitby.	Ella Campbell	Woodstock.
C. A. Higginson	Hawkesbury.	Annie M. Campbell	Belleville.
C. Hillyard	St. Marys.	Emma Cunningham	Collingwood.
Fred. H. Johnson	Owen Sound.	Maggie E. Clark	Stratford.
W. J. Knox	St. Marys.	Agnes Caulthart	Morrisburg.
Thomas H. Lennox	Woodstock.	Violet Crossby	Belleville.
Robert Frank Livingstone	Seaforth.	Mabel Carey	Kingston.
John M. Moran	Stratford.	Nellie Ewing	Seaforth.
Albert Maughan	Owen Sound.	Bertha Ezard	Milton.
Robt. Martin	Owen Sound.	Winfield Faulds	Aylmer.
Thos. Middlebro	Toronto.	Louie Francis	Whitby.
Wm. McLeod	Seaforth.	Clara Galbraith	Hamilton.
John D. McLaughlin	Hawkesbury.	Eveline Howard	St. Thomas.
George McGee	Collingwood.	E. Harper	London.
Archie McNeill	Owen Sound.	C. E. H. Holmes	Toronto.
Alex. McIntosh	Seaforth.	Levalla Heacock	Toronto.
C. McIntyre	Parkhill.	Louisa J. Johnston	Stratford.
Chas. R. McCullough	Belleville.	C. Julien	Owen Sound.
Arthur B. McClean	Brockville.	Maggie Kennedy	Hamilton.
T. H. McGuirl	Collingwood.	D. Kilbourn	Parkhill.
J. B. Oliver	Toronto.	M. A. Lyon	Belleville.
John Petrie	Elora.	Amy Minty	Chatham.
Frank N. Pond	Owen Sound.	L. A. Moore	Kingston.
Thos. E. Reiy	Strathroy.	Ada Marsh	Thornbury.
Albert Richardson	Whitby.	Grace Minchen	Stratford.
Wm. H. Rice	Woodstock.	Florence Parker	St. Thomas.
George Robertson	Owen Sound.	Libbie McLean	St. Thomas.
Harry C. Riches	Toronto.	Lillie Nash	Morrisburg.
Chas. Ramage	Durham.	Florence Parker	St. Thomas.
Colin A. Scott	St. Thomas.	Gertie Robertson	Milton.
C. B. Shuttleworth	Toronto.	Jessie Robertson	Belleville.
John Templin	Fergus.	Kate H. Rowlands	Kingston.
J. Woelfle	Berlin.	Alice Stewart	Woodstock.
G. Ward	Collingwood.	Lily Swayze	Belleville.
A. C. Whittaker	Morrisburg.	Beulah Sutherland	Hawkesbury.
Rich. L. Weaver	Woodstock.	Hattie Storrs	Morrisburg.
R. B. Watson	Fergus.	Annie Shields	Whitby.
		Margaret Shields	Kingston.
		Jennie C. Shaw	Kingston.
		Minnie Shields	Kingston.
		May Spencer	Toronto.
		Jennie Trachsell	Stratford.
		Alice Twining	Belleville.
		Carrie Van Buskirk	St. Thomas.
		Corie Winslow	St. Thomas.
		Minnie W. Weir	Stratford.
		Maggie Wilkinson	Brockville.
		Annie A. Wells	Stratford.

Advanced Course, Teachers Certificates.

Jennie Teeple, St. Thomas.
E. D. Wallace, "
Florence Parker, "
Libbie McLean, "
Colin A. Scott, "
S. K. Davidson, London.
Ella Walker, Whitby.
Bertha Campbell, Whitby.
Jennie C. Shaw, Kingston.
Mrs. E. A. Power, "
Charles E. Wrenshall, "
Ida Mitchell, London.
Emma Clarke, Belleville.
Ada March, Thornbury.

Mechanical Course, Teachers Certificates.

E. Roberts, Parkdale.
R. Holmes, Stratford.
E. Wrenshall, Kingston.

REPORT OF THE BROCKVILLE ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Brockville Art School for the season of 1886-7.

This is the first year of its existence, it having been established October 1st, 1886, and duly incorporated on January 26th, 1887.

Classes were conducted between October 1st, 1886, and May 1st, 1887, on four evenings and five afternoons in each week (with the exception of holidays at Christmas and Easter) when instruction was given as follows :—

Primary Course—36 Lessons.

Freehand Drawing	50	Pupils
Practical Geometry	29	"
Linear Perspective	35	"
Model Drawing	31	"
Blackboard Drawing	30	"

Advanced Course—36 Lessons.

Outline from the Round	20	Pupils.
Ornamental Design	5	"
Shading from the Flat	12	"
" " Round	23	"
Flower Drawing	22	"
Machine Drawing	1	"

Color Class—17 Pupils.

The work of the Color Class has consisted almost exclusively of still life studies in oil, though portraits in oil and studies in water color have received some attention.

Life Class—3 Pupils.

The day classes for drawing from the life and painting in oil and water colors will be continued till July 1st, and an out-door sketching class is about to be established, for which the scenery about Brockville is particularly encouraging.

The receipts and expenditure up to May 1st, were as follows :—

Receipts.

Fees from pupils	$295 00

Expenditure.

Rent, fuel, light, etc.	$108 20
Stationery and postage	5 54
Printing and advertizing	16 70
Sundries	10 20
Paid to Instructor	154 36
	$295 00

JAMES H. FULFORD,
Treasurer.

Brockville, May 1st, 1887.

REPORT OF THE HAMILTON ART SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1887.

SIR,—On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Hamilton Art School, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1886-7.

The following gentlemen constituted the Board for the year, viz. :—

J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., President ; B. E. Charlton, Vice-President ; R. Fuller, Secretary-Treasurer ; Samuel Barker, W. H. Judd, John Knox, Rev. Samuel Lyle, B.D., T. H. MacPherson, W. A. Robinson, A. T. Wood, Alexander McKay (Mayor) and R. Hills (Chairman of the Board of Education.)

New class-rooms were secured in the Canada Life Assurance Building, and after the necessary alterations were made, and such additional equipment as was thought necessary was provided, the classes were opened during the month of October under Mr. S. John Ireland, Principal, and Miss Banting as Assistant Teacher.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 236, but the average attendance was considerably below the total enrolment.

The number of pupils who received instruction in the following stages of the Art, and technical courses during the year, were as follows :—

Freehand Drawing	188
Practical Geometry	39
Practical and Linear Perspective	92
Model Drawing	141
Memory Drawing	49
Shading from Flat copies	43
Outline Drawing from the Round	38
Shading from the Round	58
Advanced Perspective	8
Advanced, Plane, Solid and Descriptive Geometry	31
Industrial Design	5
Machine Drawing	30
Modelling in Clay	2

A very considerable addition has been made to the equipment of the School in the shape of apparatus, casts of various kinds, authentic and historical examples, and general furnishing, so that at the present time we have a School which, in respect of situation, advantages of perfect light, appliances generally, and the qualifications of the Principal is all that can be desired.

While many pupils who entered the School at its opening through motives of curiosity have dropped out, and others have shown a want of perseverance and become discouraged through failure to accomplish everything at once, it is gratifying to be able to report that, both in the afternoon and evening classes, excellent progress has been made by many of the pupils.

The total number of successful pupils at the Government examinations held in April last was thirty-four, who took sixty-three certificates of the Primary Grade, and eighteen certificates of the Advanced Grades, the total success being eighty-one.

Many of the evening pupils found it impossible to absent themselves from their daily avocations for the purpose of taking these examinations.

No paintings or models were sent to Toronto for examination, on account of the instructions to do so being omitted on the schedules supplied from the Department.

The certificates awarded were for proficiency in the following subjects :—

Primary.

Freehand Drawing	24
Blackboard and Memory	7
Plane Geometry	6
Perspective	3
Model Drawing	23

Advanced.

Design for Ornament	1
Shading from Flat Copies	12
Shading from the Round	2
Drawing Flowers from Nature	3

The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure for the year, accounts having been duly audited, and the Auditor's report submitted to the annual meeting :—

Receipts.

Students' fees	$1,160 72
City grant	300 00
Interest	25 76
Government grant	400 00
" " for certificates	54 00
Members' annual fees	125 00
Balance on hand at beginning of year, and transferred from life members' subscriptions during the year	713 97
	$2,779 45

Expenditure.

Salary of Principal	$1,304 72
" Assistant	390 00
Rent	495 83
Gas	64 43
Advertizing, printing, etc	125 48
Furnishing, equipment, etc	389 44
Sundries	9 55
	$2,779 45

RICHARD FULLER,
Secretary.

Hamilton, May 1st, 1887.

REPORT OF THE KINGSTON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1887.

SIR,—I have pleasure in laying before you the following report of the School for the year ending 1st May last.

The School opened in the beginning of October, 1886, and closed at the end of April, 1887.

The staff consisted of two teachers—Mr. H. W. Poor, Principal, and Miss F. Kinton, assistant.

The pupils in the different classes were :—

Advanced Class	17
Primary "	54
Painting "	27

At the examinations the pupils took 113 certificates (proficiency) ; 1 Grade B certificate ; Gold Medal for best work in Advanced Drawing, and Silver Medal for highest number of marks in Mechanical Drawing. Both of these medals were won by Mr. C. E. Wrenshall, who has now been appointed Principal of the School. In addition to the above, 21 of the pupils were awarded Medals and Diplomas for work (in Oils, Water Colors and Design) sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London, England.

The financial report of the School's affairs has been duly audited and found correct. It is as follows :—

Receipts.

Balance from previous year	$ 61 39
School fees	306 30
Subscriptions (including Government grant)	907 00
	$1,274 69

Disbursements.

Salary of H. W. Poor, Principal	$500 00
" Miss F. Kinton, Assistant	300 00
" Caretaker	18 00
Gas	23 57
Coal	65 00
Rent	150 00
Note and interest	144 16
Printing and advertising	60 20
Sundries	11 15
Balance on hand	2 61
	$1,274 69

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

Cash on hand	$ 2 61	
Furniture, casts, etc.	253 20	
		$255 81

Liabilities.

Accounts unpaid	$ 67 85	
Balance	187 96	
		$255 81

W. B. WATERBURY,
Secretary.

Kingston, 1st May, 1887.

REPORT OF THE LONDON ART SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to state that the Report for the Western School of Art, London, was made up to the end of the year 1886, and up to that date is included in your last Annual Report.

From January to April, 1887, we had evening classes with an attendance of 51.

We have a summer term now going on which is self-sustaining, the funds of the School not being taken to pay the teachers who receive the pupils' fees only for their services.

The receipts and expenditure from 1st January to 1st May was as follows:—

Receipts.

Fees received from pupils	$120 00

Expenditure.

Paid three Teachers $72.00 each	$216 00
Rent of Rooms, January to April	75 00
Sundry Accounts	37 00
	$328 00

CHARLES CHAPMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

London, 1st May, 1887.

REPORT OF THE OTTAWA SCHOOL OF ART FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following statement showing the operations and position of the Art Association of Ottawa for the past year, such statement being compiled from the report presented at its annual meeting. The Association numbers for the year, 50 ordinary, and 30 life members.

The School opened for its eighth session on the 1st of November, 1886, and closed on the 30th of April 1887.

The teaching staff of the year consisted of seven:—Mr. Chas. E. Moss (head master,) Mr. Robin L. Palez, Mr. G. F. Stalker, Mr. J. T. Bowerman, Mr. J. B. Lamb, Mr. W. H. Burn, and Miss Barrett (art needlework).

During the session, the total number of names of students on the books, was 184. Of these, no less than 125 entered in the first month. In addition to the above, the class for art needlework, aggregated 36 pupils.

The following shows the occupations of students of the session in the evening classes, and indicates the variety and extent of the trade interests affected by the existence of the school: Carpenters, 15; machinists, 5; stone cutters, 7; cutter, 1; stair builders, 3; engravers, 2; boatbuilders, 2; electricians, 1; lithographers, 2; gunmaker, 1; painter, 1; plasterer, 1; church decorator, 1; carriage painter, 1; printers, 3; farmer, 1; jeweller, 1; railway conductor, 1; clerks, 8. The fee for these classes is nominal, being one dollar a month, only entitling to 24 lessons a month.

The work of the school sent through your Department to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, was recognized by the award of 47 commemoration medals and diplomas.

The pupils of the school submitting to the government examinations held on the close of April last gained 56 certificates.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association offered for competition amongst all Art Schools of the Province four silver medals, viz: for a design for a medal, a design for a diploma, a design for a carved panel for a sideboard, a design for a summer cottage. Two competitors of this School were successful, Mr. M. C. Edey, for a summer cottage, and Mr. R. Crouch for the diploma design.

The Ontario Government having offered a gold medal for competition amongst all the Art Schools of the Province, three pupils of this school sent in work, but the school did not repeat this year the distinction, gained last year, of being its winner.

In the winter of 1885-86 the increasing numbers of students were accommodated by the leasing of a portion of the adjacent premises, the result being cramped space, defective ventilation and heating, and dissatisfaction.

During the summer accordingly, an extension of the school building was erected. The whole school was heated with hot water apparatus, and various sanitary and other improvements were effected. The new building has been occupied throughout the past session.

The annual presentation of prizes gained during the season took place on the 30th of May, 1887. His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne, who was accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, made the presentations.

Amongst the many and valuable prizes given was a silver bowl donated by His Excellency. This the chief prize, was set apart, this year, for the branch of design, in order to the encouragment of that important section of the school work.

The exhibition of pupils work remained on view for one week and was attended by a large number of visitors.

A loss has this year been incurred by the school in the departure, for the practice of his profession, of its head master, Mr. Charles E. Moss; for the past three years the school has benefited by his able and thorough teaching.

The following extract from the current annual report may be of some interest as summing up certain conclusions reached by the governing council of the school in respect of the season now past.

"From an analysis of the record of the school work it is shown that on the score of advancement in the practical study of art in several of its most important phases there is fair occasion for congratulation. Work has been done during the year which, considering the limited extent of the opportunities at hand for comparative study in the way of museums and art collections, is creditable to both students and teachers. There has been a distinct gain in both the preceptive and executive faculties of the pupils of the school; the circle of those taking a personal interest in art work has been considerably increased; and the association has fully borne out the noblest characteristic of the great mistress it serves, by receiving with open arms all to whom the desire has come to share her teachings. The association, however, is not exempt from the rule that experience must be the test of measures, and the experience of the past season may, perhaps, serve to show that it may be not only no detriment but an advantage to postpone attempts to afford education save in those branches of art work for which the pupil is, by previous training or natural ability, to some extent prepared. The same experience will also show that while the policy adopted of endeavoring to enlist the sympathies and cultivate the taste and faculties of the younger members of the community, is judicious, any concessions in this direction will have to be watched with a careful eye, and be granted only under the restraint and directing influence of an earnest, steady purpose, and a high personal character. With the steps, however, to be taken for setting aright whatever is amiss, and for the avoidance of any errors made in the past it will be the business of your now to be appointed council to deal. It is the duty of outgoing members to record experiences for future benefit."

Financial Statement.

The following is the financial statement of the Treasurer, duly audited and found correct :—

Summary statement of receipts and expenditure, 1886-87 :

Receipts.

Balance in hand, May, 1886	$ 156 88
Donations	335 00
Subscriptions, 48 at $5 each	240 00
Grants—Ontario Government	400 00
Royal Canadian Academy	150 00
Students' fees	766 25
Loan, net proceeds	1,981 29
Proceeds of sale of old stoves, etc	24 84
	4,054 26
Expenditure as per statement attached	4,044 27
Balance available at date	9 99

Expenditure.

Salaries of teachers	$1,387 50
Heating	179 11
Light	78 70
Printing and advertising	36 15
Rent (bal.)	22 00
Caretaking, etc	35 65
Interest on mortgage	31 50
Insurance (three years in advance)	41 85
Furnishing	41 95
Casts and drawings	62 95
Life models	50 48
Examiner's fee	10 00
Miscellaneous	6 25
New building (extension)	2,060 18
Total	$4,044 27

(Signed), DOUGLAS STEWART,
Treasurer.

FREDERICK A. DIXON,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 1st May, 1887.

Report of Stratford Art School, for the Year Ending 1st May, 1887.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I beg leave to submit to you the following report of our Art School for the year ending the 1st of May, 1887 :—

The school is governed by a Board of Directors elected annually, the following being the names of those constituting the Board for the present year, viz.:—President, J. M. Dunsmore, M. D. ; Vice Presidents, A. Aird Adair (Barrister), Alderman Jameson ; Secretary, C. A. Mayberry, B.A. ; Treasurer, Jno. Davidson, B.A.; Directors, Jno. B. Wilson, B.A., Jas. Trow, M.P., S. R. Hesson, M.P., Jas. O'Loane, P.M., Jas. Steet, J.P., Wm. Alexander, P.S.I., Alderman Brown.

The following have constituted the staff during the year, viz :—Wm. McBride, M.A. Managing Head Master; R. Holmes, Grade A.; Miss J. Donovan, Miss N. Freeman (part of term).

The school opened on the 1st of October, 1886, and closed on the 30th day of April, 1887.

There were two terms in which the following classes were taught :—Primary Day Class, five days a week, terms $1.00 per month; Primary Evening Classes, three afternoons a week, terms $3.00 for 30 lessons; Afternoon Advance Classes, three afternoons a week, terms $6.00 for 30 lessons; Evening Advance Classes, three evenings a week, terms $3.00 for 30 lessons; optional subjects including painting in oils, water colors, etc., lessons arranged for hours to suit students, terms 25 cents per lesson of two hours; special classes for teachers, four days a week, terms $2.00 for 25 lessons.

Of the students attending the school, the following is the division according to the subjects taken up :—

Primary Course.

Freehand Drawing	198
Practical Geometry	159
Linear Perspective	101
Model Drawing	198
Memory Drawing	132

Advance Course.

Shading from the "Flat."	6
Outline from the "Round."	4
Shading from the "Round."	6
Drawing from flowers, etc.	2
Ornamental design	2

Mechanical Course.

Projection and Descriptive Geometry	4
Machine Drawing	4
Painting in Oils and Water Colors	18

The financial report of the Board is represented by the following summary of the accounts for the year, which have been duly audited and found correct:—

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Students' fees	$360 45	
Proceeds of a note discounted	446 75	
		$807 20

Expenditure.

Salaries of teachers	$700 00	
Printing, advertizing, stationery, etc	19 57	
Studies, etc	32 13	
Caretaker's wages	23 25	
Sundry accounts	24 25	
		$799 20
Balance in hand		$8 00

C. A. MAYBERRY,
Secretary.

Stratford, 1st May, 1887.

REPORT OF THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF ART FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to herewith submit the Report of the Toronto School of Art.

The school is governed by a Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. J. E. White, M.D., James Magee, J. B. Boustead, Warring Kennedy, W. D. Matthews, jr., G. McMurrich, M. Staunton, S. J. Moore, R. J. Smith and A. J. Reading.

The following were elected officers:—Dr. J. E. White, President; S. J. Moore, Treasurer; and A. J. Reading, Secretary.

The session opened on October 27th, 1886, in the Education Department Buildings, and continued uninterruptedly throughout the winter months, and until two full sessions of thirty-six lessons each were completed.

The course of study taught comprised the subjects laid down by the Regulations of the Education Department concerning Art Schools, viz:—

Primary Course.—Freehand Drawing from the Flat, Model Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Memory and Blackboard Drawing.

Advanced Course.—Shading from the Flat, Advanced Perspective, Outline Drawing from Round, Shading from the Round, Drawing from Natural Objects.

Mechanical Course.—Plain and Solid Geometry, Ornamental Design, Industrial Design, Machine Drawing, Building Construction.

Special subjects taught were, Painting in Oils, Modelling in Clay.

The terms were, for afternoon classes	$7 00
" " evening "	3 00
" " special subjects	7 00

The sessions consisted of thirty-six lessons of two hours each, and were held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

For the seventh session ending December, 1886, there were 96 pupils in attendance. Of these

48	were	taught in the	Primary Course.
43	"	"	Art Course.
22	"	"	Mechanical Course.
13	"	"	Painting Course.
10	"	"	Modelling in Clay Course.

For the season ending in April, 1887, there were 83 pupils in attendance, of whom

32	were	taught in the	Primary Course.
27	"	"	Art Course.
16	"	"	Mechanical Course.
18	"	"	Painting Course.
10	"	"	Modelling in Clay Course.

The session was brought to a close with the usual Departmental Examinations.

The receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

Receipts.

Fees of pupils	$943 71

Expenditure.

Teachers' salaries	771 74
Sundry accounts	171 97
	$943 71

J. E. WHITE, M.D.,
President.

TORONTO, 1st May, 1887.

Report of the Toronto West End School of Art for the year ending May 1st, 1887.

(*This School is under the same management as the Toronto School of Art*).

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the first annual report of the West End School of Art.

In accordance with the wishes of the Board of Directors, after consultation with yourself, I interviewed a number of the large manufacturers and other large employers of skilled labor in the west end of the city, on the propriety of establishing in the West End an Art School for the advantage of their employes. From the cordial approbation given by all, I felt justified in reporting favorably on it and proceeded to engage suitable rooms and teachers for the classes. The classes were held through the kindness of the Public School Board in the Niagara Street School Buildings, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30. The teachers appointed were E. K. Babington and R. L. Smith. The school was opened on the evening of the 6th January, the rooms being crowded, and much interest being manifested in the work of the school.

The course of instruction consisted of the Primary and Advanced technical courses as laid down in the curriculum of the Education Department, and was followed steadily during two full terms of thirty-six lessons,—each of two hours. Forty mechanics of various callings and several young ladies attended the opening, and were enrolled as students, subsequently these were increased until they reached the respectable number of fifty-six.

The instruction given was of the most practical character; the aim being to make this purely a mechanics' school for practical drawing and applied designing.

Practical working drawing, (such as could be used direct from the school to the shop) in the construction of machinery, was encouraged, and every opportunity taken to show to the pupils the practical application of the course of teaching as well as the principles underlying the work.

Many of the students advanced rapidly and had practical architectural drawing taught them, that might be immediately used in the carpenter or cabinetmakers' shop, or in the construction of their own homes.

Freehand drawing, model drawing, geometry, perspective, and technical drawing applicable to the various industries represented in the school, constituted the course for the elementary pupils. In those further advanced, the course included shading from flat examples, advanced perspective, but particular attention was devoted to the technical mechanical course. Practical tuition was imparted in plain and solid geometry, linear and advanced perspective, industrial and ornamental design, as well as crayon work.

Through the kindness of Mr. Abell, 30 models of parts of machinery were placed in the school for the use of the students and were exceedingly useful.

Practical *original* work is also a strong feature of the course of instruction in the West End School. Original work and its advantages being impressed upon each individual, and all encouragement given to bring forth their own devices and conceptions.

I must express my feelings of satisfaction at the success which has attended the opening session of this artizan's school, and thank you for the encouragement you have given and the interest you have taken in its success. I consider it the most excellent practical step in the education of the working classes that has been taken in Toronto for a long time, and have confidence in its great value to the mechanics of the western portion of Toronto who would never have been persuaded to come to the centre of the city for tuition. Appended you will find a list of the callings of the students, which, I am sure, you will agree with me completely carries out the intention of making this the Practical Mechanics' School, *par excellence*.

	Number.		Number.
Machinists	15	Millwrights	2
Wood Carvers	2	Pattern Makers	1
Stone Cutters	2	Die Sinker and Modeller	1
Carpenters	6	Painter	1
Clerks	3	Moulder	1
Bookkeepers	2	Bookbinder	1
Glass Cutters	1	Cabinetmakers	2
Engravers	3	Solderer	1
Attending School	3	Ladies	9
Brass Finishers	1	Total	57

Total registered pupils taught during the two terms 57
(Male pupils, 46. Females, 9.)
Number of certificates taken after one term's teaching 13
„ of pupils taking the examination 13

J. E. WHITE, M.D.
President.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1887.

SIR,—On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Society I have pleasure in laying before you the following report :—

Membership.—Very little change has to be reported in this line. Three members have resigned, and although several applications for admission have been received, the Committee, being desirous of raising the standard of excellence, have only elected one new member: others will probably follow. It is more than satisfactory to observe the ever increasing recognition by the Artists of Ontario of the value of belonging to our Society.

Exhibitions.—With regard to the regular sales of pictures the Committee cannot report anything of importance, as very little information has come under its notice, but it is believed that Art matters are somewhat improving; still, the Artists of Ontario have cause for complaint arising largely from the action of dealers filling our limited market with cheap foreign work. Our last annual exhibition was another step in advance of previous ones, in point of quality of work and number of pictures. The greater number were of medium size and therefore more salable. Last summer the Committee of the Industrial Exhibition requested this Society to resume control of its Fine Art Department. The Committee of our Society obtained favorable terms, including permission to establish a branch of our Art Union at popular prices in connection with said exhibit. This proved a stimulus to the Artists to fill the walls with good work, and although the time to prepare was short the exhibit was a great success. With regard to the results of the Art Union we regret to report that through anxiety to give the public every reason to be satisfied with our operations, the prize list was made somewhat large and a small loss is the result.

This year the Industrial Exhibition Committee has requested the Society to again undertake the work under similar conditions as last year, which invitation we have deemed it wise to accept, and we sincerely trust that every member will heartily co-operate with the Executive Committee in its endeavors to make the next exhibition a still greater success. Our Committee desires to express its grateful acknowledgment of the generous kindness of the "Century Company," of New York, in lending for exhibition a large and valuable collection of black and white drawings made expressly for that magazine, a study of which not only repaid the art-loving public but was of great value to our professional brethren.

Classes.—In view of the fact that industrial drawing is more especially to be the object of Art Schools under the control of the Education Department, the Committee took into consideration again the advisability of opening classes for the higher branches of Art, and accordingly re-commenced a School of Art on January 3rd, under the management of Mr. Cruickshank. The experiment may be regarded as satisfactory, and it remains for the Society to give its assent to the continuance of the School or otherwise. Your attention is respectfully directed to specimens of pupils' work on exhibition in the Society's rooms.

It was the intention of the Committee to institute a life class in connection with the School, but very few pupils signified their desire to join such a class, consequently the matter was quietly dropped.

Arrangements were made with the Council of the Royal Canadian Academy for the conducting of a life class for the special benefit of our own members, but from various causes this class, like its predecessors of past years, lived a little while and then expired.

Art Union.—As a special report on Art Union matters is usually presented by the Chairman of that Committee I need only refer you to his report for information upon the subject.

Financial.—The financial position of the Society is on the whole satisfactory, although the balance in hand is somewhat smaller than formerly, which may be accounted for by the larger losses we have sustained on exhibitions than ordinary, and from the amount of outstanding fees. The balance sheet is herewith laid before you with the hope that the administration of the Executive Committee will prove satisfactory.

As part of the duty of this Society is to watch over the Art interests of Ontario, I would suggest that all, more especially the distant members, shall consider it a duty and privilege to communicate to the Secretary the movements of Art matters in their neighborhoods, so that we may be constantly informed of the progress of Art in every part of our Province.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts.

Balance from 1886, (May 1st, 1886)	$784 42
Grant from Ontario Government	500 00
Members' Annual Fees	520 00
	$1,804 42

Expenditure.

Rent and Insurance	$452 16
Salaries	400 00
Caretaker	87 50
Loss on Exhibition, 1886	188 15
Loss on "Century" Exhibition	173 60
Gas, etc	48 79
Curtains	38 15
Stationery, etc	59 10
Plumber	1 10
	$1,448 55
Balance in favor of Society	355 87

WILLIAM REVELL,
Vice-President.

Toronto, 1st May, 1887.

APPENDIX L.—*SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.*

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE, TORONTO, FOR THE SESSION 1886-7.

(This Report is printed separately.)

REPORT OF L'INSTITUT CANADIEN-FRANÇAIS DE LA CITÉ D'OTTAWA, 1886-7.

The Council of L'Institut Canadien-français has the honor to transmit its annual report, which it is hoped will meet your approval.

Our Literary Proceedings.

As soon as the new Council was elected last fall, its first duty was to organize the ordinary public lectures, which, as usual, were well patronized and promised from the beginning to be fruitful.

The following lectures were given during the month of December and part of January:

1st. "Political Economy," by Hon. B. de la Bruère, President Legislative Council, Province of Quebec.

2nd. "Jean Bart," by Rev. Father Fillâtre, O.M.I.

3rd. "An Episode of the French Revolution," by P. J. U. Baudry, Asst. Clerk, P. C.

4th. "Gas and Water," with experiments, by Prof. A. L. Tourchot.

5th. "Retrospective Events of 1886," by Chas. Caron.

The above entertainments were suddenly interrupted on the 18th January by the destruction by fire of our building, and for the same reason

Our Scientific Operations,

which were to be resumed at the latter end of January, and for which proper accommodation had been provided for our classes of drawing and mineralogy, were paralyzed.

Our Financial Position.

In consequence of the above mentioned disaster our Institution has been brought to the nearest point of bankruptcy. Our insurances being only $8,000, we have, therefore, not only sustained a loss of $23,000, but we were left with an indebtedness of over $5,000. However, we are not discouraged by this calamity. We at once transferred our headquarters to the basement of the building owned by L'Union St. Joseph, and generously put at our disposal by the same, and our weekly meetings were never interrupted. The future is still before us, and, although not very bright, we hope that with the sympathy which has never failed us, and with the help of the Local Government, which might see fit, under the circumstances, to materially increase our grant at least for the coming year, to resume our former position and attain the object for which our society was established.

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. E. CAMPEAU,
President.

Ottawa, 20th May, 1887.

Report of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, 1886-7.

The Council of the Society has the honor to submit the following report on its affairs for the year ended on the 31st March, 1887 :—

In presenting its report the Counil feels that it can congratulate the Society upon the fact that the last year has been marked by a fair degree of prosperity. During the year forty-six new members have been added, seventeen have resigned, and two have died. This shows an apparent gain of twenty-seven members, but several have discontinued their subscriptions, and consequently can scarcely be considered as *bona fide* members. The balance at the credit of the Society is $286.73, an increase of $148.72 over last year. The total revenue was $1,114.80, made up as follows :—

Members' subscriptions, $578.50, an increase of $58.58 over last year and the largest amount ever received from this source; lecture tickets, $98.05, an increase of $3.05; cash taken at lectures, $37.50, increase of $14.20; periodicals sold, $35.70, increase of $1.05; rent of class room, $52, increase of $5; waste paper, $4.20, nothing received on this head last year; Government grant, $300, the same as last year. There was an increase in every item of revenue except Government grant, the total being $86. The expenditure was $957.63, $26.82 more than last year. The total indebtedness of the Society is $552.84. This compared with the balance of $286.73 shews the Society to be liable for $266.11 more than it has actually in hand. Of this amount, however, the sum of $256 consists of unpaid debts of last year. A large amount of arrears of members' subscriptions is owing. In order to meet our liabilities it will probably be necessary to compel payment of these arrears, and this our Act of incorporation undoubtedly empowers us to do.

The Library has been well patronized during the year. The number of people who took out books was 183, and 1,309 books were taken out. The number of books belonging to the Library is 2,174; 51 of these are missing. Sixty-three books were added during the year—38 by purchase, 10 by presentation, and 15 volumes of magazines were bound. The Library stands in need of considerable additions, particularly novels; more books were taken from that section than from the whole of the other sections together, while the number contained in it is comparatively small. Many novels are quite worn out by constant use and should be withdrawn for repairs.

The Reading Room has been well attended and seems to give general satisfaction. Two magazines were added to those already taken, viz.: "Outing" and "The Forum." Mr. J. B. Halkett has kindly donated some valuable chess periodicals. The *Canadian Lumberman* has changed hands and is no longer presented to the Society. A copy of each of the daily city papers, *The Citizen*, *Free Press* and *Journal*, is presented by the publishers. The Council considers that the thanks of the Society are due the publishers of these papers for their kindness. The remainder of the papers and periodicals are procured through the contractor, Mr. Durie.

There is little change to report in the affairs of the Museum. Dr. J. A. Grant kindly presented to it two valuable cases of insects. Mr. J. Graham, of New Edinburgh, and the Curator, have presented, specimens of local fossils, and a herbarium of local flora is in process of formation. The pairs of deer-horns are to be properly mounted and set upon the walls.

With reference to the course of lectures some changes were made in the programme as printed and distributed. Owing to various reasons one lecture was unavoidably omitted.

The Council had the good fortune to obtain, in addition to the regular course, a lecture from Mr. Thomas Cross, Secretary to the Canadian Commission, on "The Colonies and India in London." The cordial thanks of the Council are hereby tendered to the gentlemen who delivered the lectures and read the papers of the last winter's course, all of which afforded pleasure and benefit to those who had the good fortune to hear them.

The Society was invited to appoint a delegate to the last meeting of the Royal Society, and the Council, in whose hands the matter was left, appointed the President,

Mr. W. P. Anderson. Mr. Anderson duly attended the various sessions and gave an account of the work of this Society and of its aims. The Society has recently been invited to appoint a delegate to the next meeting of the Royal Society and the Council suggests that the matter be left for the incoming Council.

At the commencement of the year the Council, finding the position of Custodian vacant, appointed Mr. R. W. Crouch thereto. Mr. Crouch has been faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duties, and his relations with the members of the Society have been very satisfactory. The Council considers that it has reason to congratulate the Society upon having so efficient a Custodian.

Attention has been already directed to the fact that the lease of these premises will expire on the 1st May, 1888. Two general meetings of the Society have been held to consider what to do then: the matter has been very fully discussed, and a good deal of information as to available buildings, building sites and cost of erecting a building, has been obtained and imparted to the Society. The Society has declared by resolution "that in the interests of the Society it is desirable to procure a building for it." The question is probably the most important that has ever been before us, and the Council is extremely anxious that it may be solved in a way that will lead to the Society's well-being. The Council, upon going out of office, feels confident that its successors will be men thoroughly capable of dealing with the matter. The question is: Will the Society support its resolution by contributing a sum of money that will warrant the new Council entering into the obligations that the purchase of a building will entail? It has been ascertained that a suitable building would cost at least $10,000, and that $5,000 would have to be provided before any decisive steps could be taken. It is probable that if any considerable portion of this sum were raised within the Society substantial aid might be obtained from the general public. The Council cannot too earnestly press upon the Society the fact that to carry out this building scheme the members must subscribe liberally. The Council believes that some members are quite prepared to give very largely to this object, but it earnestly hopes that giving will not be confined to the few, but that every member will aid to the best of his ability. It is confident that if every one will give according to his means, and in proportion to the benefit he has received from his connection with the Society, enough money will be raised to warrant the new Council in going on with the proposed undertaking. If this building scheme can be carried to a successful issue it will confer valuable privileges upon the members of the Society, and will prove of very great advantage to the community at large.

Programme of Lectures Delivered during Season 1886-87.

1886.

Nov.	30.	—Inaugural Address	The President.
Dec.	7.	—"Chatterton"	Mr. J. F. Waters, M.A.
"	14.	—"The Empresses of the Salon"	Mr. M. J. Griffin.

1887.

Jan.	4.	—"Concerning Bread"	Mr. Wm. Scott.
		"On Some Native Plants Used for Food"	Mr. J. Fletcher, F.R.S.C.
"	11.	—"Bells"	Mr. W. H. C. Kerr, M.A
"	25.	—"Lucretius"	Mr. W. D. Le Sueur, B.A.
Feb.	1.	—"Vancouver Island"	Dr. G. M. Dawson, F.R.S.C., etc.
"	15.	—"Mrs. Browning"	Rev. W. T. Herridge, M.A., B.D.
Mar.	8.	—"Turgenieff"	Mr. J. H. Brown.
		"Style in Poetry"	Mr. A. H. Lampman, B A.
April	5.	—"The Colonies and India in London"	Mr. Thomas Cross.

The Reading Room is supplied with the following newspapers and periodicals:

Daily.—Ottawa "Citizen," "Evening Journal" and "Free Press"; Montreal "Star," "Gazette" and "Witness"; Toronto "Mail" and "Globe"; New York "Herald."

Semi-Weekly.—New York "Tribune."

Weekly.—New York "Sunday Sun," "Nation," "Harper's Weekly," "Grip," "Punch," London "Times," "Graphic," "Illustrated London News," "Scientific American and Supplement," "Christian Union," "Forest and Stream," "Pall Mall Budget," "The Week," "Academy," Sarnia "Canadian," "Science."

Monthly.—"Carpentry and Building," "American Agriculturist," "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," "Century Magazine," "Popular Science Monthly," "Blackwood's Magazine," "Chambers' Journal," "Nature," "Contemporary Review," "Nineteenth Century," "English Illustrated Magazine," "North American Review," "Art Journal," "Outing," "The Forum."

Balance Sheet for Year 1886-87.

Dr.		$ c.	*Cr.*		$ c.
April 1, 1886.	To Balance	138 01	April 1, 1886.	By Rent	312 50
	" Ontario Grant	300 00		" Salary	300 00
	" Members' Fees	578 50		" Gas	131 24
	" Lectures and Lecture Tickets	135 55		" Printing	17 85
				" Water Rates	12 51
	" Rent of Class Room	52 00		" Papers, etc.	114 93
	" Periodicals Sold	35 70		" Rent of Hall	16 00
	" Waste Paper, etc.	4 20		" Stationery, etc.	14 38
				" Books	7 00
				" Museum	15 00
				" Lectures	12 00
				" Sundries	3 82
				" Balance in hand	286 73
		1243 96			1243 96

List of Winter Classes conducted in the rooms of the Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa, season 1886-7.

At 4.15 p.m.

1887.

Jan. 17—Local Geology,.....Henry M. Ami, M.A., Geol. Surv., Can.
" 24—Entomology.....W. H. Harrington, Editor *Ottawa Naturalist.*
" 31—Botany.....Prof. Macoun, F.R.S.C., etc., Botanist to Geol. Survey.
Feb. 7—Mineralogy.....B. P. Brumell, Geol. Survey of Canada.
" 14—Botany.....R. B. Whyte, President O.F.N.C.
" 21—Entomology.....J. Fletcher, F.R.S.C., Dominion Entomologist.
" 28—Botany.....R. B. Whyte.
Mar. 7—Entomology.....J. Fletcher.
" 14—Botany.....Prof. Macoun.

These classes were organized by the O.F.N.C. and were held in our rooms, and were free to all members of the Literary and Scientific Society. The average attendance was thirty. All the pupils are actively engaged in natural history pursuits.

The regular lectures of the Field Naturalists' Club were held in the rooms of the Society. Some fifteen papers were read on natural history topics on six different evenings.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th April, 1887.

REPORT OF THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1887.

The session just closing has been on the whole a successful one. Thirteen meetings have been held at which subjects of considerable importance have been introduced by able papers. The discussions following these have been spirited, and participated in by the members generally. The attendance has been equal to that of former years. Some of the more important papers have had a wide circulation by lengthy abstracts being published in the city papers. The following is a list of the papers read and the name of the author:

"Man and Brute," President's inaugural address—Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D.D.

"The Alexandrian Museum; its rise and fall,"—William Glyndon.

"Our Cold Climate, and the duties and necessities it lays upon us in relation to the Public Health,"—J. D. Macdonald, M.D.

"Political Centralization in France,"—W. A. Childs, M.A.

"The Chinese, Our Latest Neighbors,"—George M. Barton.

"The Half-breeds of the North-West,"—Rev. George Forneret, M.A.

"The Revolution of 1688,"—Dr. Hillyer.

"Early History of the Iroquois,"—Dr. Dee.

"The Development of Insects,"—J. Alston Moffatt.

"The Public Treatment of Crime and Criminals,"—William Milne.

"An Introduction to The Greek Drama,"—H. B. Witton, B.A.

During the session a strong committee was appointed to investigate the matter of the Aboriginal tribes of the Dominion, and to collect material relating to their history customs and legends, as well as any remains of interest. It is hoped that this committee, composed of members of the Association who have great interest in this subject, will be able during the next session to report.

We have also printed and issued to the members and to kindred associations, the volume of our transactions for the last session, and including the important and valuable contribution to ornithology by Mr. McIlwraith, which we trust will do much to make our association better known and therefore useful to a greater number. This has entailed a large outlay, but we trust that the results will amply compensate for it.

The number of members on our books is 143.

The meetings have been held fortnightly, as they were last session.

It is expected that arrangements will be made to have the meetings of the Association at least as often during the coming session.

Important and valuable contributions to the museum and library have been made through donations from learned societies and friends of the Association. Special mention should be made of the contribution of Mrs. Charlton of shells and other natural history objects from the West Indies; and the specimens of Canadian woods given by Messrs. Joseph Hoodless & Son, by Messrs. Flak & Bradley and L. D. Sawyer and Mr. C. T. Jones, have added much to the value and interest of our museum. Particulars of these contributions will appear in the report of the curator and librarian.

MEMO. OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, for the year ending May, 1887, extracted from the audited report presented and adopted at the annual meeting of the Hamilton Association held May 12, 1887. A. T. NEIL, Auditor.

RECEIPTS, 1887.		DISBURSEMENTS, 1887.	
Balance from May, 1886	$201 44	Printing and book binding	$505 72
Government Grant	400 00	Postage, etc	52 57
Rent from H. D. D. Association	25 00	Rent on account	150 00
Life subscription, Judge Proudfoot	20 00	Gas	7 92
Sundry subscriptions	188 00	Sundries, including four cases insects, deed box, shelving, directory, and copy of Critical History of America	29 90
		Insurance	12 50
		Periodicals	5 50
		Balance	70 33
		(Accounts audited, $70.75.)	
	$834 44		$834 44

RICHARD BULL,
Treasurer.

Hamilton, May 12, 1887.

REPORT OF THE ATHENÆUM AND ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA, 1886-7.

The Association has made marked progress during the past year. The Library and Reading Room, situated in a central locality, is open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted), and is largely patronized.

The following statistics show the working of the Association during the year :—

Receipts.

Cash on hand from last year	$ 6 45
Members' fees	98 00
Legislative Grant	200 00
Lectures, entertainments and other sources	439 47
	$743 92

Expenditure.

Rent, light and heating	$250 00
Salaries	125 00
Reading Room	60 00
Evening Classes	100 00
Miscellaneous	208 92
	$743 92

Stock and Assets.		*Liabilities.*
Value of of furniture and appliances	$ 400 00	
Other assets	3,000 00	Nil.
Total	$3,400 00	

Evening Classes.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—English Course—Composition and Grammar. Commercial Course—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic and Writing. Number of pupils, ten.

Reading Room.

Seven daily newspapers, five weekly newspapers, four magazines.

J. L. DOWLIN,
President

Ottawa, 19th May, 1887.

APPENDIX M.—*UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, ETC., 1886-7*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO FOR 1886-7.

To His Honor the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Visitor of the University of Toronto:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto have the honor to present their report on the condition and progress of the University for the year 1886-7.

The following tabulated statement of the admission to Degrees, and *ad eundem statum*, and of the number who matriculated in the different faculties from June, 1885, to June, 1887, is submitted:—

Law—	
Matriculation	10
Ad eundem statum from Law Society of Upper Canada	11
Degree of LL. B	6
Medicine—	
Matriculation	26
Ad eundem statum from College of Physicians and Surgeons	25
Degree of M.B	26
" M.D	1
Arts—	
Matriculation	187
Ad eundem statum	6
Degree of B.A	77
" M.A	7

During the year 891 candidates underwent examination in the different faculties, as follows:—

Faculty of Law	39
" Medicine	130
" Arts	694
Local examinations	28
Total	891

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. MULOCK,
Vice Chancellor.

Annual Report of the Council of University College, Toronto, for the Year 1886-7.

To His Honor the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and Visitor of University College :—

May it please Your Honor :

The President and Council of University College beg leave to present to Your Honor, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following report on the progress and condition of the College for the year 1886-7. They also avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the late date at which this report is presented, to refer to the work of the current academic year and the changes now in progress :—

The record of the students in attendance on College lectures during the past academic year, shows a continued increase of the number availing themselves of the advantages offered by the instructions of the various professors and lecturers, and furnishes the best evidence of the general appreciation of the Provincial College. By recent arrangements with the Education Department, the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province have been brought into closer relations with the work prescribed by the University, and prosecuted in the lecture-rooms and laboratories of the College ; and just expectations are entertained of beneficial results to be anticipated from this, in elevating the general standard of education.

At the Annual Convocation of the College on the 15th October, 1886, the number of students admitted for the first time amounted to 151 ; and the entire number in attendance on the College lectures during the academic year was 530. Of these 382 were undergraduates pursuing the full courses of study prescribed by the University for proceeding to a degree in Arts. The returns thus specified show a larger attendance than in any previous year ; and the crowded class-rooms of the current year abundantly confirm the evidence thus rendered of the undiminished estimation by the Canadian people of the advantages thus placed within their reach.

At the Convocation of the University of Toronto, held in the Convocation Hall on the 10th of June, 1887, 93 students who had pursued their undergraduate studies in University College, and creditably fulfilled all the prescribed requirements, were admitted to the following degrees, viz :—M.B., 3 ; LL.B., 5 ; M.A., 8 ; B.A., 77.

During the period which has elapsed since the organization of University College in 1853, degrees have been conferred on 1,494 students who have pursued their studies in University College, classified as follows : LL.D., 10 ; LL.B., 58 ; M.D., 19 ; M.B., 74 ; M.A., 259 ; B.A., 1074. These numbers refer exclusively to University College, as distinct from those who have pursued their education in other institutions, and have been admitted to degrees in the University of Toronto. In the above enumeration of students who, after completing their course in Arts, have proceeded to a degree in one or more of the faculties, as in all other returns of students and graduates in the Reports of University College, the results are carefully discriminated from those of the University, based on the intrants for its examinations and the results of the University Examiners' Reports as confirmed by the Senate. No student or graduate is included in the numbers here reported who has not passed through successive years of the College course as an undergraduate in actual attendance on the lectures.

The following is a list of the Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators, and Fellows, under whom the instruction has been carried on during the academic year 1886-7 ; but this has since undergone some important modifications, and will be still more largely affected in subsequent years :—

Classical Literature, embracing the Greek and Latin languages :—

Professor :—Maurice Hutton, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
Classical Tutor :—William Dale, M.A.
Fellow :—W. P Mustard, B.A.

Oriental Literature, including Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic :—
Lecturer :—Jacob M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
Lecturer :—James F. McCurdy, Ph. D.

German—Lecturer :—W. H. VanderSmissen, M.A.

French—Lecturer :—John Squair, B.A.

Fellow in French and German :—J. H. Cameron, B.A

English Language and Literature, and Italian :—
Lecturer :—D. R. Keys, B.A.

History and Ethnology :—
Professor :—Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics :—
Professor :—G. Paxton Young, M.A., LL.D.
Fellow :—T. M. Logie, B.A.

Physics and Mathematics :—
Professor :—James Loudon, M.A.
Mathematical Tutor :—Alfred Baker, M.A.
Demonstrator in Physics :—W. J. Loudon, B.A.
Fellow in Mathematics :—J. H. McGeary, B.A.
Fellow in Physics :—J. H. Bowerman, B.A.

Mineralogy and Geology :—
Professor :—E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL. D.
Fellow :—H. R. Wood, B.A.

Biology :—
Professor :—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B. Sc
Fellow :—A. B. McCallum, B.A.

Chemistry :—
Professor :—W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph. D.
Fellow :—F. T. Shutt, M.A.

Instruction is given in the lecture rooms and laboratories by this staff of teachers in the various branches embraced in the requirements of the University for standing and degrees in the Faculty of Arts, and in conjunction with the Professors of Engineering, and of Applied Chemistry in the School of Practical Science, for the degree of Civil Engineer. By the arrangements provided for in the Act establishing a School of Practical Science, provision is made for the attendance of the students at all lectures in University College, embraced in the courses of study, including practical instruction in the Physical, Chemical, and Biological laboratories, and in Mineralogy and Assaying in the Geological laboratory. Instruction is given by the Professors in the various requirements for Assaying, Mining, Geology, Analytical Chemistry, Electricity, and the special applications of Mathematics and Physics to Engineering.

Further important additions have been made during the past year to the apparatus and furnishings of the Physical laboratory in the department of Electricity. Some valuable additions have also been made to the department of Biology.

The passing by the Provincial Legislature during their last session of "An Act respecting the Federation of the University of Toronto and University College with other Universities and Colleges" has inaugurated changes which, when brought into full operation, will materially affect the character and functions of this College. The Act still awaits the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before it can be brought into full effect. But already under the operation of certain of its clauses, the Chair of Classics has been replaced by a Professorship and Lectureship in Greek, and a Lectureship in Latin. The temporary appointments for instruction in Italian and French have given place to permanent Lectureships in Italian and Spanish, and in French.

The Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy has in like manner been replaced by distinct Professorships in Mathematics and Physics; and the instruction in this department of Biology has been augmented by the appointment of a Lecturer in Physiology.

But the changes thus indicated, though welcomed as valuable aids to the efficient working of the Provincial University and College, are only the first steps in important changes provided for in the new Act, which, when it is brought into full operation, will restore to the University the teaching powers originally bestowed on it by the Royal Charter of its foundation; and will organize a University Professoriate and Council, on which, in conjunction with the Professors of University College, the full work of this Institution will devolve.

Meanwhile the present transitional stage of the University and College involves an unavoidable uncertainty as to the actual functions of the College Council, and renders it desirable that the Act shall be proclaimed and brought into full operation without delay.

All which is respectfully submitted,

DANIEL WILSON,
President.

University College, December 6th, 1887.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO, 1887.

To the Honorable G. W. Ross, M.P.P., Minister of Education:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the School of Practical Science for the year 1887.

1. The academic year of the School of Science includes the Michaelmas Term, extending from October to the 23rd of December, and the Easter Term from January to the 18th of April. The report now presented for the current year embraces the Easter Term of 1886-7 and the Michaelmas Term of 1887-8, during which the work of the school has been diligently prosecuted in the Lectures, Laboratories, and in the Field-work in relation to surveying and levelling.

2. The following is a classified list of the students in attendance during the above-named terms of the current year, including the students pursuing special subjects in the full courses taught in the School of Science, and also those proceeding to a degree in Civil Engineering, in Arts, or in Medicine, in the University:—

	Easter.	Michaelmas.
Engineering—		
Regular Students	47	54
Special	9	5
Mathematics and Physics—		
Students in Engineering	48	54
Chemistry—		
Students of University College	96	91
Regular Students in Engineering	48	55
Regular Students in Chemistry	2	3
Regular Medical Students	47	124
Special Students	.	2
Biology—		
Students of University College	29	36
Mineralogy and Geology—		
Regular Students of University College	124	106
Regular Students in Engineering	27	29

3. The fees of students proceeding to a Diploma of the School of Practical Science in the Department of Engineering, or availing themselves of the special training in Applied Chemistry, during the year 1886-7, and paid into the Provincial Treasurer, have amounted to $1,700, being an increase of $210 as compared with the last year's fees.

4. The School of Science, as now organized, includes in its teaching staff the Professors of Engineering and of Applied Chemistry, who with their assistants are maintained by the annual vote of the Provincial Legislature for the maintenance of the school, and the Professors and Lecturers in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Biology and Ethnology. The instruction thus placed at the disposal of the school for the benefit of its Engineering and other students, including as it does the teaching both in the Lecture Rooms and Laboratories in Mathematics, Physics, and the Natural Sciences, by Professors and Lecturers of University College, has greatly extended its advantages. Among special facilities provided is a workshop attached to the Department of Physics in University College, furnished with useful appliance for practical instruction. The appointment of Fellows in the various departments, both of the school and college, has greatly increased the advantages enjoyed by the students both of the school and college, by enabling the instructors to effect a division in the teaching of departments specially requiring constant superintendence of the work of the individual student. But the attention of the Minister is anew invited alike to the inadequate accommodation now available for the annually increasing number of students and to the necessity for additions to the teaching staff.

The following is a List of the Professors, Lecturers and Fellows, by whom, under the arrangement effected with the University, the instruction in the several departments s now carried on:—

J. Galbraith, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E,, Professor of Engineering.
D. Burns, Grad. S.P.S., Fellow.
W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Professor of Applied Chemistry.
W. H. Pike, M.A. Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
F. W. Babington, Demonstrator of Applied Chemistry.
G. Chambers, B.A., Fellow.
E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
F. G. Wait, B.A., Fellow.
J. Loudon, M.A., Professor of Physics.
A. C. McKay, B.A., Fellow.
A. Baker, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
J. H. McGeary, M.A., Fellow.
R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Biology.
J. J. McKenzie, B.A., Fellow.
A. B. McCallum, B.A., Lecturer in Physiology.
D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Ethnology.

Departments of Instruction.

1) *Engineering.*

The number of regular students who presented themselves for examination in the Easter Term of 1887 was as follows:—

Regular students—				
First year,	19	were examined and	12	passed.
Second year,	18	do	18	do.
Third year,	7	do	6	do.
Total....	44	do	36	do.
Special students.....	2	do	2	do.
Total....	46	do	38	do.

The number of graduates in the Department of Civil Engineering is as follows:—

Year of Graduation.	No.
1881	1
1882	3
1883	3
1884	5
1885	5
1886	5
1887	6
Total number of graduates	28

The total number of students who have attended the school in this department from 1878 up to May 1st, 1887, is 149, of whom the above 28 graduated.

The Professor of Engineering received several applications from engineers and others during the past summer for the services of graduates, but was unable to discover a graduate who was open to an engagement, all being fully occupied.

The number of students in this department now in attendance is as follows:—

Regular students—	
First year	25
Second year	12
Third year	17
Total	54
Special students—	
Drawing	3
Mechanical Engineering	1
Surveying	1
Total	5

Total number of students in attendance this term, 59.

The graduates of the school who have proceeded to the degree of C.E. in the University of Toronto are the following:—

	Diploma of School.	Degree of C.E.
J. L. Morris	1881	1885
J. H. Kennedy	1882	1886

Mr. D. Burns was reappointed to the Fellowship in Engineering for the session 1887-8.

Before proceeding to state the present requirements of this department it may be well to define the position it holds with respect to technical education.

Technical, like general education, may be advantageously divided into three classes —primary, secondary and higher. Primary technical education is intended for boys up to the age at which they should begin their apprenticeship to their trades: there are no institutions for doing this work in the Province. Secondary technical education is that of the artizan after he has begun his apprenticeship or actual work at his trade: the only method of providing for it on an efficient and broad basis is by instituting night schools. These might be established in every city, town and village in the Province where there are a sufficient number of mechanics to make them a success. In these schools should be taught elementary mathematics, mechanics, physics and chemistry, together with freehand and mechanical drawing. Of these studies drawing is, perhaps, the most important, not only on account of its various applications, but because its principles are less liable to be misunderstood than those of the others above enumerated. Teachers should be secured, if possible, who have a knowledge of the trades to which their pupils

belong, sufficient to guide them in making useful and interesting applications of the scientific principles they teach.

Higher technical education is the training of engineers and chemists, whose province it is to design or invent, to originate improvements, or be responsible for the successful management of mechanical and manufacturing operations, and of works of construction. The School of Practical Science, since its institution, has been endeavoring, as far as its facilities would allow, to give systematic instruction in engineering subjects. It also provides, in its class of special students, for those who do not wish to take a full course, but who simply wish to qualify themselves in special work.

With only one Professor of Engineering and a graduate assistant, it was found utterly impossible to institute complete systematic courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering and their subdivisions, such as mining engineering, sanitary engineering, hydraulic engineering, railroad engineering, architectural engineering, electric engineering, steam engineering and manufacturing engineering of all kinds.

Again, it is not in accordance with the best opinions on the subject that it is necessary or even advisable to institute in a technical school specialized instruction in the various subdivisions of the profession above mentioned. A department, therefore, in Civil Engineering was instituted, in which systematic instruction is given in all branches of science bearing upon the profession. Special attention is paid to those branches of study in which the young engineer has little or no chance of getting instruction or help from his professional superiors while engaged on actual work.

This course has now been in operation for over nine years, and for the past three years the number of students has been so great as to occupy all the available room in the building. The work is now being done in this and in other departments under the greatest difficulties, owing to the crowded state of the rooms and general deficiency of accommodation. From the want of sufficient lecture room, lectures have to be given in the draughting rooms, much to the inconvenience of other students engaged in drawing.

While the subjects coordinated under the Civil Engineering course are sufficient to form the basis of the education of a civil engineer, whatever special branch of his profession he may choose to pursue, it by no means follows that they are all unsuited for the mechanical engineer or student who wishes to follow a specialty not under the head of Civil Engineering. In fact, many of the same subjects form a necessary part of the education of a mechanical engineer.

The reason why a full course in Mechanical Engineering has not been instituted, is simply that there is a sufficient amount of difference in the work of the two branches to render it impossible for one professor and his assistant to undertake both courses with any chance of efficiency in either.

Applications from students who wish to become mechanical engineers are being continually refused by the Professor of Engineering for the above reason. Three of his former special students in Mechanical Engineering have gone this year to other universities—one to McGill College, one to Lehigh University and one to Cornell University—in order to obtain that systematic instruction in Mechanical Engineering which they could not get here. As far as can be judged from the number of applications, the school might have as many students in Mechanical Engineering as it now has in Civil Engineering, provided there was a sufficient staff.

The impression seems to prevail in some quarters that it is impossible to institute a good course in Mechanical Engineering without incurring a large outlay in building shops, buying materials and paying skilled foremen for superintending students' work. A little consideration will show that such shops, while no doubt very useful, are not by any means such a *sine qua non* to a good course in Mechanical Engineering as is generally assumed. A majority of the applications for instruction in Mechanical Engineering are from men who already have had shop experience; some of the special students who have taken work at the school have indeed been skilled mechanics. Shops connected with the school would be of little or no use to such men. They came to the school not to learn how to handle tools, but to gain the knowledge which makes the engineer as distinguished from the mechanic, *i. e.*, mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry and drawing, and to carry the study of these subjects as applied to the design and improvement of machinery and

mechanical processes to a far greater extent than was necessary for them as artizans simply. In the case of students who have had no shop experience, it would be necessary merely that they enter shops by any means now open to them, and get that practical acquaintance with tools and materials which is necessary for the mechanical engineer. This could be done before attending the school, during the vacations, and after completing the course. It is thus evident that the institution of a good course in Mechanical Engineering is not such an expensive matter as seems to be generally supposed.

In addition to the want of a complete course in Mechanical Engineering, the difficulties under which the department is laboring, are as follows:—

Owing to the smallness of the staff, only one course of lectures can be given in each subject. If there were a larger staff, advanced and ordinary courses of instruction could be arranged in the different subjects. All students would then be required to take ordinary work in some subjects and advanced work in others, exercising reasonable options. They would thus have an opportunity of working more in the line of their individual tastes, or of the branches of the profession they intended to pursue, than is possible under present circumstances.

Options cannot be allowed under the present system, since a student who does not attend lectures in a certain subject has no opportunity of taking the lectures of another professor at the same hour in a subject more suited to him, and, therefore, would have too little work for a good course. The contrast between the University and the School, in respect of options, is very striking. The University course, on account of its system of options, is very flexible, whereas the course in the Engineering Department is, for the reasons above given, rigid to the last degree.

A reading-room for the students should be supplied. The Engineering Society of the school is a flourishing organization, and contributes greatly to the interest taken by the students in their regular work. This society has acquired, through donations from engineers interested in it and by subscription, a large number of engineering periodicals, etc. The Professor of Engineering has been obliged to allow these papers to be stored in his private room, where it is, of course, impossible that the students can have proper access to them.

An additional lecture-room and an additional draughting-room are urgently required. The drafting-rooms are crowded, and it does not conduce to either good work or good discipline to have the same rooms occupied by students of different years, which is unavoidable under present circumstances.

The duties of the Fellow in this Department are to superintend the practical instruction in Drawing and Surveying, and to give the First Year lectures in Descriptive Geometry. This work is more than sufficient to occupy his whole time.

The duties of the Professor are multifarious. He attends to the greater part of the correspondence of the department, only that part of it not requiring professional knowledge being undertaken by the Secretary. He takes general charge of the department, performing the duties of dean and registrar in addition to the ordinary duties of a Professor. His duties as Professor are to take part of the work of practical instruction in drawing and surveying, and to lecture. The subjects upon which he is obliged to lecture in order to make the department in any degree efficient may be broadly classified as follows:—

I. *Mechanical.*

Applied Statics and Dynamics.
Strength of Materials and Theory of Construction.
Hydraulics.
Thermodynamics and Theory of the Steam-Engine.
Principles of Mechanism and Machine Design.

II. *Geometrical.*

Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
Surveying.
Descriptive Geometry (including the principles of mechanical drawing, map projections, topography, stone cutting, lineal perspective, shades and shadows, etc.)
Spherical Trigonometry.

It must be evident to any practical teacher that the work comprised in the above list of subjects is far greater than should be required of one Professor in justice either to his students or himself. To serve the purposes of the School these subjects cannot be treated in an elementary or popular way. On the contrary, to teach them properly necessitates unremitting study and investigation on the part of the teacher, and abilities of as high a class as are required of a University Professor. An Engineering Professor must also be a man of large practical experience in his profession.

But the most pressing want of the department is an Assistant Professor in Engineering. He could be fully occupied even in the present building, cramped though the accommodation is, and should be appointed without delay.

The Board would, therefore, strongly urge the appointment of an Assistant Professor to take the subjects under head II. (Geometrical). The requirements are that he shall be a good mathematician and draughtsman, and also a practical surveyor. As a mathematician he must have a thorough knowledge of the Differential and Integral Calculus and the Theory of Least Squares. If this appointment were made, the Professor of Engineering could devote himself to the subjects under head I. (Mechanical), institute ordinary and advanced classes in these subjects, and also organize, in addition to the department of Civil Engineering, a department of Mechanical Engineering which would be thoroughly efficient.

In lieu of workshop experience in the School the candidates for diplomas would be required to present certificates of having put in a prescribed amount of time in shops of recognized standing either in this or in other cities. Part of this time could be put in during the vacations.

When the Government is prepared to spend more money on the School, a more efficient and practical way of expending it than in the institution of workshops would be in establishing an Engineering Laboratory. The object of such a Laboratory is altogether different from that of workshops. The latter are intended to give training of a kind that can be obtained as above indicated, viz., in private shops. The only place where a student can acquire laboratory knowledge is in the Engineering School. All the great schools of Europe and the United States are supplied with such laboratories. They are fitted with various machines and instruments for determining the strength and other qualities of materials which fit them for the purposes of construction, with instruments for experimenting on the flow of liquids and gases, with special application to hydraulic and sanitary work, with experimental engines for making all kinds of engine tests, etc., etc. Such a laboratory may be begun on a small scale at little expense and added to year by year, and would be of immense advantage to students.

(2.) *Mathematics and Physics.*

The instruction in the different branches included in the Departments of Mathematics and Physics is now carried on under the direction of two Professors, along with a Demonstrator in Physics and two Fellows. Since last Report separate Chairs of Physics and Mathematics have been established in the University, and Mr. Alfred Baker, M.A., has been appointed to the latter.

(3.) *Chemistry.*

In the Department of Applied Chemistry, Professor Ellis continues to find the work impeded from the inadequate provisions for the large number of students now in attendance. He reports that the accommodation in his laboratory is quite inadequate for the number of students now working there. The arrangement of tables, with cupboards and drawers, each intended for a single student, now falls so far short of the requirements of the school that each compartment is shared among four students, and it is a frequent source of unavoidable confusion, greatly impeding the work of both the teacher and the student. Additional accommodation is urgently needed. The increased number of students from the Medical Faculty makes this state of things worse.

(4.) *Biology.*

Students in Arts continue to receive practical instruction in the Biological Laboratory of the School; but the lectures, as well as practical instruction for Medical Students, are now given in the University Building, where temporary accommodation has been provided in the Museum for the larger classes.

(5.) *Mineralogy and Geology.*

Under a recent statute of the University, Mineralogy has been made a special Honor subject. Some additions have been made to the apparatus of the Mineralogical Laboratory, but there is need of much more before it can be considered to be adequately equipped. Illustrations and appliances are still specially needed for efficient instruction in Palæontology and Mining Geology.

(6.) *Ethnology.*

A course of lectures on Physical Ethnology is given, with illustrations of the primitive arts, implements and physical characteristics of ancient and modern races, including the Aborigines of the American Continent.

(7.) *Extension of Building.*

The Board begs leave to recall to the attention of the Minister its recommendation and appeals in former reports. Owing to the annually increasing number of students and the popularity of the School, the fact is forced on the attention of its instructors with ever increasing urgency that the present building is inadequate in many ways for the requirements of a Provincial School of Practical Science. It would, therefore, very respectfully submit to the Government, that in taking steps to provide the increased accommodation so urgently required, it is most desirable that instructions should be given for the preparation of plans on a scale adequate to the prospective growth of the School, so that whatever is now done may form part of a comprehensive scheme to which additions may be made from time to time, with a view to the ultimate establishment of a School of Science in some degree commensurate with the requirements of the Province of Ontario.

All which is respectfully reported.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

December 21st, 1887.

Annual Report of Upper Canada College (1886-87).

To His Honor the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and Visitor of Upper Canada College, Toronto:

May it please your Honor:—

The Principal of Upper Canada College begs leave to present to your Honor, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following report for the year ending June 30th, 1887:—

The Attendance.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year ending June 30th, 1887, was 369; of these 188 were boarders and 181 day boys. The daily average attendance for the whole year was 296.8, or a little over 80 per cent of the enrolment.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Enrolment of Boarders	116	129	149	177	188
Enrolment of Day boys ...	127	126	147	167	181
Total.....	243	255	296	344	369

[*Note.*—The enrolment for the current session up to December 23rd, 1887, is 361; the daily average attendance is 345.5.]

The room available for boarding house purposes is not sufficient for the accommodation of all who apply for admission.

WHERE THE PUPILS COME FROM.

Residence of Pupil's Parents or Guardians.	Session of 1883 and 1884.	Session of 1884 and 1885.	Session of 1885 and 1886.	Session of 1886 and 1887.
Algoma and Lake Superior Region	1	1	1	2
Brant		1	3	3
Bruce	3	3	1	2
Carleton	2	2	4	1
Durham	5	2	5	7
Dufferin			2	
Essex		1		3
Elgin	1			1
Grey	2	3		1
Grenville				1
Haldimand	3	2	2	1
Halton	3	6	8	4
Hastings	3	8	8	5
Huron	6	5	6	6
Kent	1			
Lambton	8	7	9	12
Lanark	1	1		2
Leeds		2	2	3
Lincoln	2	10	9	6
Middlesex	1	2	4	5
Moose Fort		2	2	
Muskoka	2			
Nipissing	2			
Norfolk	1	2	2	3
Northumberland		1	1	3
Ontario	1	3	4	2
Oxford			1	1
Peel	3	2	3	3
Perth	4	2	1	5
Peterboro'	2	3	3	1
Prince Edward County				1
Renfrew		2		
Simcoe	7	8	10	8
Stormont	3	5	5	2
Victoria	4	4	2	2
Waterloo	3			
Wellington	4	3	1	
Wentworth	21	20	25	23
Welland	1		2	1
York	12	20	17	35
Province of Quebec	4	4	7	3
Province of Nova Scotia	6	6	9	12
Province of British Columbia		1	2	2
Bermuda	1	1	1	2
United States	6	3	6	12
North-West Territory		1	4	1
Central America				1
Total	129	149	177	188

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

No. in English (including Grammar, Composition, Literature, etc)	369
" History	369
" Geography	369
" French	320
" German	55
" Latin	298
" Greek	83
" Arithmetic	369
" Algebra	260
" Euclid	260
" Trigonometry	7
" Chemistry	65
" Book-keeping	80
" Penmanship and Commercial Forms	290
" Military Drill and Gymnastics	307

There are classes after hours for Music, Drawing and Fencing, for which an extra fee is charged.

PUPILS LEAVING DURING THE YEAR.

11	entered	the University of Toronto—(Faculty of Arts.)
1	"	the School of Practical Science.
9	"	the Law Society.
1	"	Trinity College—(Faculty of Arts.)
3	"	The Military College, Kingston.
1	"	McGill College, Montreal.
1	"	Queen's University, Kingston.
12	"	mercantile life.
9	became occupied with agriculture.	
42	left for other pursuits.	

THE TEACHING STAFF.

The Principal and First English Master—George Dickson, M.A.

First Classical Master—William Wedd, M.A

First Mathematical Master—James Brown, M.A.

Second Classical Master and Superintendent of the College Boarding House—John Martland, M.A.

Second Mathematical Master and Assistant Master in College Boarding House—George B. Sparling, M.A.

French and German Master—Charles Whetham, M.A.

First Assistant Classical Master and Resident Assistant Master in the Supplementary Boarding House—William Jackson, Esq.

Assistant Mathematical Master, Lecturer in Chemistry and Resident Assistant Master in College Boarding House—A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

First Assistant English Master—A. Stevenson, B.A.

Second Assistant English Master and Assistant Master in the Supplementary Boarding House—H. Brock, Esq.

Assistant Modern Language Master—Joseph Blackstock. B.A.

Second Assistant Classical Master and Resident Assistant Master in College Boarding House—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A.

Drawing—R. Baigent, Esq.

Music Master—Theodore Martens, Esq.

Gymnastic, Fencing and Drill—Sergeant Parr.

Bursar—J. E. Berkeley Smith, Esq.

Physician—James Thorburn, M.D.

Janitor and Messenger—George Frost.

GEORGE DICKSON, M.A.,
Principal.

December 23rd, 1887.

APPENDIX N.—*MISCELLANEOUS.*

Report of the Principal of the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, 1887.

I have the honor to present the following report concerning the Victoria Industrial school, Mimico.

The school has now been in active operation six months. The first boy was entered on June 14th, 1887. There have been received to the present time fifty boys, of the following ages :—

Under ten years	5
10 years to 12 years inclusive	39
13 " 14 "	6

There were 25 sent on the application of a parent or guardian, who charged them with being uncontrollable, and drifting into criminal habits. The remainder were sent as vagrants, waifs, or charged with petty thefts ; one was charged with drunkenness.

We have sent one boy home on probation, and another having run away from the school twice and disposed of his clothes, was charged with larceny and sent by the Police Magistrate to the Reformatory.

The County of York sent	one boy.
" Ontario "	four boys.
" Oxford "	two "
Town of Peterborough "	one "
City of Toronto "	forty-two boys.

Two of those who were sent from the City of Toronto had been living there only a few weeks. They were boys without homes, wandering from place to place, who had drifted into the city.

They are employed as follows :—

Baking, cooking, kitchen and dining room work	8
Laundry and housekeeping, main building	6
House work, mending and Cameron Cottage	5
Tailor shop	9
Farm and garden work	11
Carpenter shop	8
Not working	1

They are engaged at work about four and one-half hours each day. Three and one-half hours are spent in school and at drill.

As a large number of the boys have been truants from the public school, they are not far advanced in their studies, but are making good progress, and generally show great intelligence.

In the 4th class there is	1 boy.
" 3rd " "	5 boys.
" 2nd " "	30 "
" 1st " "	8 "
That cannot read	6 "

The plan of the school is what is known as the "Family Plan," or "Cottage System." The boys live in a cottage home, under the care of a matron and guard, who act as "mother" and "father" of the "family," and who endeavor to have the home feeling restored and implanted in the breast of each boy.

They soon become quite contented, and take an interest in the place, their work, and also in each other.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to report the progress that is being made in the various departments, and the skill that is already acquired in the use of tools, by the lads.

The training the boys are receiving in the different departments, I am convinced will prepare them to earn an honest livelihood, and make them independent and useful members of the community.

The average number of lads, up to the 30th of November, was thirty. The cost per week per boy is, of a necessity, much higher than it will be with a greater number, as the present staff of officers is sufficient for about one hundred boys.

A careful calculation, on the basis of an average of thirty, shows the cost per week per boy to be :—

For instruction and management	$2 00	
" provisions	0 72	
" clothing	0 39	
" fuel and light	0 45	
" expenses (sundry)	0 23	
		$3 79
Of this amount, the Public School Board of the City of Toronto pays (teacher)	$0 80	
The municipality from which the boy comes pays	1 50	
		$2 30
Leaving, to be raised		$1 49

Now, the requirements of the school are such that, an estimate carefully made shows, there will be needed, in addition to the amounts received from municipalities and subscriptions, at least five thousand dollars. As the Government has fixed the amount to be contributed by the municipalities to the maintenance of the school, and as the subscriptions from the charitable public—judging by the past—will not be sufficient for much needed buildings and furnishing, we are compelled to apply to your Government for the amount needed for the maintenance of the school and to supplement the fund for permanent improvements.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO, TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 27th May, 1887.

I have the honor to state that I have received the report of Mr. J. L. Hughes, Inspector of the City of Toronto, respecting the "Victoria Industrial School," situated at Mimico, a copy of which is sent herewith, and after a careful examination of the said report, I hereby certify that, the conditions required by Section 3 of the Act respecting Industrial Schools having been duly complied with, the said Victoria Industrial School is authorized to receive pupils, and is entitled to all the privileges of an Industrial School under the said Act.

GEO. W ROSS,
Minister of Education.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

President :

Hon. Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot.

Vice-Presidents :

Goldwin Smith, D.C.L.; Daniel Wilson, L.L.D.; Hon. G. W. Allan; Donald Mackay, Esq.; Hon. Judge Jones, Brantford; Versch. Cronyn, Esq., London; Hon. Judge McDonald, Brockville; Hon. John Macdonald; S. Alcorn, Esq.; Daniel McLean, Esq.; Walter S. Lee, Esq.; Adam Brown, M.P., Hamilton;

Governors :

E. A. Meredith, LL.D.; H. P. Dwight, Esq.; Henry Gooderham, Esq.; Sutherland Stayner, Esq.; Wm. McCabe, LL.B.; Wm. Canniff, M.D.; George Johnson, Esq.; James Neilson, Esq.; Alderman Irwin; S. H. Blake, Q.C.; A. H. Campbell, Esq.; W. B. McMurrich, Esq.; James Hedley, Esq.; Henry O'Brien, Esq.; J. J. Gartshore, Esq.; Alderman Gillespie; W. H. Howland, Esq.; John Langton, Esq.; W. J. MacDonell, Esq.; R. C. Steele, Esq.; Neil Currie, Esq.; Capt. J. T. Douglas; Wm. Mulock, M.P.; B. Homer Dixon, Esq.; Chas. E. Blachford, Esq.; Wm. Gooderham, Esq.; W. C. Matthews, Esq.; James Scott, Esq.; John Cameron, Esq.; James Lobb, Esq., John L. Blaikie, Esq.; Fred. W. Walker, Esq.; J. Ross Robertson, Esq.; Arthur B. Lee, Esq.; J. H. Barns, M.D.; C. W. Buntin, Esq.; Wm. Anderson, Esq.; Geo. E. Lumsden, Esq.; J. J. Withrow, Esq.; N. W. Hoynes, Esq.; John Maughan, Esq.; Wm. Thomson, Esq.; R. Kilgour, Esq.; James Austin, Esq.; F. J. Stewart, Esq.; Warring Kennedy, Esq.; Wm. Ince, Esq.; Fred Wyld, Esq.; David W. Alexander, Esq.

Auditors :—John Langton, Esq.; Wm. McCabe, Esq.; *Honorary Solicitor :*—Wm. B. McMurrich, Esq.; *Honorary Treasurer :*—Beverley Jones, Esq.; *Honorary Secretary :*—W. H. Huston, Esq.; *Superintendent of School :*—W. J. Hendry, Esq.

Board of Management, 1888.

W. H. Howland, *Chairman*; Alderman Gillespie; Jno. Langton; Wm. McCabe; H. P. Dwight; E. A. Meredith; James Hedley; Warring Kennedy; A. B. Lee; F. J. Stewart.

Representing City School Board.—C. A. Brown, Chairman Board School Trustees; J. L. Hughes, Inspector City Schools; W. C. Wilkinson, Sec. Board of School Trustees.

Ex Officio Members.—Judge Proudfoot, Honorary President; Beverley Jones, Hon. Treasurer; W. H. Huston, Hon. Sec.

Representing City Council.—Alderman Boustead; Alderman Irwin.

Officers of the School.

Superintendent, W. J. Hendry; *Farm Instructor*, W. W. Burgess; *Tailor Instructor*, R. H. Clarke; *Carpenter Instructor*, Wm. Smith; *Cook and Baker*, Thos. Townley; *Farm Assistant*, Thos. Wattes; *Matron, Cameron Cottage*, Mrs. R. H. Clarke; *Housekeeper and Laundress*, Mrs. Wm. Smith.

The Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Industrial School Association was held at Mimico, on the afternoon of Saturday, October 29th, 1887. A special excursion train had been provided for the conveyance of the members of the Association, and left the Union Station at two p.m., with a party of two hundred ladies and gentlemen. This number would have been much larger had the day been favorable, as a general invitation had been extended to the citizens through the pulpits and press of the city. Busses were in attendance at the Mimico Station for the convenience of the ladies. On arriving at the School building, the friends were much pleased with the drill of the boys, and with their singing. At the conclusion of the drill, the corner stone of the new cottage to the west of the main building was laid by Mrs. Archdeacon Boddy, after which the Annual Meeting was held in the School room, His Worship Mayor Howland presiding, in the absence of the Honorable Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot. After the meeting had been opened by the Rev. John Pearson with prayer, reports from the Board of Management were read by the Secretary and the Superintendent and were, with the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report, adopted, on motion of Mr. W. H. Howland, who explained the nature of the work and dwelt upon the fact that boys who would otherwise have been idle have furnished labor to the amount stated in the Superintendent's Report.

Mr. Beverley Jones, in seconding the motion, spoke feelingly and forcibly of the sad and unfortunate fate of the lads before they came to the School, and clearly illustrated its necessity.

His Honor Judge McDougall and Mr. Jno. Cameron supported the motion, referred in earnest terms to the needs of those for whom the School was established, and expressed their confidence in its management.

The officers for 1887-1888 were then elected, on motion of the Rev. Septimus Jones, who expressed his satisfaction at the results of the work of the year, and stated that he was convinced that the general public had only to understand the object of the School, to give it their strong financial support.

Mr. Warring Kennedy, who seconded the motion, spoke very earnestly of the hardships of the life of the unfortunate waifs of Society from whom the School was recruited, and pointed to the good work that had already been accomplished.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Mr. Neil, who closed the meeting with prayer.

Refreshments were then served by a committee of ladies, after which the party returned to the city.

Extracts from the Toronto Daily Papers.

From the World.

The Corner Stone of an Additional Building laid by Mrs. Boddy.—"The Victoria Industrial School at Mimico was visited last Saturday afternoon by over two hundred of its friends and supporters. The Board of Management had made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway Company for five hundred seats, and had cars reserved for an additional five hundred should they be required. The weather, however, did not favor the project, the cold biting wind and slight fall of snow deterring very many from starting on a trip which was otherwise very pleasurable.

On reaching the railway station at Mimico, three large vehicles were in waiting to convey the ladies—who formed the majority of the visitors—to the School. The sterner sex wended their way on foot over the rough and unfinished road which leads to the first Industrial School established in this Province.

The buildings and their surroundings have already been described in *The World*, but a very marked improvement has taken place in the establishment since last the public were invited to inspect it on the occasion of its formal opening on May 16, by Lord Lansdowne. The grounds attached have been brought under cultivation, the approaches put into good shape, and everywhere around are signs of industry and skilful management."

From the Mail.

"On arrival, the assembled visitors witnessed an exhibition by the pupils of calisthenic and drill exercises, after which they proceeded to the site of the new cottage, the foundation stone of which was about to be laid. In a cavity beneath the foundation stone a bottle was placed containing a copy of Thursday's *Mail*, with an account of the boy Lawrence Hat voluntarily entering the school, copies of the other daily papers, the Industrial School Act, an account of the Industrial School Association of Toronto, and its plans for establishing the Victoria Industrial School, rules and regulations of the School, and a copy of the Annual Report.

The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Mrs. Archdeacon Boddy, who, after the spirit level had tested the fact, declared the stone "well and truly laid," amid cheers.

The company then adjourned to the School and assembled in the large double class room. Mayor Howland presided, and, after having expressed regret at the absence of the President, Chancellor Proudfoot, said they looked upon the work of the institution as the work of God, and therefore would begin the proceedings with prayer. Rev. John Pearson, on being called upon by his Worship, offered up prayer."

From the Globe.

"The Mayor, in rising to move the adoption of the reports, said that the School was nearly filled, and the magistrates had been restrained from sending in many boys who

should be in such a place, but the new building would double the accommodation. It had seemed a curious undertaking to erect a school for these waifs without bar or cell or hardly a whip; but the lads appear to have dropped into the groove at once, there having been but three attempts at escape. This school differs from a reformatory in that it is in no sense a prison, and the boys are not sent down as criminals, neither are they turned loose upon the world at the expiry of a fixed term, but are apprenticed to some trusty farmer or mechanic. The mayor closed with several instances where poor "bags of bones," found in a deplorable state, have acquired the home feeling and habits of industry and obedience in the kindly atmosphere of the School.

Mr. Beverley Jones, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that he ha much affected that morning by a call to defend two waifs at the Police Court on a charge of highway robbery; and urged that in such cases it was a great mistake to send the lads to the common gaol, when the Sabbath was spent among hardened criminals, matching stories of crime against each other. In several cases, he would have asked that the boys be sent here, but he feared that Toronto was absorbing too much space.

His Honor Judge McDougall was introduced as a warm friend of the School, and confessed that early in his judicial career he had been puzzled as to the best method of dealing with these unfortunate children. Our penal system is aimed, not at reforming criminals, but punishing crime, and the offences of these children are not usually serious, but the natural outcome of their surroundings. This difficulty was pressed upon the Government, and resulted in the establishment of several institutions, among which was Penetanguishene; but boys cannot be saved and made men under prison discipline. In only about three cases the lads who came before him had shown any indisposition to come here; and though he usually sentenced them to five years, most would be apprenticed out before that time.

The Chairman said that the institution had been greatly helped by the kindly interest taken in its welfare by the Toronto press, and asked for a few remarks from Mr. John Cameron, of the *Globe*.

Mr. Cameron pointed out that a high educational ideal would be that under which boys were developed physically, mentally, morally, and industrially; and remarked on the felicitous fact that this is exactly the kind of training being received by the lads in this school. He was gratified at the establishment of this school here, in that it would doubtless lead to the founding of many similar schools throughout the Province. His Worship had been good enough to allude to the help received in this and similar good causes from the press of Toronto. Journalists occasionally had disagreements—not any oftener than members of other professions had—though their exceptional facilities for making their disagreements public create that mistaken impression. They were, however, for the most part on the best of terms personally; and even when they occasionally put each other on the hook, they remembered the advice of Ike Walton, who advised the fisherman to put the worm on the hook "as if he loved him." Whatever, therefore, were the minor difficulties of the press, its members were ever ready to work heartily hand-in-hand for such undertakings as this; and the speaker believed he was on safe ground in promising that the press of Toronto would do all in its power to aid this school and increase its usefulness.

Rev. Septimus Jones, in moving the appointment of the officers for the ensuing year, warmly endorsed the emphasis that had been laid upon the superiority of prevention to cure. A first glance at the enormous expenses and the national character of the work would lead to the conclusion that the Government should do far more and maintain the school; but this would neither educate public sentiment nor create the feeling of confidence in the institution now felt when under private direction. In prison, mechanical obedience to rules may be secured, but that is vastly inferior to the self-control taught here. The speaker would be pleased to see these Industrial School principles engrafted on our Public School System, and recommended that each parent subscribe a dollar to the School for every boy he possessed, practising his doctrine by handing the Treasurer three dollars."

Report of the Board of Management.

To the Industrial School Association of Toronto :

Gentlemen.—Your Board of Management, in submitting its regular Annual Report, begs leave to state that the contracts for the erection of a second cottage have been let, at an expense of $8,000.00, it being intended that the boys of the School, superintended by their instructor in carpentering, perform all the inside work. To defray this expense, there is on hand $3,000, which has been granted by the City of Toronto to be expended in building ; there will therefore be needed the sum of $5,000. For this amount the Association is dependent on the liberality of the general public, to whom your Board appeals with all confidence that the amount will be immediately forthcoming, and that the pressing necessities of the School will thus be met at once. The annual expenses of the School will be very heavy until at least one hundred boys are in attendance, when it is hoped it may be made self-sustaining. A careful estimate indicates, that in addition to the fees received from the municipalities and other quarters, there will this year be required $4,000. The total amount of the subscriptions for the past year was $2,920, in addition to which a grant of $6,000 has been received from the Government. For this grant, and for the continued interest of the Government in the School, your Board wishes to record its high appreciation and deep thankfulness.

The Board submits its financial statement for the year and its balance sheet, as well as the appended report of the Auditor, J. G. Fitzgibbon, Esq., who has kindly put the books of the Association on a scientific basis, and to whom the Board feels that the Association is greatly indebted.

In conclusion, your Board desires to thank the kind friends whose names are found on the list of subscribers to the funds of the Association during the past year ; the County Judges and Police Magistrates throughout the Province, and more especially his Honor Judge McDougall, for the deep interest they have taken in the work ; also the various parties who have sent periodicals, games, books, and other gifts to the boys. Above all, they desire to thank Almighty God, who has, they believe, stamped the work with His approval, and has provided the means with which to carry it on.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. Howland,
Chairman, Board of Managers.

W. H. Huston,
Hon. Sec.

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Board of Management of Victoria Industrial School :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to present my First Annual Report of the Victoria Industrial School for the year ending September 30th, 1887.

On receiving my appointment, I visited, with your kind permission, a number of similar institutions in the Eastern States, at each of which I was very courteously received, and afforded ample opportunities of observing and studying their work.

The early part of the year was occupied in making necessary preparations for opening the School.

The institution was formally opened on the 16th day of May, by His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, and was certified as an Industrial School on the 27th day of May, 1887, by the Honorable G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario. The first boy was received on June 14th, 1887.

The number in the School on 30th September was	33
Received since, up to date	9
Making a total of	42

in the institution Oct. 20th, 1887.

Employment of the Boys.

Baking, cooking, and doing the general work of the kitchen and dining-room	5
Laundrying and general house work in the main building	4
House work, etc., Cameron Cottage	5
Tailor shop	8
Carpenter work, etc	6
Farm and garden work, draining, etc	11
Not working	3
	42

Education.

Most of the boys, up to the time at which we received them, had either been truants from school, or had never attended school for any length of time; they are, therefore, not far advanced in their scholastic attainments. The most of them are apt scholars and are giving very good attention to study during the short time they are in school each day. The progress they are making is very encouraging.

In the	4th	Class there is	1 boy.
"	3rd	" are	4 boys.
"	2nd	"	26 "
"	1st	"	6 "
That cannot read at all,			5 "

In the Sunday School, which has been held twice each Sabbath, they receive instruction from the Superintendent. A few times they have been taken to the churches of the neighborhood. They are especially fond of singing, and it is hoped that the beautiful hymns they sing so sweetly may make deep impressions on their hearts and lead them to love the Lord their God with all their strength, and become happy and useful members of society.

The Cottage Home life of the boys is worthy of a brief notice. The evenings are spent in reading, talking, playing innocent games, singing and studying various lessons. Many of the boys are becoming close readers, and eagerly look for everything new that is placed on the table. Some of them are especially fond of reading from the Word, the "old, old story," which to a few of them appears to have charms that give token of good. They like to make selections for reading at family worship, which is conducted morning and evening by Mr. Clark, the head of the "family," and these selections are usually very appropriate.

It is also very pleasing to record the great amount of sympathy they exhibit when one of their number is ill or has met with a mishap. Each one is anxious to wait on the sick one, and all are delighted when he is better. Almer W———, who came to the school ill and unable to walk, was tenderly carried by the boys, as soon as he was able to leave his bed, up and down stairs, to and from the dining-hall, and wheeled about the yard. Any little dainty that the boys became possessed of was cheerfully shared with him.

The boys are generally very contented after being in the school for a few days. Occasionally the feeling for "liberty" that is found in almost every breast, is seen among a few of them. In August two boys ran away, and were returned after an absence of a week in one case, and three weeks in the other.

Work Done by the Boys.

In the tailor shop, besides learning to do the various kinds of sewing necessary, and in addition to all needed repairs, they have made:

Working pants for the boys,	36	pairs.
" jackets	4	

In the House Keeping departments all the washing, ironing, scrubbing and cleaning was done by the boys.

The Farm and Garden boys, in addition to all the work required in cultivation—hoeing weeding, etc.—have done the greater part of the work in

Excavating and building walls of root-house, valued at	$80 00
700 feet of tile draining	20 00
Building fence around pasture field	10 00
Taking up and relaying sidewalk	10 00
Building waggon-shed	5 00
Grading and levelling	80 00
Total	$205 00

It will be interesting to know that from the garden we have used of beans, beets, corn, carrots, cucumbers, cabbage, onions, peas, radishes, spinach, squash, tomatoes and turnips at the market value, worth $106 00

And that we have sold:

Beans, cucumbers, corn, peas		60 15
From the field 479 bush. tomatoes for		164 35
We have on hand from garden, vegetables worth		110 00
From the field 370 bush. potatoes for use, @ 75c		277 50
From the field 100 bush. for seed, @ 75c		75 00
Mangolds, carrots, turnips, (estimated)		50 00
4 tons hay	$48 00	
3 " " (Hungarian)	30 00	
6 " fodder—peas, oats, etc	60 00	
6 " oats, green	60 00	
1 " cornstalks	5 00	203 00
Cut from fallen elms 12 cords firewood		40 00
Making total value of products of farm and garden		$1,086 00

The Carpenter Instructor began work on September 1st, and as yet has no shop. With his boys he has built a cow-stable, for about five cows.

The lack of a good water supply is felt very much. During the summer months, the boys were taken each week to the lake, a distance of a mile and a half. The bath and drive were much enjoyed.

On the play-ground the chief game is baseball. This is much enjoyed. Besides the physical development in the game, they are taught useful lessons in self-restraint. They learn also the important lesson that the rights of others have to be respected.

Regular and systematic military drill is engaged in for half an hour each day. In this practice, while the boys are being physically improved and "set up," they are taught habits of obedience and promptness, to which, before entering the school, they were almost strangers.

I have pleasure in reporting that much of the success of the work so far is due to the very cordial support given by the staff of officers, who are earnestly and faithfully working with me for the improvement of the lads committed to our care.

The school is rapidly filling; but where there is a number of children, there will be more or less sickness. The necessity for a hospital or infirmary in connection with the school will be seen when you remember that there is no place in which to keep separate the sick from the others. I hope that some of the friends of the school will think of this, and provide the necessary funds to build and furnish a house that could be used in case the necessity arose.

W. J. Hendry,
Superintendent.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, for Year Ending 30th September, 1887.

Receipts.

To Balance on hand 30th April, 1886	$3,632 70
" " Loan from Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	7,000 00
" Grant from Ontario Government	6,000 00
" Donation from Mrs. Cameron, account, Cameron Cottage	2,100 00
" Proceeds sale of farm produce	104 60
" Interest on Bank account, $109.51; less expenses on loan, $20	89 51
" Received from parents account maintenance of boys	67 00
" Subscriptions as per list	2,920 75
	$21,914 56

Expenditure.

By Main Building	$9,909 55
" Cameron Cottage	2,414 02
" Furniture account, Main Building	1,127 09
" " Cameron Cottage	780 41
" Salary account	743 63
" Expense account	779 17
" Farm account	1,542 76
" Clothing account	359 16
" Fuel account	266 98
" Provision account	235 90
" Interest on loan	601 00
" Balance in Dominion Bank, general account	2,687 68
" " " special account	467 21
	$21,914 56

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, Balance Sheet, 30th September, 1887.

Assets.

Main Building	$23,095 25
Cameron Cottage	7,004 02
Furniture account, Main Building	1,127 09
" Cameron Cottage	780 41
Farm account	1,438 16
Clothing account (stock on hand)	77 90
Fuel account "	58 00
Provision account "	29 00
Dominion Bank, special account	467 21
" general "	2,687 68
	$36,764 72

Liabilities.

Building Fund, Main Building	$16,513 08
" Cameron Cottage (including interest on bank account)	8,251 64
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, loan	12,000 00
	$36,764 72

MIMICO, 14th October, 1887.

To the Chairman, Board of Management, Toronto Industrial School Association:

SIR,—I hereby certify that I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico, and the Balance Sheet and Statement of Receipts and Expenditure herewith (for the year ending September 30th, 1887) are correct.

J. G. FITZGIBBON,
Auditor

Publication of Text Books.

Forms of Indentures of Agreement entered into by the Minister of Education, acting for the Department of Education of Ontario, with certain publishers in regard to printing, publishing and selling authorized text-books (17th December, 1887).

Book.	Publishers.	Particulars.
Public School Arithmetic.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in Public Schools, forms I.-IV. Indenture dated 24th June, 1887; size of book 7⅛ in. by 4⅝ in.; 184 pp. exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price, 25 cents per copy; usual discount provided for. Any other publisher may publish at any time after 1st September, 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright transferred to Education Department; usual particulars as to paper, printing, binding, etc.
Public School Geography.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in Public Schools; forms I.-IV. Indenture dated 24th June, 1887; size 9⅝ in. by 7⅞ in.; 164 pp.; maximum price, 75 cents per copy; usual discount provided for. Any other publisher may publish after 1st September, 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright to be transferred to Education Department; usual particulars as to paper, printing, binding, bond, etc.
Kindergarten Drawing Course, Parts I. and II.	Selby & Company, Toronto.	For use in Public Schools; forms I.-II. Indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of book 7½ in. by 9½ in.; 24 pp. exclusive of covers; maximum price per part, 10 cents; usual discount provided for. Any other publisher may publish after 1st September, 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright transferred to Education Department; usual particulars as to paper, printing, stitching, bond, etc.
Public School Grammar and Elements of Composition.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in Public Schools; forms I.-IV. Indenture dated 24th June, 1887; size of book 7⅛ in. by 4⅝ in.; 184 pp. exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price, 25 cents per copy; usual discount provided for. Any other publisher may publish after 1st September, 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright transferred to Education Department; usual particulars as to paper, printing, binding, bonds, etc.
Public School Temperance.	The Grip Printing & Publishing Company, Toronto.	For use in Public and High Schools; indenture dated 9th September, 1887; size of book 7⅛ in. by 4⅞ in., inside measurement; 130 pp. exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price, 25 cents per copy; usual discounts provided for. Any other publisher may publish after 1st September, 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright transferred to Education Department; usual particulars as to paper, printing, binding, bonds, etc.
The Public School Music Reader.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in Public Schools; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 9th September, 1887; size of book 6½ in. by 7½ in.; 115 pp. exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price, 40 cents per copy; usual discounts provided for. Any other publisher may publish after 1st September, 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright transferred to Education Department; usual particulars as to paper, printing, binding, bonds, etc.
The High School Reader.	Rose Publishing Company, Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes: forms I.-IV. Indenture dated 27th January, 1886; size of book, same as Fourth Reader, Ontario Series; 448 pp,. exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price, 60 cents per copy; usual discount provided for; paragraph 16 of indenture not to apply; Education Department shall not, for one year from date of authorization, authorize any other publisher to publish said Reader; publisher to keep on hand a sufficient number of copies to supply all demands of the public and trade after 1st July, 1886; publisher to deliver on or before 1st July, 1886, a complete set of electrotypes of said book of first class quality; copyright vested in Education Department.

TEXT BOOKS.—*Continued.*

BOOK.	PUBLISHERS.	PARTICULARS.
High School English Word Book.	The Copp, Clark Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of book, uniform with Ontario Readers; 347 pp., exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price, 50 cents per copy; usual discount provided for; any other publisher to have right to publish after one year from date of transfer of copyright; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured.
Ayres & Armstrong's Orthoëpist.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of book, 4 in. by 5⅜ in.; 224 pp., exclusive of end paper and covers; maximum price, 35 cents per copy; usual discount provided for; any other publisher to have right to publish after one year from date of transfer of copyright to Education Department; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright vested in Education Department; usual particulars as to paper printing, binding, bonds, etc.
High School Grammar.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of book, 7 in. by 4¾ in.; 416 pp., exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price 75 cents per copy; usual discount provided for; any other publisher to have right to publish after one year from date of transfer of copyright; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured.
High School Composition, Williams.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	Same as in High School Grammar, except that the book shall contain 222 pp., exclusive of end papers and covers, and that the maximum retail price shall be 50 cents.
Ayres and Armstrongs's Verbalist.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	Same as for the Orthoëpist, except that the book shall consist of 254 pp. instead of 224 pp.
High School Geography.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; other particulars the same as for the Public School Geography, except that the book shall contain 195 pp.; the maximum retail price shall be $1; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured.
McLellan's Elements of Algebra.	Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	Same as High School Grammar, except that the book shall contain 328 pp.
Robertson and Birchard's High School Algebra.	The Methodist Book and Publishing House (Wm. Briggs, Book Steward), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of book, 7¼ in. by 5 in.; 338 pp., exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price, 75 cents per copy; usual discount and particulars of printing, etc., provided for; any other publisher to have the right to publish after one year from date of transfer of copyright to the Education Department; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured.
High School German Grammar.	The Copp, Clark Company, (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; to be authorized if found suitable; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of book to be uniform with Ontario Readers; maximum price, 75 cents per copy; usual discounts and particulars of printing, etc., provided for; any other publisher to have the right to publish after one year from date of transfer of copyright to Education Department; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured.

TEXT BOOKS.—*Continued.*

BOOK.	PUBLISHERS.	PARTICULARS.
High School German Reader (Grimm-Kinder) and Hans-Marchen).	The Copp, Clark Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of book, uniform with Ontario Readers; 200 pp., exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum price, 75 cents per copy; usual discounts and particulars as to printing, binding, bonds, etc., provided for; any other publisher to have right to publish at any time after one year from date of transfer of copyright to Education Department; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured.
High School Zoology.	The Copp, Clark Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; to be authorized in August, 1888, if found suitable; other particulars as in case of High School German Grammar.
High School Chemistry, Knight.	The Copp, Clark Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; particulars the same as in case of High School English Word Book, except that the book shall contain 300 pp., exclusive of end papers and covers, and shall sell at the maximum retail price of 75 cents.
High School Bookkeeping and Precis writing, MacLean.	The Copp, Clark Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; particulars the same as for High School Chemistry, except that the book shall contain 214 pp., exclusive of end papers and covers, and that the maximum price shall be 65 cents per copy.
The Standard Book-keeping & Precis Writing, Beatty & Clare.	W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 18th December, 1887; size of book, 7⅜ in. by 5 in.; 240 pp., exclusive of title page, end papers and covers; maximum price, 65 cents per copy; usual discounts and particulars as to printing, etc., provided for; any other publisher to have right to publish at any time after one year from date of transfer of copyright to Education Department; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured.
The High School Drawing Course, Five Parts.	The Printing & Publishing Company, Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of each number, 7¾ in by 9¾ in.; 34 pp. in each part; maximum retail price, each part 20 cents; usual discounts and particulars of printing, etc., provided for; any other publisher to have right to publish at any time after one year from date of transfer of copyright to Education Department; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured
McGuirl's Perspective and Geometrical Drawing.	The Methodist Book and Publishing House (William Briggs, Book Steward), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 4th July, 1887; size of book, 7 in. by 4¾ in.; 135 pp.; maximum retail price, 40 cents per copy; usual discounts and particulars of printing, etc., provided for; any other publisher to have right to publish at any time after one year from date of transfer of copyright to Education Department; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright to be transferred to Education Department when copyright of other High School books is secured.
The High School Music Reader.	The Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Toronto.	For use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; forms I.-IV.; indenture dated 9th Sept., 1887; size of book, 6½ in. by 7½ in.; 232 pp., exclusive of end papers and covers; maximum retail price, 75 cents; usual discounts and particulars of printing, etc., provided for; any other publisher to have right to publish after 1st Sept., 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright vested in Education Department.

TEXT BOOKS.—*Concluded.*

BOOK.	PUBLISHERS.	PARTICULARS.
Baldwin's Art of School Management (Canadian Edition).	Warwick & Sons, Toronto.	For use in Normal and Model Schools (Training Schools); indenture dated 24th March, 1887; size of book, 4⅞ in. by 7⅛ in.; 237 pp., exclusive of title page, end papers and covers; maximum price, 75 cents per copy; usual discounts and particulars as to printing, etc., provided for; any publisher to have right to publish at any time after 1st Sept., 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright assigned to Education Department.
Houghton's Physical Culture.	Warwick & Sons, Toronto.	For use in Normal and Model Schools (Training Schools); indenture dated 24th March, 1887; size of book, 4⅞ in. by 7⅛ in.; 277 pp., exclusive of title page, end papers and covers; maximum price, 50 cents per copy; usual discounts and particulars of printing, etc., provided for; any publisher to have right to publish after 1st Sept., 1888; royalty 10 per cent.; copyright assigned to Education Department.

Agreement with Publisher.

THIS INDENTURE made in duplicate this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

BETWEEN

hereinafter called the Publisher *of the First Part,*

AND

Her Majesty the Queen, represented herein by the Honorable the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, acting for the Education Department of Ontario,

of the Second Part

Whereas, the Publisher ha made application to the Education Department of the Province of Ontario for the right to print and publish for use in Public and High Schools of Ontario.

And Whereas, the said Department of Education has approved of such application, and has agreed to grant the said Publisher the right to print and publish the said hereinafter called the BOOK, subject to the covenants and conditions hereinafter contained, and to the terms and conditions of the Regulations in that behalf of the said Department of Education.

Now, Therefore, this Indenture Witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of One Dollar of lawful money of Canada, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said Publisher do hereby covenant with Her Majesty the Queen, her successors and assigns in manner following, that is to say :

1. That the Publisher shall from time to time and at all times observe, perform and fulfil in respect of the said book each and every of the terms and conditions of the Regulations of the said Education Department respecting the printing and publication of text books, and also the terms and conditions hereinafter contained, and that each and every copy of each and every edition of the said book for use in the Province of Ontario shall in every particular be printed and published by the Publisher in strict conformity therewith.

2. And that the Publisher shall submit or cause to be submitted to the said Education Department sample copies of each and every edition of the said book to be

hereafter printed and published, for sale or use in the Province of Ontario, for the approval of such Department as to the mechanical execution of the presswork, binding and all other mechanical parts of the work, and that without such approval having been first had and obtained, no copy of any edition thereof shall be sold or disposed of for use in the said Province of Ontario. And furthermore, in order to avoid causing any loss to the said Publisher arising from, or liable to arise from, any edition of the said book not being approved of by the Education Department, owing to any serious defect or defects in any edition, and on that account condemned by the Education Department, and forbidden to be sold or issued to the schools or to the public, and also to more effectually protect the public, the said Publisher shall submit or cause to be submitted to the Education Department for examination sample sheets of the different forms of the book about to be printed, and specimens of the ink, paper, millboard, strawboard, cloth, mull, tapes, and other material proposed to be used by said Publisher in the printing and construction of the said book, together with a statement of the prices, weight, size, and other particulars necessary to judge of the relative quality of the different materials used or proposed to be used; and the approval of the Education Department shall, before any work is proceeded with, be obtained in regard to the quality of the printing, and of the paper, and other material proposed to be used. And furthermore, after sanction has been given to the using of such material, or of such printing, presswork and binding, two sample copies at least of the book shall be submitted by said Publisher bound and finished in all respects *as proposed to be issued* by the said Publisher , and that without such approval first had and obtained, no work in regard to binding said book shall be proceeded with.

3. And that the paper to be used in each and every edition of the said book, and every copy thereof for use in the Province of Ontario shall be equal in quality to the sample prescribed by the said Education Department, to wit, of good quality, pounds to the ream of 500 sheets, measuring inches by inches of good color and texture, and super calendered, or of such increased weight and improved quality as may be required by the Education Department, provided the cost of the same shall not exceed the cost of the sample herein prescribed, and no inferior quality of paper shall under any pretext whatsoever be used. The presswork and ink shall be first-class throughout, and shall be such as to produce, together with the plates, a clear and distinct impression; and the stitching and binding of each and every edition of the said book, and the material used therein shall be equal to the sample submitted to and approved of by the Education Department as aforesaid. To be full bound in cloth embossed, on first and last pages. Sections to be pages each, and each section to be to three tapes or strings; stitches and tapes on back of books to be covered with fine, strong, evenly-made mull, extending to within one-half inch from top and bottom of books, and overlapping one inch on each side; over the mull a strong piece of paper or pressing to be glued. Both tapes and strings and mull to be glued to covers. End papers to be pasted on separately from first and last sections, and to be that used in books. Cloth for covers to be extra finished, twilled, heavy, . Each and every part of the binding to be thoroughly done and durable.

The maximum price not to exceed , and to be stamped on the cover, and no departure from such specification shall be made without the sanction of the Education Department. And no copy of the said book which does not in all particulars comply with the foregoing provisions in regard to paper, presswork, typography, ink and binding shall be sold or disposed of for use in the Province of Ontario.

4. And that the said sample copies to be furnished as hereinbefore provided for shall remain on file in the said Education Department, and each and every copy of each and every edition published, shall in all respects be equal to the sample copy so furnished to and on file in the said Department.

5. And that in case the Minister of Education points out to the said Publisher any defect or defects in the sample copies furnished to the said Department as aforesaid, but not deemed by him of sufficient importance to cause him to withhold his approval from such edition, then in such case the said Publisher shall in the next following edition or issue to

that in which said defect shall have been pointed out, correct the same to the satisfaction of the said Department, but in case serious defects are pointed out by the Minister of Education to the Publisher in any edition published by said Publisher , and in case such edition is condemned by the Minister of Education as unfit for use in the schools or for sale to the public, the condemned edition shall be withdrawn from sale for use in the Province of Ontario, and shall, if required by the Minister of Education, be delivered by the said Publisher into custody of the Education Department, unless an arrangement satisfactory to the Minister be made for culling out any defective portion or portions, or the matter is in some other way adjusted.

6. And that the said book shall be of the size following, that is to say :

And that the said book shall be sold at retail prices not exceeding the following :

7. And that in order it may be the more easily recognized and ascertained that each and every copy of each and every edition of the said book to be published and in use in the said Province of Ontario is not only authorized but approved as to its mechanical execution, contents, and otherwise, by the said Education Department, the Publisher shall cause to be printed upon the title page of each and every copy of each and every edition of the said book the name of the firm by which such book is published, and the words "*Authorized by the Education Department for Ontario*," or words to that effect, or shall place upon the title page or cover of each copy of the said book the official stamp of the Education Department.

8. And that the retail price of each and every copy of each and every edition of the said book shall be printed on the cover or title page thereof. No advertisements of any kind shall appear in any of the said books, or upon the covers of the said books, except such as are approved by the Education Department.

9. And that for the better securing the retail sale of the said book at a price not exceeding that above set forth as the maximum retail price, the Publisher shall make the sale to any purchaser buying quantities of such book of one dozen and upwards at one time at prices at least per cent. lower than the said prescribed retail prices on the usual terms of sale, and that to purchasers of the said book in lots of the said value of dollars, computed at the said *retail* prices, the said Publisher shall make a further reduction of per cent. in the price thereof, and in lots of the sale value of dollars, computed at the said *retail* prices, the said Publisher shall make a further reduction of per cent. in the price thereof, and that the said Publisher shall and will from time to time and at all times keep on hand a sufficient quantity of copies of the said book to supply all demands of the public and trade therefor.

10. And that the Minister of Education, or any person by him appointed in writing for that purpose, shall and may from time to time and at any time during business hours enter the warehouse and all other business premises or any part thereof of the Publisher , for the purpose of inspecting any and every edition or issue of such authorized book and every copy thereof, and shall have a right to take sample sheets or other samples of material or sample copies of said books for the purpose of examination, whenever he thinks proper so to do.

11. And that in case the said Education Department shall at any time consider that the retail price heretofore mentioned of the said book should be reduced, the Minister of Education and said Publisher may arrange, at the option of the Minister of Education, a reduced retail price and scale of discounts, or the Minister of Education shall appoint an arbitrator, the Publisher shall appoint another, and the Chancellor of Ontario upon the application of the Minister of Education or of the Publisher , or the joint application of all parties hereto, shall appoint a third, and in case the Publisher shall for ten days after having been notified in writing of the appointment of an arbitrator by the Minister of Education omit to appoint an arbitratar, or to notify the Minister of Education in writing of the appointment, then the Chancellor of Ontario may name two arbitrators to act with the arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Education ; and the Publisher shall at any time and at all times when called upon so to do by the arbitrators

or any two of them furnish the arbitrators with a detailed statement showing the cost of production and the returns of the sales of any or all copies of the said book, and shall in addition if so requested furnish the said arbitrators or any two of them for inspection all the vouchers and books which in any way refer to or contain any entry concerning the cost of production and returns of the sales of the said book, and that if it shall be deemed by the said arbitrators or any two of them that an excessive profit is being made by the said Publisher upon the sale of the said book the retail prices of the same shall be reduced to amounts which the said arbitrators or any two of them shall deem sufficient to yield a reasonable profit to the said parties, and such arbitrators or any two of them shall upon such appointment have full power to consider the question or questions submitted to them and to examine all statements, vouchers and books furnished by the said parties, and full power to compel the production of such additional statements, vouchers and books to those furnished by the said parties, and the evidence of any kind whatsoever which they shall deem necessary, with power to examine witnesses upon oath, and their decision in the premises or that of any two of them when given in writing shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties hereto, and the retail price or prices so fixed shall thenceforth govern the price or prices by the dozen and other wholesale prices as hereinbefore provided for. Provided that the change in prices aforesaid shall not take effect until six months after notice has been given for the appointment of arbitrators as aforesaid, and provided also that the expenses of such arbitration shall be borne by the Education Department.

12. And that the said Publisher will not print or publish, nor cause or authorize to be printed or published, nor be in any way accessory to the printing or publishing of any edition or copy or copies of the said book in the United States or anywhere else without the limits of the Province of Ontario, to be sold within the said Province of Ontario.

13. And that the Publisher shall not in any way, without the consent in writing of the Minister of Education acting on behalf of the Education Department, assign any right conferred upon such Publisher by this agreement.

14. And that should any difference of opinion arise between the parties hereto as to the construction to be put upon any of the terms, conditions and agreements herein contained, the same shall, if he consents to determine the same, be determined by the Chancellor of Ontario, after giving the parties hereto an opportunity of presenting their views, in person or by counsel, or if the said Chancellor decline to determine such difference, then at the option of either of the parties hereto, and on the conditions herein contained, such matters of difference shall be determined by one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such determination by the said Chancellor or Judge shall be final and conclusive and binding upon the parties to this Indenture.

15. And that upon the Minister of Education giving to the said parties six months' notice, the Education Department may require the alteration of the contents of the said book, and may alter any of the specifications hereinbefore contained, providing the publishing is not thereby made more expensive; but that no change shall be made by the Publisher in the contents of the said book, nor any addition thereto, nor any omission therefrom, nor any notes or appendices thereto, nor any other change in the subject matter thereof, without the consent in writing of the said Education Department first had and obtained. The notice hereinbefore provided for may be given by publication thereof in two issues of any newspaper published in the City of Toronto and in the *Ontario Gazette*.

16. And that the publisher successor or assign shall have for year from the day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty the sole right to print and publish within the said Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, the said book.

Provided always, however, that any other publisher shall have the right of publication at any time, by permission to be obtained from the Department of Education for Ontario, subject to a royalty of per cent. on the retail price, as at first issued or afterwards reduced, of each and every copy of said book as long as republished and

subject to a proper allowance to cover cost of authorship and other necessary expenses in the preparation of the said books, to be settled as hereinafter provided, and to be paid to the publishers of the first part, or at the option of the Department of Educa- for Ontario a sum in gross may be paid in lieu of such royalty, and allowance and expenses, the amount of said allowance and expenses or sum in gross to be settled by the Minister of Education and the publisher of the first part ; or at the option of the Minister of Education by three arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by the Minister of Education, one by the said party of the First Part, and the third by the publisher desiring the said right of publication ; or if more than one publisher applies at the same time for the said right, then the third arbitrator shall be appointed by the publishers so desiring the said right. And in case either or both of the said publishers so concerned shall for ten days after having been notified in writing of the appointment of an arbitrator by the Minister of Education as aforesaid, omit to appoint an arbitrator or to notify the Minister of Education in writing of his appointment, then the Minister of Education may appoint the other arbitrator or arbitrators so omitted to be appointed, and the said arbitration when so finally constituted shall have full power to consider the matters in question, and to examine all statements, vouchers and books furnished by the said parties, and the evidence of any kind whatsoever which they shall deem necessary, and to examine witnesses upon oath ; and their decision in the premises or that of any two of them when given in writing shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties concerned, and the costs, charges and expenses of such arbitration shall fall upon and be borne by the applying publishers so desiring to republish. Provided also that after any arbitration has been held as aforesaid and the rights of the parties concerned have been settled thereby, if any other publisher or publisher should desire the said right of publication, then the Department of Education shall, if they think it proper to accord such right, give instruction as to the manner in which the said questions of the sum in gross or of the royalty should be settled by and between the parties interested therein.

17. And the Publisher hereby agree that if the Publisher or any of them (if more persons than one are of the First Part hereto) deliberately disregard the terms of this agreement, or fail to carry out the same in a matter of substance, the Publisher shall forfeit all his or their rights under this agreement, and the Minister of Education may apply to any Division of the High Court of Justice to restrain the Publisher from further printing, publishing or selling any copies of the said book not in accordance with this agreement.

18. Provided and it is hereby expressly agreed that no edition or copy of the said book shall be printed or published by the Publisher until the Publisher shall have executed these Presents and shall have executed to Her Majesty the Queen a bond in the penal sum of thousand dollars, with two sureties approved by the Minister of Education, each bound in the sum of thousand dollars, conditioned for the due observance and fulfilment by the Publisher of all the terms, conditions, clauses, agreements, obligations and covenants herein contained, and also of the Regulations of the Education Department from time to time in force respecting text-books for use in Public Schools.

19. It is hereby expressly declared and agreed that the Minister of Education may, on giving the publisher one year's notice in writing, terminate this agreement at any time after the expiration of five years from the date hereof, and declare the said book no longer authorized as a text book for use in the schools of the Province of Ontario, in which case the copyright shall be assigned back by the Minister of Education to the original publisher.

20. Provided also that in case the Publisher or any other person entitled to any right by virtue of this agreement shall assign the same to any other person the right of the Publisher or such other person shall at the discretion of the Education Department thereupon cease and become forfeit and absolutely at an end.

21. To prevent any possibility of misapprehension, it is hereby expressly declared and agreed that in case there are more persons than one named as *of the First Part* hereto, the breach by anyone of such persons of any covenant, term or condition herein

contained, whether such covenant, term or condition is affirmative or negative, shall be a breach for which all such persons shall be liable.

22. It is understood and agreed between the parties hereto that this agreement is entered into subject to the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in Council.

23. And the said publisher for himself, his successors and assigns, covenants, and agrees that when the Minister of Education secures the copyright of such other text-books authorized for High Schools, as are printed and published in Canada, or when the said Minister withdraws the authorization from such text-books aforesaid the copyright of which has not been surrendered on demand, then the said publishers shall, if requested, in writing, transfer to, convey and assign, the said Minister of Education the copyright of the said books.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of)
)

Transfer of Copyright.

THIS INDENTURE, made in duplicate this day of in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty

BETWEEN of the First Part

AND

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, represented herein by the Honorable the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, acting for the Education Department of Ontario,

of the Second Part

Whereas, has by a certain indenture made upon the day of in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty acquired from the said party of the second part the right to publish under conditions and restrictions fully set out in the said Indenture.

And Whereas the parties hereto have agreed to execute this Indenture so that the copyright in the said may be properly vested in the said party of the second part.

Now therefore, this Indenture witnesseth, that the part of the first part, in consideration of the premises and in further consideration of the sum of One Dollar, of lawful money of Canada to said part of the first part paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, ha conveyed, asssigned and transferred and by these do convey, assign and transfer unto the said party of the second part, Her successors and assigns, all and any right, title or interest, property, claim or demand or right of proprietorship which may possess or in any way be entitled to, of, in or to the copyright of the said

To have and to hold the same to the said party of the second part, Her successors or assigns, with full power and authority to Her over the copyright in the said

And to have the sole right and liberty of printing, re-printing, publishing and vending the same, reserving however to the said the rights over the said provided for and contained in the said Indenture of the day of One thousand eight hundred and eighty.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above witten.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of)
)

Bond of Publisher.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that hereinafter called the Publisher, and hereinafter called sureties, are jointly and severally firmly bound unto HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (represented herein by the Honorable the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, acting for the Education Department of Ontario) in the sums following, namely, the said in the sum of thousand dollars, and the said each in the sum of thousand hundred dollars, to be paid to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors, for which payment to be well and truly made we severally bind ourselves, our successors and assigns by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas, the Publisher ha obtained from the Minister of Education representing the Education Department of the Province of Ontario, the right to print and publish prepared and authorized by the said Education Department, for use in the public schools of the Province of Ontario, under and subject to the terms and conditions of the annexed indenture of agreement dated the day of one thousand eight hundred and

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said publisher , successors or assigns, do and shall observe, perform and fulfil the terms and conditions of the said indenture of agreement, and the regulations of the Education Department respecting text-books for use in the public schools as the same now are or may from time to time be in force, and if the several copies of the said books so printed shall in paper, printing, binding, and other qualities conform to the said indenture of agreement, and if the said books so printed shall be sold by the said publisher so that the retail price of each copy thereof for use in the public schools shall not exceed the maximum sum fixed by the said indenture of agreement, and if the said publisher do and shall observe, perform and fulfil as to each copy of the said book each and every of the terms and conditions of the said indenture of agreement, then these presents shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CANADIAN INSTITUTE,

SESSION 1886-87,

BEING PART OF APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ONTARIO,

1887.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, FRONT ST. WEST.
1888.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
Annual Report of the Council		1
Appendix	I. Membership	2
do	II. Treasurer's Account	3
do	III., IV. Donations and Exchanges	5
do	V. Periodicals	5
do	VI. Classification of Papers read	5
Reports of Sections of the Canadian Institute:—		
(1) The Biological Section		5
(2) The Architectural Section		6
(3) The Photographic Section		6
(4) The Philological Section		7
(5) The Geological and Mining Section		7
Archæological Report		9
Localities visited:—		
York Township		9
Tidd's Island		10
Hay Island		10
Beverly Township		11
Humberstone Township		11
Baby Property		12
Nottawasaga Township		12
Tuscarora Reserve		13
Delaware and Caradoc Townships		14
Information asked by circular		15
Methods of manufacture		17
Material and Design		17
Villages and Fortifications		17-58
Pottery		18
Clay Pipes		22
Stone Pipes		25
Breastplates or Gorgets, and Pendants		30
Ceremonial Weapons		33
Totems		36
Slate Spear Heads		38
Grooved Axes		39
Gouges		40
Tubes		41
Beads		42
Drills		44
Modes of fastening Flints		44
Club Flints		45
Spade Flints		46
Mound Builders		47
Grinding and Rubbing Stones		48
Shell Objects		49
Bone and Horn		50
Copper		54
Modern Specimens		57

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE SESSION 1886-87, BEING PART OF APPENDIX L OF THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF 1887. SEE PAGE 235 OF THAT REPORT.

The Council of the Canadian Institute has the honor to lay before the members its thirty-eighth Annual Report.

During the past session twenty-six meetings, including the annual conversazione, have been held, at which forty-nine papers have been read, in addition to twenty-three read at section meetings. This number is largely in excess of that of any previous year in the history of the Institute. The character of these communications is fully equal to the standard of previous years, and the range of subjects (as shown in Appendix VI.) is unprecedentedly large. The average attendance at the regular weekly meetings also shows a considerable and steady increase.

The distinguishing feature of the year has been the successful establishment of no less than four new sections, in addition to the Biological section, incorporated at the end of last session, viz.: (1) A Photographic section, (2) an Architectural section, (3) a Philological section and (4) a Geological and Mining section. The creation of these sections has extended the benefits of the Institute to new classes of the citizens, and has been the chief cause of the large increase of membership. Their annual reports, which are appended, show a gratifying spirit of activity in every branch of the Institute.

A further evidence of this increased activity is seen in the number of memorials presented to the Provincial Government, with successful results in many cases, as follows: In February last the Committee of Ways and Means waited on the Minister of Education and urged him to increase the annual grant to the Institute from $750 to $1,500, for general purposes, and to enable the Council to give courses of public lectures on scientific subjects, especially in connection with industrial pursuits. While gratefully acknowledging the increase of the grant to $1,000 for general purposes, the Council regrets that the Government did not see fit to comply with the latter part of the application.

In the same month the Archæological Committee urged the Minister to make a yearly grant of $1,500 for Archæological research in Ontario, and the passing of an Act for the protection of Archæological remains founded upon Sir John Lubbock's "Ancient Monuments Act of 1812." The Council again thankfully acknowledges the liberal grant of $1,000 for this purpose, but regrets that the heavy work falling upon the Minister this session in connection with educational matters should have made it impossible for him to bring in an Ancient Monuments bill, which would have greatly enhanced the value of the Act. It is hoped, however, that such an Act may become law in the next session of the Legislature.

In March a deputation waited on the Commissioner of Crown Lands to urge the establishment of a large park reserve in the district of Nipissing, for the protection of wild animals and of timber, and were assured of the Minister's sympathy. An Act for the purpose will, it is hoped, be the result of this application in the near future.

In April a Committee urged upon the same Minister the propriety of some improved means of collecting information on matters connected with the mining interests of the Province, and received assurances of co-operation.

Another pleasing feature of this year's work is the partial completion of the Museum of Natural History and Archæology in the third story of our building, which will, it is confidently expected, enable the Council, for some time at least, to properly accommodate

collections and donations. In this direction the Council desires to acknowledge the liberality of the Biological section in guaranteeing the interest for two years on the $1,000 borrowed for this purpose.

The Library has been increased by the addition of 124 volumes of bound exchanges; but further shelf accommodation is urgently needed.

While congratulating the Institute on the increase in membership, in income and in activity, the Council feels that it is necessary to impress upon the members the fact that the current expenses are greatly increased, especially in printing and gas, while there is a falling off in the rentals; and also that, in order properly to fulfil the objects for which it exists, the further extension of the Museum and Library and the completion of the building by the erection of a commodious lecture hall is highly desirable. It therefore urges upon the members the necessity of supporting the present efforts of the Committee of Ways and Means by every means in their power, by contributions, by presenting the claims of the Institute to the public in every possible way, and by endeavoring to obtain new members.

During the past year the Institute has lost by death one of its most distinguished honorary members, the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., late President of University College, and President of the Institute from 1862 to 1864. The deceased was for nearly half a century one of the leading figures in social and educational affairs in this city, and his articles on Roman Inscriptions in the *Canadian Journal*, which formed the basis of his great work on that subject, had much to do, not only with the establishment of his own claims to be called the first English scholar in Latin epigraphy, but with the high standing attained in those early years by our journal.

(Signed) W. H. VANDER SMISSEN,
President.

ALAN MACDOUGALL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

Membership.

Number of Members April 1st, 1886	233
Withdrawals and deaths during the year	14
	219
Elected during the year	71
Total members April 1st, 1887	290

Composed of—

Honorary Members	5
Life Members	13
Ordinary Members	272
Total	290
Associates	30

Appendix II.

Treasurer in account with the Canadian Institute for the year ending March 31st, 1887.

To Summary—

" Balance on hand	$ 63 05
" Annual subscriptions	919 00
" Rents	218 00
" Government Grant	750 00
" Proceeds, Wallace Lectures	107 42
" Journals sold	29 29
" Periodicals sold	32 61
" Mr. Sandford Fleming's proportion of printing	62 41
" Interest	2 65
" Natural History Society, balance of funds	8 73
" Subscriptions to bust of Dr. Wilson	25 00
" Proceeds of note discounted	300 00
" Proceeds of Mortgage due 1892	3,000 00
	$5,518 16

By Summary—

" Salaries	$ 373 50
" Printing Journal	338 76
" " Miscellaneous	7 50
" Binding	124 60
" Stationery	32 89
" Postage	201 95
" Freight and express charges	20 91
" Repairs, stoves	4 30
" Gas	43 12
" Water	24 00
" Show cases for specimens	100 00
" Advertising	3 00
" Periodicals, 1886	120 36
" " 1885	60 55
" Discount on cheque	25
" Consul's certificate and Customs' expenses	3 50
" Sweeping chimneys	2 00
" Fuel	109 90
" Painting	104 13
" Interest	194 39
" Mortgage due August, 1886	3,411 00
" Taxes	10 21
" Bust of Dr. Wilson	25 00
" Legal expenses	25 00
" City Directory, 1887	3 00
" Repairs to building	60 47
" Matting for reading-room	26 80

By Summary—(*Continued.*)

" Housekeeper's expenses		$ 10 00
" Journals purchased		50
" D. Boyle, disbursements and expenses		20 17
" Balance, Imperial Bank	$50 00	
" " Cash on hand	6 40	
		56 40
		$5,518 16

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) T. B. BROWNING, D. B. DICK, } Auditors.

April 22nd, 1887.

Building Account.

1886.			
Dec. 1,	To	Donation, Natural History section	$ 50 00
1887.			
Jan. 8,	"	Mortgage due 1892	1,000 00
	"	Interest	48
			$1,050 48
1887.			
Feb. 9,	By	Law expenses	$ 12 65
	"	Carpenters' contract, Certificate No. 1	300 00
Mar. 11,	"	" " No. 2	75 00
	"	Balance, Imperial Bank	662 83
			$1,050 48

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) T. B. BROWNING, D. B. DICK, } Auditors.

22nd April, 1887.

Assets.

Building	$11,500 00
Warehouse	720 00
Ground	3,000 00
Library	5,500 00
Specimens	1,300 00
Personal property	600 00
	$22,620 00

Liabilities.

Mortgage, No. 1, due 1892	$ 3,000 00
" No. 2, "	1,000 00
Note discounted	300 00
Balance in favour of the Institute	18,320 00
	$22,620 00

Appendix III.

Donations and Exchanges.—Books and pamphlets received from April 1st, 1886, to April 1st, 1887 :—From Canada, 190 ; United States, 398 ; Great Britain and Ireland, 310 ; India and Australia, 82 ; all other countries, 1,250 ; total, 2,230.

Toal number received in 1882-3, 280 ; ditto 1883-4, 800 ; ditto, 1884-5, 730 ; ditto 1885-6, 1,502 ; ditto 1886-7, 2,230.

Appendix IV.

The number of Societies and Publications with which the Institute exchanges is 341.

Appendix V.

To the Periodicals subscribed for last year, the following have been added :—*English Historical Review*, *Scottish Review*, *Hardwickes Science Gossip*, *Science*. There have been discontinued :—*British Quarterly Review*, *Brain*, *Times* (Weekly), *English Medicine*, *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

Appendix VI.

Classification of Papers read by subjects : General, 3 ; Psychology, 1 ; Archæology, 5 ; Sociology, 2 ; Mathematics, 2 ; Chemistry, 5 ; Mineralogy and Geology, 7 ; Jurisprudence, 1 ; Philology, 8 ; Meteorology, 1 ; Geographical Science, 2 ; Electricity, 1 ; Biology. 5 ; Astronomy, 2 ; Medicine, 2 ; Photography, 1 ; Industrial Science, 1.

Read at Section meetings as follows :—Biological section, 12 ; Architectural section, 8 ; Philological section, 3 ; total, 72.

Reports of Sections of the Canadian Institute, 1886-7.

(1) *Report of the Biological Section from June, 1886, to April, 1887.*

During this period eighteen meetings of the Section have been held, with an average attendance of $18\frac{3}{4}$ (say 19) members.

The Section has 36 ordinary members and 12 associates.

Twelve papers have been read at the meetings, and nine short communications received.

Two of the meetings were set apart for microscopical exhibition and discussion, under the able conduct and superintendence of Professor R. Ramsay Wright.

In June, a branch of the Audubon Society was organized in connection with this Section, and Mr. Hollingworth was appointed local secretary. There are now 106 members in the Toronto branch.

In October, a special vote of thanks was passed to W. H. Doel, J. P., (one of our members) for his earnest efforts, made during the summer, for the protection of insectivorous birds, by fining all violators of the law that were brought before him.

During the same month an offer of the Section to provide the interest for two years on a loan of $1,000, led the Council of the Institute to decide on at once fitting up the attic of the building as a museum, instead of leasing it to the Art School. Since the completion of the new rooms the members of the Section have assisted in moving the objects and cases from the various places in which they lay to the top of the building.

Signed. J. B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary of the Biological Section.

---

(2) *Report of the Architectural Section.*

In compliance with the constitution of the Canadian Institute, I submit a summary of the work of the Architectural Section.

This Section, consisting of five regular and nineteen associate members of the Canadian Institute, has held eleven meetings since its formation, of which the following is a list:—January 10th, 1887.—Discussion on what style of Architecture is best adapted to this country. January 17th, 1887.— Discussion on the use and abuse of the Romanesque style of Architecture. January 24th, 1887.—Paper on Foundations, by Henry Steele. January 31st, 1887.—Lecture on Wood Floors, by S. G. Curry. February 7th, 1887.—Paper on Style, by J. C. Horwood. February 14th, 1887.—Lecture on Columns, by Alan Macdougall. February 28th, 1887.—Paper on Hints to Young Architects, by Henry Langley. March 7th, 1887.—Lecture on Arches, by W. L. Symons. March 14th, 1887.—Paper on the Doric Temple in its Religious and Artistic aspects., by J. W. Gray. March 21st, 1887.—Receiving the Judges' report on, and discussing the competitive drawings. March 28, 1887.—Paper on Masonry, by A. F. Wickson.

Signed. J. P. HYNES,
Toronto, March 30th, 1887. Secretary.

---

(3) *Report of the Photographic Section.*

Report of the working of the Photographic Section of the Institute during the past three months.

The first meeting of the Section for the purpose of organization, election of officers, etc., took place on the evening of February 23rd, 1887, when the following were elected:—Chairman, Mr. H. Neilson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. R. Ewing; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. Gaunt; Executive Committee, Mr. E. R. Parkhurst, Mr. C. F. Wagner, Mr. W. W. Fox, Mr. W. A. Forbes, Mr. F. D. Manchee.

The number of members now on the rolls is 28; associates, 5; total, 33.

Meetings for the transaction of business, etc., have taken place on the first Tuesday in each month, but so far no papers have been read.

The first exhibition of the Section took place in the Library of the Institute on April 12th, and 13th, and was very successful, considering the short time given for the preparation of pictures.

Signed. ARTHUR GAUNT,
Toronto, May 4th, 1887. Secretary.

---

(4) *Report of the Philological Section.*

1. The first meeting of the Section was held on March 15th, 1887, when the following officers were elected :—

Chairman, Rev. J. F. McCurdy, Ph.D. ; Vice Chairman, D. R. Keys, B.A. ; Secretary, Geo. E. Shaw, B.A. ; Committee, J. Squair, B.A., M. L. Rouse, J. Cunningham Dunlop, M.A., J. H. Cameron, B.A., W. H. Vander Smissen, M.A., W. H. Huston, M.A.

2. The first two meetings were held on Saturday afternoon (March 5th and 12th), at 16 o'clock, all the subsequent ones on alternate Mondays, beginning March 28th, 1887.

3. The Section has 18 members.

4. The following papers have been read before the Section :—(1) "How we Speak," by A. Hamilton, M.D. (2) "The Science of Language in Popular Education," by Rev. J. F. McCurdy, Ph.D. (3) "Umbrian Inscriptions," by Rev. Neil McNish, D.D., LL.D. All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed. GEORGE E. SHAW,
Secretary.

---

(5) *Report of the Geological and Mining Section.*

I have the honor to report that, proceeding under authority conferred by the Canadian Institute, a meeting of members was held on the 20th April, ult., when a Geological and Mining Section was duly organized; and that at an adjourned meeting on 30th April regulations and by-laws were adopted, which have since been approved by the Council of the Institute; and that the following officers have been elected for the incoming year :—

W. Hamilton Merritt, Chairman ; Alexander McNabb, Vice Chairman ; Archibald Blue, Secretary ; George T. B. Ives, Assistant Curator ; Messrs. Boyle, Dobson, Notman, Phipps, and Dr. Bryce, Executive Committee.

The first regular monthly meeting of the Section was held on Thursday evening, 5th inst., at which the Chairman gave his inaugural address.

The Section is composed of 15 members.

Signed. A. BLUE,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 7th, 1887.

ARCHÆLOGICAL REPORT.

To the President and Council of the Canadian Institute :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in presenting you with the following report of work done in the Archæological field during the past season—work which it would have been impossible to perform but for the aid rendered to the Institute by the Provincial Legislature at its last session.

As this is the first report of the kind prepared under the auspices of our society, we are warranted in hoping that its appearance will tend to arouse a more general interest in the subject. The brief, illustrated descriptions that follow, of a few typical specimens in our cases, may induce farmers and others to preserve for safe keeping in the Provincial Archæological Museum, which we have established, many such scientifically valuable objects as have, too often, hitherto been lightly esteemed, or neglected and lost.

I have the honor to be,
Yours respectfully,

DAVID BOYLE,
Curator.

TORONTO, Dec. 20th, 1887.

As soon as the season was well enough advanced to make digging possible, April 30, I visited lot 2, con. 1, township of York, within sight of Toronto. As many interesting relics had been picked up in this neighborhood, it seemed a promising place in which to begin operations.

On the rear of this lot, which is part of the Jackes' estate, is a mound, evidently of artificial formation, although the only indications that remain are disturbed soil and considerable quantities of charcoal and ashes. The situation is high and dry, and the trees close to the mound are comparatively young.

The discovery of two or three fragments of what appeared to be corn-cobs suggested the probability of this earth-heap having been employed by the Indians as a *cache* or deposit for maize.

The whole of the surrounding country abounds in traces of various aboriginal manufactures—flint chips, broken pottery and bone implements—and the Museum of the Institute contains many fine specimens from the same neighborhood, presented by Mr. B. Jackes, of Toronto, Mr. J. Long, of Lansing, and Miss Marshall, teacher of the school section in which the property is situated.

On the 11th of May, I proceeded to Tidd's Island, in the River St. Lawrence, opposite Gananoque, for the purpose of opening a mound on the property of Messrs. Louis Bedard and Lawrence O'Neil, these gentlemen having kindly granted permission to the Institute not only to excavate, but to appropriate anything that might be found.

The island itself lies within a mile of Gananoque, is about half a mile in length, and from one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile wide. Its longer axis corresponds with the course of the river, and the mound in question is near the eastern extremity, but on the south side.

With the assistance of Mr. Bedard and two French-Canadian laborers, a trench was dug from the margin to the centre of the elevation, but with the exception of a few flint-

flakes and some charcoal near the surface, everything went to show that the mound was one of natural formation, the strata of fine and coarse sand reposing on each other undisturbedly.

A little to the north and east of this elevation was another, on the north side of which I observed a promising depression. On examination this mound proved to contain human remains in a very fragmentary condition. The only other relics were a rudely formed pipe-stem of clay and a piece of brown stone, irregularly quadrangular in form, and showing that it had been used for rubbing or polishing purposes. One corner of this stone was coated with oxide of iron, giving rise to a fear that traces of European presence would come to light; but this, I am glad to say, was dispelled by the turning out of a small piece of hematite, which had probably been used as a pigment, and which, no doubt, was accountable for the rust upon the stone.

Openings made in other parts of the mound yielded nothing further.

The most westerly portion of Tidd's Island is owned by Mr. C. A. See, and has been laid out by him as a summer resort, known as Tremont Park. Almost midway between the northern and southern shores and about three hundred feet from the western point, was a circular mound forty feet in diameter, and from four to five feet in height at the crown. Mr. See broke into the mound for the purpose of obtaining building material, and thus accidently came upon human remains and flint implements.

From Mr. See's account there would seem to have been from twelve to fifteen skeletons within the mound, and these were arranged as if radiating from the centre, with the heads outward and not far from the circumference. Placed over the bones, and especially about the head, were several large, flat stones, near to which were found the implements of flint.

From my own observation it was evident that the bodies had simply been deposited *upon* the ground, and earth from around the place collected to cover them to the depth already mentioned, and this mode of sepulture was in all probability due to the extreme difficulty of digging beyond the vegetable mould, as the sub-soil at the depth of only a few inches consists of a very compact and tenacious clay.

In the centre of the mound a large quantity of ashes was found, and at the distance of three or four feet south-east was a simple structure about a yard in length, consisting of flat stones set on edge in two rows and covered with other stones, as Mr. See said, "like a drain."

With kind permission from the proprietor, I had a somewhat careful examination made of such portions of this mound as had not been disturbed, and I succeeded in procuring several enormous flint implements similar to those already found by Mr. See. I was also abundantly rewarded by finding a number of native-copper beads—in one instance they were still adherent to the hide or skin they had been employed to ornament.

Mr. See having presented the largest and best pieces of his "find" to the Institute, our cases now contain (including those found by myself) from this mound ten spear-like implements, mostly of great size—some of them upwards of 9 in. long and half as wide; one awl-like tool, two conical pendants (slate), two other perforated stones, a number of copper beads, and a copper axe.

A brief visit to Hay Island, half a mile south-west of Tidd's, enabled me to procure from Mr. De Witta, the proprietor, a fair specimen of celt, and a promise to preserve for the Institute all further "finds."

There is little reason to doubt that these islands lie in what was a well-travelled route across our great river by the ferocious members of that remarkable confederation in connection with whom, indeed, for long time the St. Lawrence was known as The River of the Iroquois. The valley of the Gananoque leads into the very heart of a country remarkable for the number of its lakes—a country the superior of which it would be difficult to imagine for hunting and fishing purposes, and one that was undoubtedly visited annually at least, by the warriors of the Six Nations.

Thanks are due to Messrs. W. T. K. Smellie, B.A., Head Master of Gananoque High School, Paterson, his assistant, L. Bedard, L. O'Neil and C. A. See, for the

many courtesies extended by them to the representative of the Institute, and more especially to the last named gentleman for his donation of specimens.

On the 20th May, accompanied by Mr. Jas. Bain, Jr., City Librarian-in-Chief, and A. Cox, A.R.C.A., I visited the Township of Beverly, in response to an invitation from Mr. Wallace McDonald, Clerk of the Township. The object of this visit was to examine the site of an old palisaded fort, or encampment, on the farm of Mr. Wm. Gilbert, lot 26, con. 8.

Mr. McDonald remembers distinctly being able to trace a circular series of post holes in the field when cleared, upwards of 40 years ago. Not only were they apparent on account of the decayed wood they contained, but they became disagreeably noticeable on account of the frequent stumblings they caused to ploughing teams.

Mr. McDonald had preceded us to the ground and planted flags as nearly as possible to correspond with the outline of the enclosure. The accuracy of Mr. McDonald's memory was proven by the fact that after having had a portion of the marked ground ploughed from side to side, and the loose earth carefully removed with spades, we found unmistakable evidences of the old palisades. Only a few decayed fragments of wood were found, but sufficient to prove that the posts were pine; and the discoloration of the earth caused by the subsidence of the vegetable mould into the old cavities in the lighter colored sub-soil, indicated that the stakes had been from four to six inches in diameter, and about the same distance apart. The enclosed space was almost circular, being 180 yards in diameter from east to west, and 140 yards from north to south.

As we were assured by Mr. McDonald that not fewer than 300 iron tomahawks had been ploughed up in the same field, the probability is that the enclosure was of early French origin.

The enclosure was on a plateau about 12 feet above the level of a small stream a short distance to the west, and nearly forty yards from a pool on the east, the situation and surroundings of which are so peculiar as to suggest human design in the arrangement of the embankments, although our excavations, made to the depth of fully six feet, failed to afford any proof to that effect.

Your representatives were deeply indebted to Mr. Jos. A. Smith, Public School Inspector of Wentworth County, for the valuable assistance rendered to them in various ways during their visit—to Mr. McDonald, for his active sympathy and intelligent co operation—to Mrs. Gilbert and the Messrs. Gilbert, proprietors of the farm, and to Miss Robertson, teacher, for the extension of many courtesies.

The 9th and 10th of June I spent in the Township of Humberstone, a few miles east of Port Colborne, where, from information furnished me by Miss Emma Crosson, teacher, I was led to understand that an ossuary had been discovered a short time previously. The same young lady also presented the Institute with three well-preserved skulls from the burial place in question.

I was fortunate enough to become acquainted with Mr. Cyrenius Bearsse, of Sherkston, himself an enthusiastic amateur in Archæology, and he kindly accompanied me to the spot in question, within a short distance of the Lake Erie shore.

The ossuary was found to occupy a position almost in the centre of a piece of low lying ground, about ten acres in extent, and nearly surrounded by a ridge of sand hills from 20 to 30 feet high.

Owing to the promiscuous way in which the bones lay, it was well nigh impossible to estimate how many skeletons had been deposited, but the number was probably not far from fifty. Notwithstanding the Indian mode of burial, many of the skulls seem to be those of whites, but until proper measurements have been made nothing on this point can be stated with certainty.

I was informed that a fine stone pipe had been taken from near the margin of the pit, and was in the possession of Mr. Carroll, of Buffalo, whose men are here engaged in shipping sand to that city.

The low situation of this ossuary, in the immediate neighborhood of such heights a the aborigines usually selected for places of permanent sepulture would, of itself, suffic to raise doubts as to the work having been of purely Indian origin. I am of opinion

that much may yet be learned from an examination of the surrounding sand hills, and hope, next season, with the permission of Mr. Carroll, to spend a few days in exploring them somewhat thoroughly.

Heaps of flint flakes occur frequently along the lake shore, and highly finished stone implements of various kinds are often found on farms in the vicinity. From Mr. C. Bearsse I procured a vessel of clay (Fig. 7), an exceedingly fine stone gouge, and a number of other articles. From Mr. Wilson, a neighbor of his, and nearer the lake shore, I received a peculiarly formed spade-like specimen, the use of which it is not easy to divine.— (Fig 40)

The Institute is indebted to Mr. Bearsse for much valuable assistance on this occasion.

Within easy distance of Toronto is the Village of Lambton Mills, on the River Humber. This locality has long been noted as one rich in Indian relics. An old trail to Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay followed the valley of this river for a good many miles, and here and there throughout its course are found indications of the old encampments and potteries.

A little south of Lambton Mills, on the Baby Estate, there must have been at one time a considerable Indian population of as stationary a character as it was possible for the nature and habits of the aborigines to permit.

On the summit of a club-shaped plateau, having an area of about ten acres, and being fully one hundred feet above the bed of the Humber, a number of native burial pits have been opened at various times, and much valuable material taken from them. It is quite certain that when this portion of the farm is freed from underbrush further interesting discoveries will be made.

On the flats to the south of this elevation, and facing the Baby residence, Mr. Raymond Baby pointed out a camping ground, or village site, as indicated by remains still turned up by the plough, and I am quite sure that inspection of the corresponding flats to the north would reveal even more numerous proofs of old time habitation.

As somewhat akin to our subject, it may be stated that the Messrs. Baby have in their possession a deed of gift of land in and about Detroit, made to their grandfather by the Pottawatamie Indians in the year 1780 and attested by "A. S. De Peyster, Major, King's Regiment," the officer then commanding the British troops in the town; but to us the most interesting fact connected with this document is that it bears the totem signatures of the several chiefs who represented the tribes concerned.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Baby did everything possible to further the views of the Institute, and expressed their intention to give our Society due notice of any local archæological developments.

Mr. Jas. Bain, Treasurer of the Institute, accompanied me on June 29th to the Township of Nottawasaga. Here we spent four days in visiting and examining various village sites and ossuaries that want of time had prevented being done on a previous occasion—last year.

Apart from historic knowledge there is abundant evidence that this was at one time a populous Indian section. On many of the principal elevations are found the old pit-graves or ossuaries so characteristic of our Indian sepulture, and the higher lands contiguous to the streams afford ample proof of former encampments and village sites.

The people (of the Tobacco Nation) who occupied this portion of the country appear to have devoted themselves in a large measure to manufacturing clay pots, pipes, bone implements and beads for trading purposes with other tribes less ingenious, or more nomadic, who would willingly exchange the result of the chase for coveted articles of utility or ornament.

We were particularly fortunate in finding on the north half of lot 13, concession 7, the property of Mr. Robert Lougheed, a number of exceedingly valuable specimens of shell and of red stone on which some work has been expended preparatory to the making of beads. These pieces are of especial value as indicating to us the laborious methods adopted to produce symmetrical forms from rough and obdurate material. Further reference will be made to this subject in the sequel.

Excavations made in a few ossuaries did not yield many relics, as in nearly every case openings had been made previously by the settlers, either out of mere curiosity or for the purpose of securing the copper or brass kettles that are so frequently found in graves of post-French date.

On the farm of Mr. Ed. Beecroft, lot 19, concession 8, an ossuary was opened a number of years ago, in which it was estimated that not fewer than 1,000 bodies had been deposited.

From Mrs. Beecroft we obtained an exceedingly peculiar object formed of catlinite (see fig. 27). The arrangement of the holes suggests its use as a pipe, but I am unable to convince myself that this oddly formed piece of workmanship did not serve some other purpose. It was taken from the ossuary already mentioned on the property about forty years, and had been in possession of Mrs. Beecroft the whole of that time. Iron tomahawks bearing the French stamp are plentiful in the township.

From Mrs. Adam, of Creemore, and from Mr. Rt. Lougheed, Mr. John Hannah and Mr. Jas. Connor, of Glen Huron, we received a number of good specimens. Special thanks are also due to Masters Herbert and Theophilus Connor, sons of the last-named gentleman, for a donation of one stone pipe and three clay ones, all bearing good imitations of human faces.

The Institute was formerly indebted to Mr. Lougheed for a great many relics that had been collected by himself and sons on the farm for a number of years.

Wm. Smith, Esq., and Mrs. Smith, of Smithdale, were particularly obliging to the representatives of the Institute, and did all in their power to make our visit both pleasant and profitable.

In July I paid a brief visit to the Tuscarora Reserve in the County of Brant.

On application to Col. J. T. Gilkison, Indian Superintendent and Commissioner, that gentleman kindly permitted Chief Smith (De-ka-nen-ra-neh), his assistant, to accompany us to the reserve, and to act as interpreter. Mr. Thos. Whitehead, a public school teacher from Sheffield, England, formed one of our party.

Having driven to the farm of Chief Bucke (Ska-na-wa-tih), about twelve miles south-west of the City of Brantford, the presence of the assistant superintendent secured for us a hearty welcome from the aged "Fire-Keeper" and two of his companions, all of whom were pagans and members of the Mohawk tribe.

Ska-na-wa-tih, as "Fire-Keeper" of the tribe, has entrusted to his care the wampum belts which fell to the share of the Mohawks when they abandoned their ancient hunting grounds in New York and separated from the other tribes that formed the remarkable confederacy so well known in the history of our continent as "The Six Nations," to settle on the banks of the Grand River, under the protection of the old flag.

On the announcement of our object by Chief Smith, Ska-na-wa-tih immediately consented to display his archives and give us their explanation.

Amid a clump of fruit-trees, not far from his log-house, the old chief having spread a white sheet on the ground, we seated ourselves on the grass and listened eagerly to his recital, as interpreted by Mr. Smith, of the various compacts and treaties formed between different Indian tribes, and between Whites and Indians, as recorded by the arrangement of the beads or wampum woven into belts.

Full particulars relating to these extremely interesting "documents" may be learned by reference to Hale's "Iroquois Book of Rites," where the reader will gather much more information than he could from the Indians themselves.

Nothing could exceed the courtesy of assistant superintendent, Chief Smith, who exerted himself to the utmost to forward the aims of the Institute.

Early in October I examined what, from its surroundings and the regularity of its form, was supposed by the people in the neighborhood to be a mound, on a farm near the village of Troy, in the township of Beverly.

The first view of the situation was enough to throw extreme doubt upon the probability of the earth-heap in question being a genuine "mound," and closer examination enabled me to conclude that not Archæology but Geology must answer the question: How came this elevation here?

Owing to a rain, that lasted during the greater part of my stay in this locality, little could be done in the way of digging. Without any doubt, this township is well worthy of a thorough examination, notwithstanding the immense quantities of material that have already been taken from it to the cases of the most celebrated museums in Europe and America.

Our collection is even now under deep obligations to Messrs. McDonald, Dwyer, Rae, McKnight, McQueen and others for specimens presented on frequent occasions since the Institute undertook the work of investigation in this direction.

Should opportunity serve next season, I think it would be well to make an exhaustive survey of the whole township and of some adjacent townships, as that section of country is extremely interesting from an historical as well as from an archæological point of view.

Before leaving the township on this occasion I was enabled to procure from Mr. W. Humphrey a remarkably fine copper chisel. It was found on Mr. Humphrey's farm, lot 6, con. 2, and is one of the finest specimens in our somewhat meagre collection of copper implements.

Mr. E. Clement rendered valuable service by way of furnishing information and affording facilities to reach some out-of-the-way places.

Towards the end of the same month I took the opportunity of visiting Komoka from the neighborhood of which we last year received about seventy flint weapons found on the farm of Mr. Arthur Seabrook. Here, as in many other places, the bluffs along the river banks afford many evidences of aboriginal life. In the townships of Delaware and Caradoc large numbers of Indian relics have been found. As in Beverly and some other localities, there is here plenty of encouragement to make a detailed examination of the whole ground.

At Strathroy I had the pleasure of examining the collection of Mr. Jos. W. Stewart. This gentleman has been an enthusiastic collector for several years, and his occupation having afforded him opportunities to travel over much of the Province, he was enabled (with the exercise of judgment and good taste) to form a cabinet of nearly six hundred specimens, nearly all of which are among the best of their kind procurable.

On representing to Mr. Stewart the claims of the Canadian Institute to be made the repository of so many fine specimens, he ultimately consented to part with them, and they now form a valuable addition to our museum. Further reference will be made to some of these relics in what follows.

The thanks of the Institute are due to Mr. Joseph S. Carson, Public School Inspector of West Middlesex, for the assistance he rendered to your representative on the occasion of this visit.

Although where there is so much to be done, I have accomplished less than I could wish, still a good beginning has been made and a great deal of valuable information has been gleaned for future use.

By means of exploration, donation and purchase, upwards of eight hundred specimens have been added to our collection during the year.

Of course, but for the small appropriation made by the Provincial Legislature last session, it would have been absolutely impossible to do even the little that has been done; and it must be gratifying to know that at least a beginning has been made by way of providing the future student of history, ethnology and archæology with a store of material and facts relating to our own province that will be available for reference in the chief centre of our educational institutions.

It is extremely desirable that there should be prepared a map of the province, showing the state of our knowledge with regard to aboriginal settlements, battle-grounds, favored places for the making of pottery, flint and other stone implements, bone needles, awls and hooks, stone and shell beads, (wampum) etc.

This map should also show all the principal trails and portages connecting our northern and southern waters, and as many of the minor routes as possible. In a large number of localities nearly every trace of these has been obliterated in the process of

settlement, but there are still living, pioneers who have a distinct enough recollection of the old paths. In other instances, the trails remain clearly traceable, and a record of them should be made at once.

It is also desirable that as full a list as possible should be made of all Indian topographical names, with their significations. In too many instances these have been displaced either by local vulgarities or by European anomalies.

These original Indian names would, as a matter of course, find a place on the map referred to.

In connection with the circular issued by the Institute at the beginning of the year, it may be stated that a large amount of important information has been procured from various parts of the country in response to the request for donations, as well as in reply to the following queries :—

1. Is there any mound, tumulus, or intrenchment in your neighborhood ?

2. Are there any elevations which, from their regularity or for any other reason, suggest an artificial origin ?

3. What are the dimensions and area of these from actual measurement ? If possible, give a plan with sections.

4. What are the physical features of the situation and vicinity ?

5. Are there any evidences of the place having been surrounded with posts or pickets ?

6. Are there still, or were there before "clearing," trees of large size within the area of the work ? If so, state kind and size, also number of annual growth-rings on largest stump.

7. Are stone or bone weapons of any kind, or fragments of pottery ploughed up in the neighborhood ?

8. Have any copper implements of native manufacture been discovered ? What ?

9. Have any iron or copper articles been found indicating intercourse with Europeans? What ?

10. Are there any local names of Indian orgin in your township or neighborhood ? If so, kindly make a list of them, indicating their correct pronunciation, stating their meaning, and the local or traditionary circumstances from which they originate.

11. Names of Township and County, and numbers of lot and concession in which any mound ossuary, intrenchment, old village site, or battle-ground exists.

12. Name of any local collector of Indian relics, or of any persons who are interested in Canadian Archæology.

As a rule, farmers and others having in their possession single or several specimens, willingly present them for the purpose of being placed in a public collection, but, as might naturally be expected, amateur collectors are very loath to part with their "treasures."

The publicity which has been given to the project of the Institute, owing to the distribution of its circulars, and the friendly notices that have appeared in many newspapers, will, to a very considerable extent, prevent mercenary transactions in Indian relics for disposal beyond the province, and there is good reason to believe that many of the private collections just referred to will ultimately, by presentation or purchase, form a part of the Provincial Museum.

It is hoped that the following brief references to a few of the typical specimens in our cases will not only aid in arousing more general interest in the subject, but may enable many of our young people either to collect for themselves more intelligently, or simply to preserve from utter loss such objects as have hitherto not been deemed to possess any scientific value.

Although it is a little more than three hundred and fifty years since Canada became known to Europeans, and considerably less than that since the greater portion of this province afforded homes to pioneer settlers from the Old World, our knowledge of aboriginal life-history here, is, in many respects, surprisingly deficient.

From living descendants of the old race nothing satisfactory can be gleaned. The traditions they possess, and which are mainly fabulous as a matter of course, contain little or nothing that affords any clue either as to the manner in which their ornaments, utensils and implements were produced, or the uses to which many of these articles were put. Neither do we gather as much as is desirable on these points from the writings of those who had good opportunities to examine and describe during the early periods of European settlement.

With regard, therefore, to objects that compose almost every archæological collection worthy of the name, it may be said of many that, whether as to the processes by which they were fashioned, or as to their ultimate applications in savage economy, we are almost totally ignorant.

Aboriginal relics may be conveniently classified thus :—

1st. Those of which we know the mode of production and their uses, *e. g.*, arrow heads.

2nd. Those of which we know the mode of production, but are uncertain as to the use, *e. g.*, so-called breast-plates, and banner stones.

3rd. Those of which we know the use, but not the mode of production, *e. g.*, certain kinds of finely drilled beads.

4th. Those of which we know absolutely nothing.

European aboriginal relics are classified as palœolithic or neolithic, according to their degree of finish, the latter being of more recent origin and of superior workmanship. In this country, however, no such distinction can be made, for we find the rude and the more elaborate forms in various degrees of finish, in such circumstances as to indicate that all were made and used by the same people contemporaneously.

Many of the more elaborately formed and highly finished were, no doubt, for ceremonial, or, as we would say, for holiday use, the material and construction precluding any belief that economic utility was a consideration with the makers.

Again, many of the weapons we agree to call by specific names were, in all probability, applied to a variety of uses. Just as the the dexterous backwoodsman finds in his trusty jack-knife a chisel, a spoke-shave, a scraper, a bit or gimlet, and even a saw, the Indian had in his spear or arrow-head that which would serve a variety of purposes. With the same weapon that slew his prey, he could skin the animal and cut it up. For excising a scalp, cutting thongs, severing a twig, smoothing handles or boring holes, his flint weapon would answer admirably.

A weapon found in considerable abundance is known as a "skinning knife." No doubt the article in question may have been employed in the manner indicated by this name, but it is quite certain that the main purpose of such instruments was warlike. They were chiefly used as tomahawks, or battle-axes, having been attached to handles by means of sinews or thongs. They are invariably made decreasing slightly in size from the edge to the head, so that when bound to a handle every blow administered would tend to tighten their hold. Occasionally these are found of exquisite finish, being perfectly symmetrical and highly polished.

It seems to be very evident that certain persons in each tribe devoted their time in great measure to the manufacture of implements which they no doubt gladly exchanged with others possessing less mechanical ability for the results of the chase, but we have no means of ascertaining the comparative values placed upon the various articles.

To the women, in all likelihood, was allotted the making of earthen vessels, fragments of which are of such frequent occurrence here and there all over the Province, and it must be acknowledged that they evinced considerable taste in modelling and ornamenting their pottery. Unlike the process of building in a coil, as employed by some of the more

southern tribes, the natives of this country appear to have shaped their vessels from the clay in lump form, tempering the material either with powdered shells or with stones of granitic formation, calcined and finely pounded. Wherever the latter material has been employed particles of mica are distinguishable on the surface. In outline and ornamentation many of the vessels in question prove very clearly that the ancient redman had an eye for the beautiful. Unfortunately, whole specimens of pottery are seldom found unless in the form of pipes, but the fragments frequently enable us to arrive at a pretty correct idea of the size, outline and appearance of the Indian potter's handiwork.

It is probable that the men fashioned their own pipes in material of whatever kind, and one cannot help admiring the taste that is often displayed, as well as the fertility of resource in the adaptation of animal and other forms to the intended purpose.

Presumably, also, most of the other objects requiring peculiar mechanical skill were produced by the male members of the tribe, although there is little doubt that many operations, such as the preparing of skins, the weaving of mats and baskets, and the making of moccasins and other articles of clothing, devolved mainly on the women. As dyers, too, the women were expert in the production of brilliant colours from the many vegetable juices found in the virgin forest.

In material, shape or design there is little or nothing to distinguish the work of one tribe or nation from that of another, except in the case of nations that are separated by long distances. The widely flared or trumpet-mouthed pipe-head would seem to have been a favourite Huron form, but it is by no means confined to the territory that was occupied by that people. In all the chief characteristics of aboriginal life, judging from relics now brought to light, there would appear to have been scarcely any difference among the tribes that inhabited this portion of Canada.

The principal materials employed by the Indians in the production of utensils, tools, weapons and ornaments were clay, shells, flint, quartzite, slate, steatite, blood-stone or catlinite, bone, horn and (rarely) copper.

Not only are all the implements and utensils similarly fashioned and from the same kinds of material, but we find that wherever it was possible the crown of some bluff near a stream was selected as camping ground, and in like manner the highest ground was preferred for purposes of interment.

It frequently happens that the number and arrangement of ash-heaps in a field enable us to form a fair estimate not only as to the number of "lodges" that composed a village, but as to the number of "fires" or families in each lodge.

In a field on the farm of Mr. Robert Lougheed, near Glen Huron station, in the Township of Nottawasaga, the extent of a village is thus plainly discernible and indicates the former existence on the site of about fifty lodges, each affording shelter to from three to seven families. An examination of this field by Mr. Lougheed's family, and by members of the Institute, was the means of adding upwards of one hundred excellent specimens to our cabinets.

In a few places there seem to have been attempts made at fortification by means of earthworks and palisades, but it is difficult to determine how far these means of defence may or may not be due to European influence, as in almost every instance where evidences of such structures exist, there are found iron tomahawks, brass kettles, glass beads and other indications of the white man's presence.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID BOYLE.

POTTERY.

From clay, tempered with powdered shells or granite, were formed vessels for cooking purposes or for holding water. These are seldom found entire, but from the fragments that are picked up, it is evident that utensils of this kind were sometimes upwards of a foot in diameter and about as deep. Some appear to have been moulded and baked within rudely woven basket-work—others show no sign of having been formed in this way, but are, on the contrary, graceful in form and tastefully ornamented with patterns usually made up of straight lines and dots.

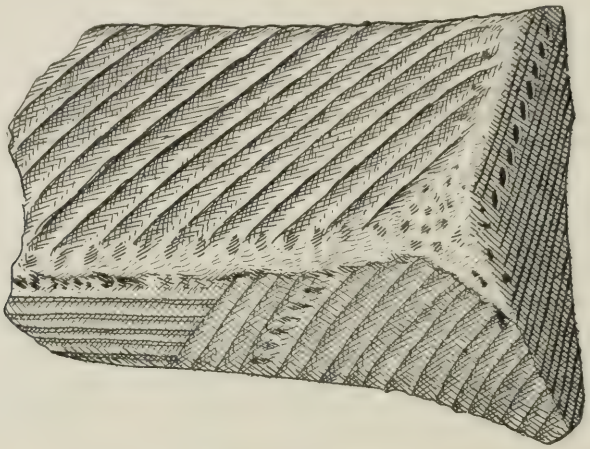


Fig. 1. (Full Size.)

Fig. 1 shows plain lining, but is remarkable as forming almost right angles on the side and edge.

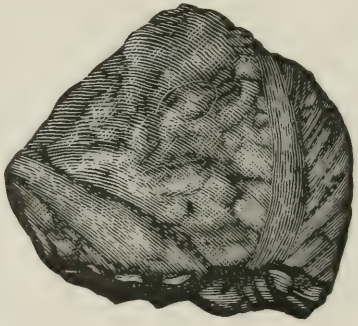


Fig. 2. (Full Size.)

Fig. 2 shows a peculiarly symmetrical arrangement of elliptical depressions within a triangular panel. This arrangement of markings is very peculiar, but, unfortunately, the cut does not show it at all clearly.

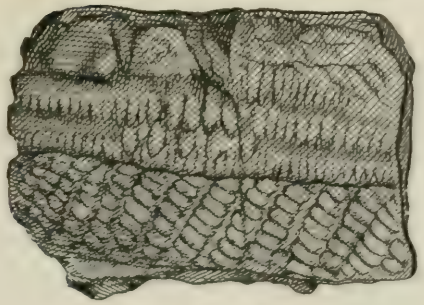


Fig. 3. (Full Size.)

Figs. 3 and 4 exhibit what may be regarded as common styles of marking, but, in Figs. 5 and 6 there is a very noticeable variation. The holes shown at the top of Fig. 5 do not penetrate the pottery. They have been made with a blunt-pointed instrument

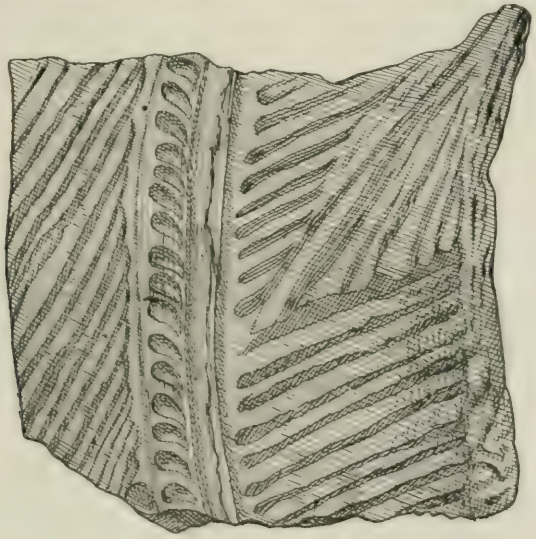


Fig. 4. (Full Size.)

from the inside in such a manner as to form corresponding bosses, or swellings, on the outside, as at Fig. 6. Both pieces are fragments of the same vessel, and were presented by Mr. George Laidlaw, of "The Fort," having been found by him near Balsam Lake.

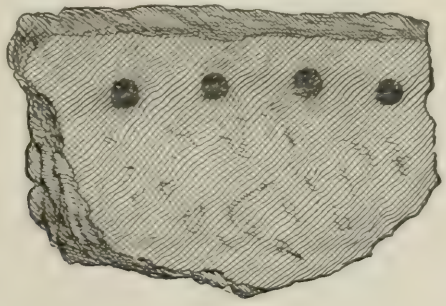


Fig. 5. (Full Size.)

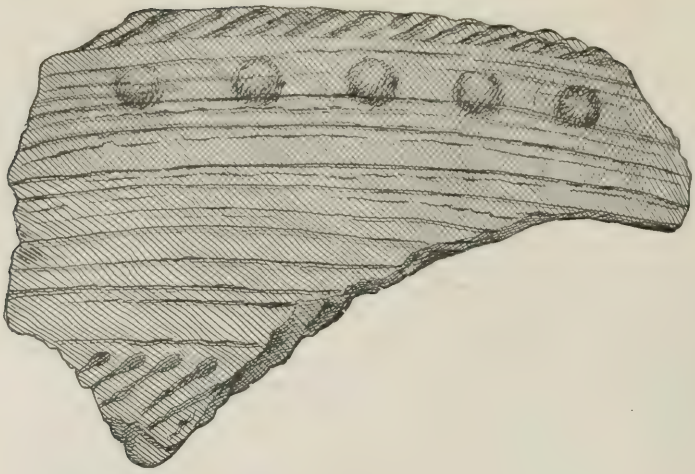


Fig. 6. (Full Size.)

In every instance the clay vessels are round bottomed, and this seems the more singular in the case of those that are formed, as is supposed, without the aid of any enclosing wicker.

Fig. 7. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)*

Fig. 7 is an almost perfect, but somewhat rudely-formed clay pot, from the Erie shore east of Port Colborne, where it was found, projecting from a sandbank, by Mr. Cyrenius Bearsse.

* "$\frac{1}{4}$ size" means that the cut is only half as long and half as wide as the object. "1-16" one-fourth as long and one-fourth as wide.

Fig. 8. (Full Size.)

Fig. 8, though less in size, is more elegantly formed, and shows more taste in its ornamentation. It was found in an ossuary on the farm of Mr. James Dwyer, Beverly—a former habitat of the Neuters. From the same place we have been able at various times, by the generosity of the proprietor, to add many fine specimens to our collection.

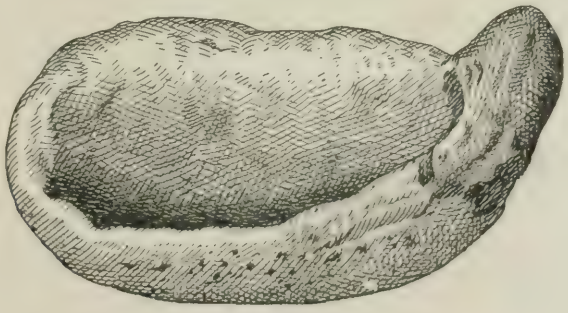


Fig. 9. (Full Size.)

Fig. 9 is a coarsely formed specimen of the potter's art from Beverly. It may have been used as a spoon, but more probably was a child's plaything. Pipes and other articles are sometimes found of such diminutive size as to preclude the belief that they were made for any other purpose than that of toys. In a few cases, perhaps, they were used as articles of adornment, and this seems the more likely when we find them perforated as if for suspension.

Our collection is very weak in this department, and particular attention should be devoted to the securing of good, perfect specimens of the potter's handiwork.

Of clay pipes we have been successful in procuring a fair variety, but many of them are the property of the York Pioneers, and are merely in the temporary keeping of the Institute.

CLAY PIPES.

On this class of workmanship the Indian has employed his best talents as a mechanic and an artist. As mentioned elsewhere, the flared, flanged or trumpet-mouthed form was in considerable repute, but the adaptations of design to human and lower animal forms are frequently very ingenious and sometimes amusing.

Fig. 10. (Full Size.)

Fig. 10 may be taken as a typical illustration of what, from the frequency of its appearance in the neighborhood of the Georgian Bay, is sometimes spoken of as "The Huron Pipe," although many of them have a sharper and longer outward curve, giving the mouth a broad, flattened look.

The specimen figured is from the farm of Mr. James Rae, Beverly township, a considerable distance from the ground occupied by the Hurons.

Fig. 11. (Full Size.)

In Fig. 11 we have the flared mouth modified in such a manner as to give the outside a quadrangular form. The lower part of the bowl is relieved by means of

four ribs, that give it the appearance of a square, whose angles correspond with the sides that form the mouth. This is a very unusual combination of design. Our collection contains a few other specimens. Both are from the Lougheed farm, township of Nottawasaga. Some pipes of this shape have been found at Lake Medad, near Waterdown.

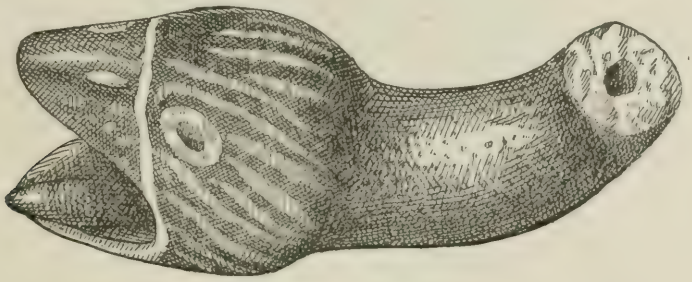


Fig. 12. (Full Size.)

From the same ground we have Fig. 12, of very graceful design; the open mouth of the snake forming the bowl of the pipe. Unfortunately, the stem is broken, but it was probably not more than an inch or two longer when complete.

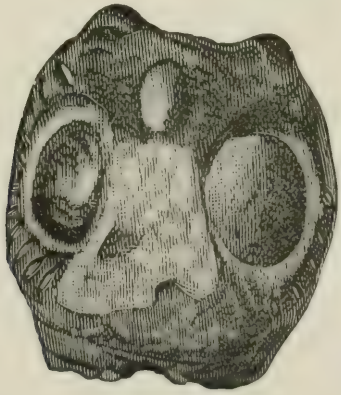


Fig. 13. (Full Size.)

In Fig. 13 it has been the evident intention of the aboriginal artificer to produce the semblance of an owl. The stem is lost, and the beak has been destroyed, but enough remains to prove that the old pipe-maker who fashioned this bowl was an excellent mechanic. Not only is the general conception of the head very good, but the high finish is remarkable. Locality, Lougheed farm, Nottawasaga.

The heads of other animals were also used as models for imitation in pipe-making, and our collection contains many forms, but the human face seems to have been a prime favorite everywhere.

When the head of such an animal as the wolf, for example, is imitated in connection with pipe-bowls, it is usually as an appendage to the inside edge, or edge next the month of the smoker when the pipe is in use. The neck rises from this edge, and the head faces stemwards.

As a rule, the human face was made to form the front side of the bowl, as in the case of our own similarly ornamental pipes.

Fig. 14. (Full size.)

In Fig. 14 we have a very rare combination—a face looking each way. This pipe was part of Mr. Stewart's collection. It is of close texture, well baked and of superior finish.

Many of the clay pipes appear to have been fractured in the process of burning, and, consequently, have never been used. Fig. 14 is perfectly free from discoloration.

Besides forming pipes from clay in a plastic condition, there is evidence that another method was employed. The clay was burned occasionally in a solid lump, bearing the general form of the finished article, and the holes for bowl and stem were bored subsequently. Specimens of this kind are of more frequent occurrence near the extreme west of the province than elsewhere, and in a few private collections are the burned, but unbored and crudely shaped blocks.

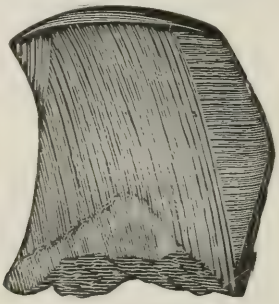


Fig. 15. (Full Size.)

Fig. 15 is a fragment of a pipe remarkable for the delicacy of its lining and the thinness of the piece. In texture and finish it is the best in our collection. Locality, Lougheed farm, Nottawasaga.

STONE PIPES.

It might be difficult to state authoritatively whether in the development of Indian mechanical ingenuity, the clay or the stone pipe had precedence. For many reasons it would seem that stone had the superior claim to this distinction, notwithstanding the enormous amount of labor that was necessary to fashion them with such primitive appliances as the aborigines had at command. Contrary to what might be supposed in working such matrial, the outline was completed before the boring was begun.

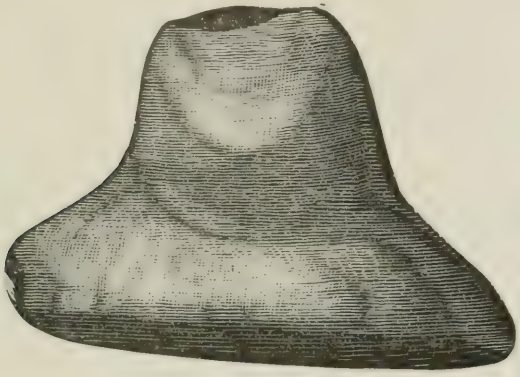


Fig. 16. (Full Size.)

Fig. 16 is an exceedingly ancient form. The material is very hard, and only part of the boring has been done. Both in bowl and stem the holes, each about half an inch deep, are conical at the base. From Mr. Stewart's collection. Locality, Brantford.

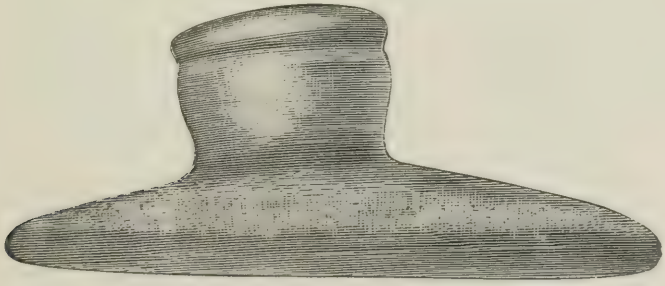


Fig. 17. (Full Size.)

Of the same type, but much more gracefully formed, is Fig. 17. The bowl is perfectly round and relieved by a neatly cut groove near the top, so as to form a bead round the lip. The stem and shorter opposite projection are rounded on the upper side. Both here and in Fig. 16 the under sides are flat. This pipe is formed of steatite or soapstone, an easily wrought material.

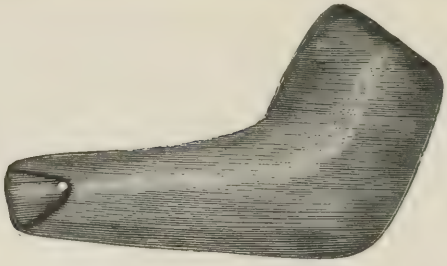


Fig. 18. (Full Size.)

In this pipe (Fig. 18.) we have something like the modern form. As is frequently the case, however, the hole in the bowl is exceedingly small: so small as to suggest that the article itself was more for ornament than use.

This seems to be unmistakably the case in Fig. 19, in which the aperture is smaller still, and at each corner of the extremely flattened stem is a hole for suspension from a string. The holes show marks of wear. Both pipes are quite black, and are of steatite. Locality unknown.

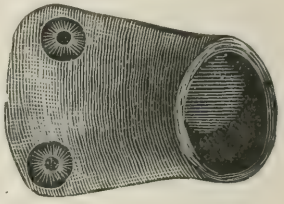


Fig. 19. (Full Size.)

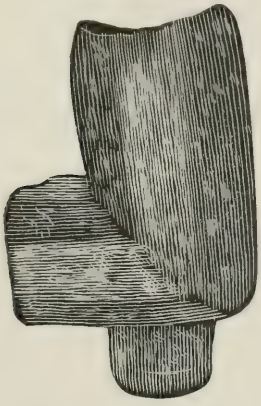


Fig. 20. (Full Size.)

Fig. 21. (Full Size.)

We have a somewhat singular variation from Indian methods in Fig. 20, the bowl and short stem being six-sided. Locality, Beverly township.

Even in stone we find an attempt made to imitate the "human form divine." Fig. 21, from Mr. McKnight's farm, Beverly, is of white marble, slightly discolored. It is roughly four-sided, and, although stemless, is complete, there being a hole bored at the back to communicate with the bowl.

Such heads are not uncommon, and many of them have a suspension hole, generally at the lower end. Such a hole is to be found in this specimen, although not shown in the cut, as it passes from right to left behind the chin.

The features are in very low relief, the nose being almost flat.

Fig. 22. (Full Size.)

A more pretentious attempt at sculpture has been made in Fig. 22. The broken end would indicate that there had been originally material to form a stem, but the piece having become detached before the pipe was finished, a hole has been bored at the back of the neck for the insertion of a wooden tube. Through the lips of the bowl and at the base of the neck three other holes have been made—it is hard to say for what purpose.

The forms of pipe are almost infinite in variety, and the ancient people clung with greater tenacity to pipes of their own make than to anything else, after communication with the Whites enabled them to procure what they were quick enough to perceive were superior articles.

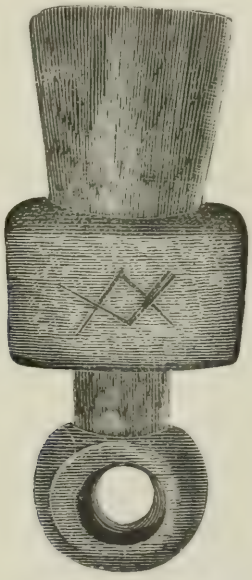


Fig. 23. (Full Size.)

The influence of European contact is plainly seen in Fig. 23, not only so far as the shape is concerned, but in the character of the finish, which shows the employment of better tools than those formerly available. But this is further evidenced from the appearance of the square and compasses which are plainly enough seen on the front side of the squared central portion, unless, indeed, we accept this as a proof that the "mystic art" was not unknown in the *lodges* of the aborigines! An enthusiast in this kind of lore might be curious in any case to ascertain in what "degree" the pipe had been made, but the nature of the markings are not such as to make the position of the "points" quite clear.

Fig. 26. (Full Size, stem half length.)

The natives of the Pacific Coast attained to high excellence in rude sculpture. Many of their pipes are marvels of ingenuity and much more complicated in design than Fig. 26, of which only half the stem is shown. This specimen is of jet black material. The stem is cylindrical, but the head is a compressed oval, the greater axis being from front to back. The exact locality is unknown, as this specimen is part of the York Pioneers' collection, and scarcely any article in it can be located.

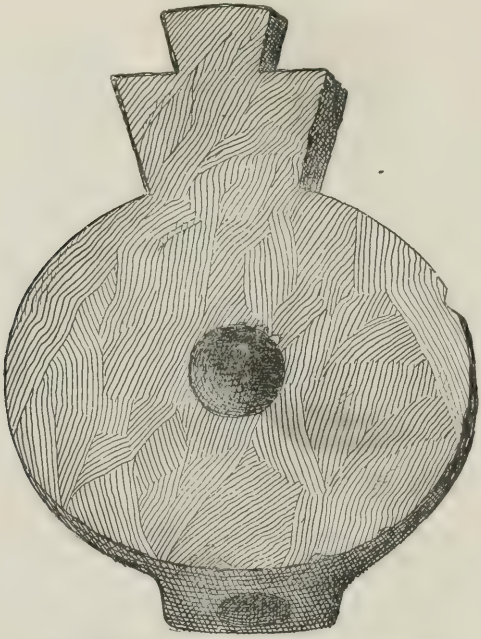


Fig. 27. (About three-fourths Size.)

Fig. 27 is a remarkably odd pipe, if pipe it be, from the farm of Mr. Ed. Beecroft, lot 19, concession 8, Nottawasaga. It is made of bloodstone or catlinite. It is perfectly symmetrical in form. The broad side is little more than one-fourth of an inch in

thickness. The back consists of a strong square-sided rib (the wide end of which is shown in the engraving) of the same depth or thickness all along, but having its two sides converge almost to a point at the lower end. It was found in the ossuary already mentioned, in which a very large number of bodies were found upwards of forty years ago, on Mr. Beecroft's farm.

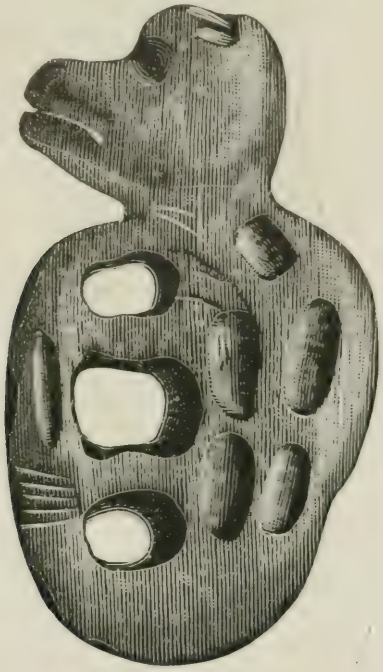


Fig. 28. (Full Size.)

One of the most remarkable relics ever found in this country is that shown in Fig. 28. It was presented to the Institute by Mr. Findlay McCallum, of Milton, in the county of Halton, and was found by him on his farm there.

Notwithstanding the length of the nose, the resemblance of the head to that of a monkey is very striking. The length of the tail also adds force to the belief that the animal named was intended to be represented, although the engraving does not bring this out very clearly. This appendage is made to form the front of the pipe, being turned up until it meets the neck, when it curves downwards for a short distance on each side. The feet, or hands and feet, are carved as if grasping the tail in this position. The hole forming the bowl is bored downwards from the shoulders and meets a smaller aperture at a right angle to it near the base, for the insertion of a stem. On each side of the pipe are six cavities—five on the body and one on the tail. On the base and front of the tail (as curved upwards) there are other six; on the top of the head are five more, and at the back, between the two holes, there is another, but much shallower hollow. The eye holes are deeply bored.

Two small holes have been made to imitate nostrils, and the lower side of the under jaw has been carefully worked to show the anatomical arrangement of the bones.

The surface of the pipe is black, whether from usage or by the application of a pigment it is hard to say, but the material itself is a light grey, very soft and porous,

and quite unlike anything in the geological formations of this province. Under a magnifying glass small nutallic looking specks appear, but they are probably micaceous.

There is little doubt that the specimen found its way from more southern latitudes, along with the shells brought hither for the making of wampum.

FIG. 29. (Full Size.)

The only interesting feature about Fig. 29 is that it was found in a veritable mound on the property of Mr. C. A. See, Tremont Park, Tidd's Island, Gananoque, along with a number of other extremely interesting and valuable relics.

It is part of a pipe bowl made from freestone. It is simple in design, the pattern consisting merely of a few diagonal lines.

BREASTPLATES OR GORGETS, AND PENDANTS.

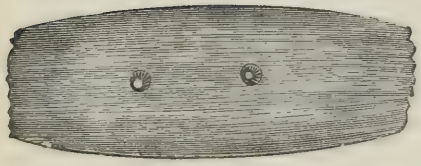


FIG. 30. (½ Size.)

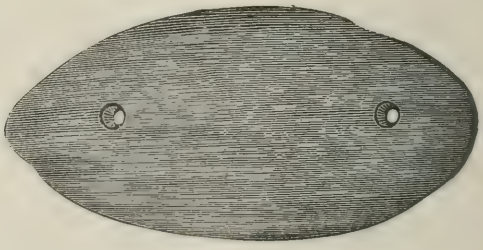


FIG. 31. (¼ Size.)

There is perhaps no other class of Indian relics regarding which there is so much diversity of opinion as in relation to such as those figured from 30 to 38.

They are usually formed of a light, greyish blue slate, from one-fourth to half an inch at the thickest, and thinned off at the edges.

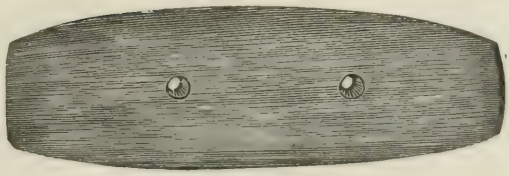


Fig. 32. (½ Size.)

As may be seen from the cuts, they vary in shape, in size, and in the number, as well as the arrangement of holes, with at least one of which they are always found perforated, although the greatest number have two. They are found all over the province (wherever other relics appear), and every collector has one or more specimens.

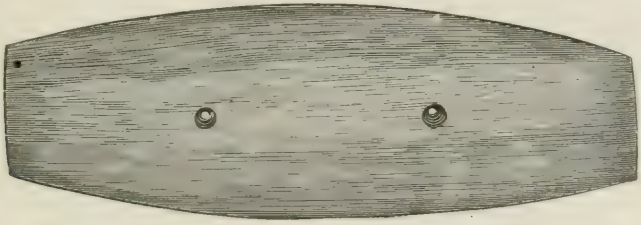


Fig. 33. (½ Size.)

Theories as to their use are nearly as numerous as the writers who have referred to them, and these are not few. They have been described as gorgets, or breast-plates, by those who consider them to have been purely ornamental. From this point of view the holes would be merely for suspension, and, although it is true that many have holes showing signs of wear, there are probably just as many that do not. Besides, the wear may be accounted for otherwise, as for example, by those who entertain the belief that the articles in question were used for the purpose of rounding thongs and sinews for bow-strings, fishing-lines, etc.

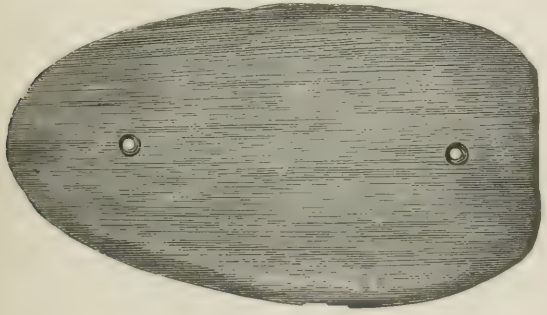


Fig. 34. (¼ Size.)

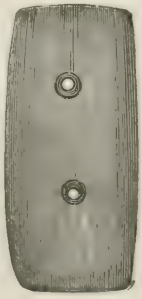


Fig. 35. (½ Size.)

It has also been held that they were worn on the crown of the head, as a means of attachment for feathers, porcupine quills and other gauds.

They may have been employed in some way for netting or weaving, or were, perhaps, simply regarded as charms.

Fig. 36. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 37. (¼ Size.)

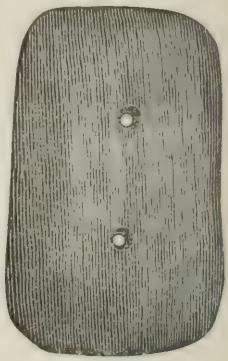


Fig. 38. (¼ Size.)

In some instances the holes are bored straight through (Figs. 34 and 37), but generally they are oblique, as in Figs. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 36.

The smallest of these tablets, Fig. 35, is from the farm of Mr. George Strangways, near Elora. The others are from various places east, west, and north of Toronto.

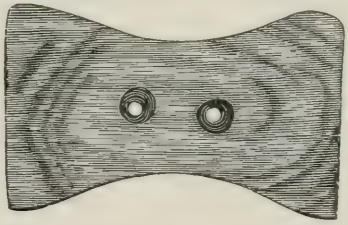


Fig. 39. (¼ Size.)

Differing somewhat from these is Fig. 39. This beautiful specimen is almost symmetrical, and is richly banded with lines of deeper color than the ground. It is three-eighths of an inch thick in every part, including the edges, which merely have the corners slightly rounded. It was found near Jarvis, in the county of Norfolk, and formed part of Mr. Stewart's collection.

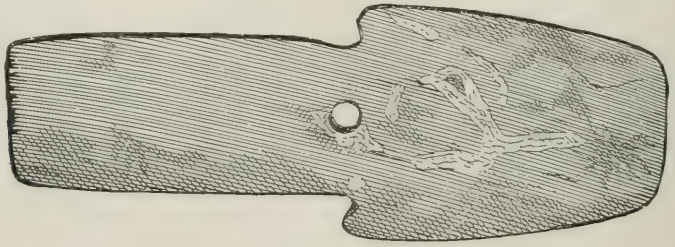


Fig. 40. (¼ Size.)

This spade-like object, Fig. 40, was procured from Mr. Wilson, near Sherkston, a few miles from Port Colborne, in the township of Humberstone. At both interior

angles there are considerable signs of wear, but not much about the hole. The material is also light blue slate, with irregular spar-like veins.

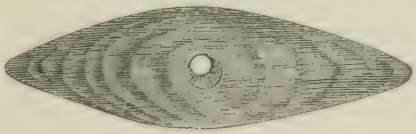


Fig. 41. (½ Size.)

Fig. 41 is of a remarkably elegant form, very thin, and of beautifully veined greenish-blue slate. It was found near Galt.

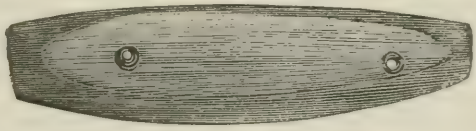


Fig. 42. (½ Size.)

Fig. 42 is peculiar in its being hollowed throughout the greater portion of its length, as shown in the cut. Regarding the hollowed surface as the top of the specimen, the bottom is an inch and a quarter deep at the middle, from which it tapers to both ends until it is only three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. The piece may be described as being of canoe shape. The inevitable holes with which it is pierced show slight signs of wear.

Fig. 43. (½ Size.)

If used simply as an ornament, parallels are not wanting for such an application among ourselves, for jewellry is frequently made in imitation of snow-shoes, toboggans, anchors. horse-shoes, etc.

Of similar material, but totally different as to form and finish, are two pieces from the Tidd's Island mound. One of these is shown at Fig. 43. The under side is flat, the side shown in the cut is ridged, being three-eighths of an inch thick in the middle and sloping sharply to the edges. They were probably used as ornamental pendants, and worn either round the neck or the waist, although scarcely any signs of wear are observed about the holes.

CEREMONIAL WEAPONS.

An easy way of accounting for the probable use of mysteriously formed archæological objects is to state in general terms that in all probability they were used for ceremonial purposes. There is, however, a class of these, gracefully modelled, highly finished, and of comparatively fragile material, that seem, without any doubt, to have been employed by the Indians only upon "high" occasions, *e. g.*, their various dances, celebrations of victory, and tribal pow-wows.

In nearly every case the objects in question are symmetrical, or nearly so, and are perforated in the centre as if for the reception of a handle or staff, which, from the size of the hole, must have been too slender to prove effective for offensive or defensive purposes.

Fig. 44. (½ Size.)

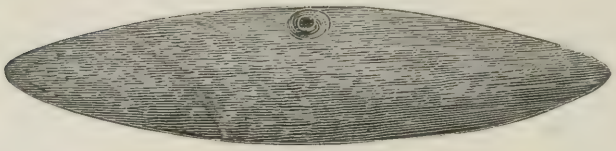
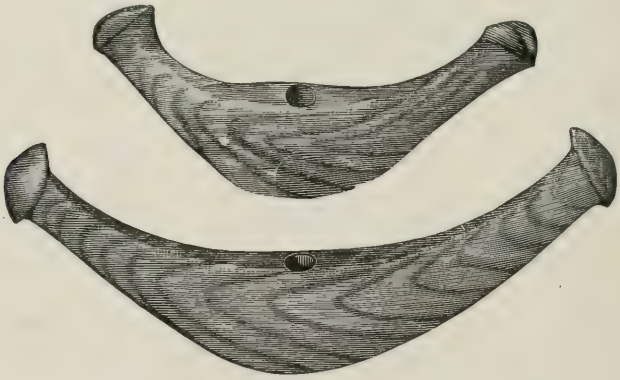


Fig. 45. (¼ Size.)

Figs. 44 and 45 are of the simplest form, the transverse section being perfectly round. In Fig. 44 the side view is given, and the hole, only about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, is not shown.

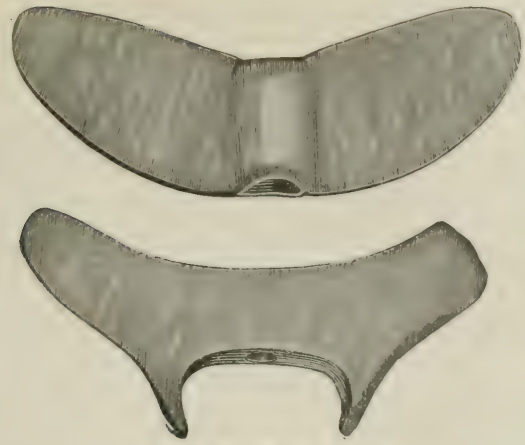
Fig. 45 is a much heavier weapon. The proportionately small hole is shown on the upper side.

Stone heads of similar form are in common use among the Indians of the North-West; but, instead of the hole, a groove is cut round the middle, about which is bound a strip of "Shaganappi" or raw-hide for the purpose of fastening the weapon to the handle.



Figs. 46 and 47. (¼ Size.)

Figs 46 (from Plympton) and 47 (from Zone Township) show what was a favourite form. They are suggestive of buffalo-horns, and we know that the supposed originals were frequently employed as an ornamental head dress. The material is a beautifully marked slate in both cases, and the knobbed ends probably served as means of attachment for scalps, feathers, or trophies of any kind that might thus be displayed when carried aloft by the happy possessor in the indulgence of his orgies. These formed part of Mr. Stewart's collection.



FIGS. 48 and 49. (¼ Size.)

Other shapes are not uncommon. Fig. 48 (from Wingham) has some resemblance to the seed of the maple: but Fig. 49 (from lake shore, Norfolk) appears to be quite fanciful, as indeed are most of these "ceremonial" objects.

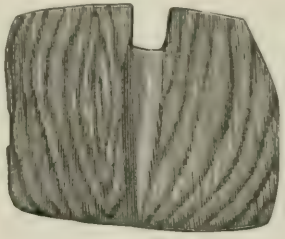


FIG. 50. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 50 (from Port Perry) has been originally almost square; but, one corner having been broken, subsequent rubbing down has again produced a sharp edge.

Such evidences of repair are not unfrequent. Articles that have been made for one purpose have, in some instances, been modified, on account of breakage, so as to be suitable for another use.

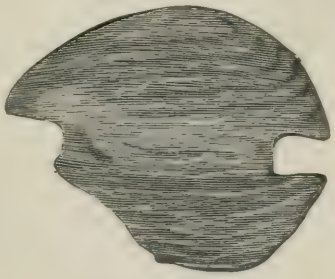


FIG. 51. (¼ Size.)

For comparative purposes, Fig. 51 is here introduced. It represents a so-called "banner-stone" found in an Ohio mound; and one cannot fail to be struck by the similarity of design and workmanship when compared with those of Indian origin in our own and other collections.

It is not unlikely that sufficient proof will soon be forthcoming to show us very clearly that the Mound-Builder race theory is foundationless, and that all the highly imaginative speculations relating to an exterminated people have no good ground on which to rest.

As a rule holes made by the aborigines in the various articles they produced, are round, the result of drilling. An elliptical hole is rarely met, but in Fig. 52 the perforation which has been made from right to left, a little above the inner angle, is a well-formed oval. A hole of this shape indicates considerable advancement in mechanical ideas, because it could have been formed only by drilling two small holes side by side, and then cutting away the separating material.

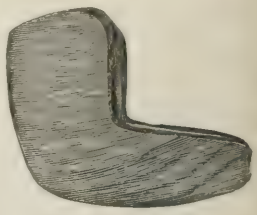


Fig. 52. (½ Size.)

Fig. 53. (½ Size.)

Polished stones like Fig.53 are very rare and their use is doubtful. Even as ceremonial objects it is not easy to divine what part they played. Shorter and proportionately thicker specimens are sometimes found having a hole bored diagonally at each end from the flat surface outwards, and it has been suggested that they were used as hand-pieces in the middle of bow-strings, but Fig. 53 is too long and too slender for such a purpose, unless we suppose it to have been intended for attachment to a purely ornamental weapon. There are no holes at the extremities.

TOTEMS OR TRIBE SYMBOLS.

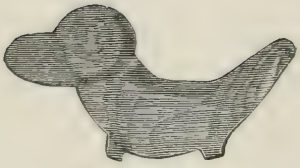


Fig. 54. (½ Size.)

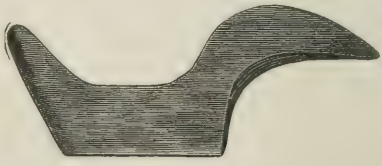


Fig. 55. (½ Size.)

There is much difference of opinion regarding the use of such specimens as are figured here (Figs. 54 and 55). They have been believed by some to be "totems," or tribe-emblems, but Mr. H. Gillman, in his report to the Smithsonian Institute, 1875, says: "I have learned, through an aged Indian, that in olden times these ornaments were worn on the heads of Indian women, but only after marriage. I have thought that these peculiar objects which are always made of some choice material, resemble the figure of a brooding bird; a familiar sight to the 'children of the forest' that thus they are emblematic of maturnity, and as such were designed and worn."

Fig. 54 is plainly meant to represent a bird, although the form is somewhat conventionalized. The eyes are enormously out of proportion, being nearly of the same diameter as the head itself. They project by means of a footstalk nearly half an inch from the sides of the head, but this is not well brought out in the engraving. The two

feet seem to be formed solely for the purpose of enabling the figure to balance itself. A hole is bored obliquely through each end from the inside of the feet outwards in a forward and backward direction. It was found near Thorndale.

Fig. 55 is of a pattern not uncommon in mounds. The outline is suggestive of bird-form, but there has been no attempt to work out any details.

The locality in which this specimen was found is unknown. Both of them formed part of Mr. Stewart's collection

Another specimen, almost identical in form with that last mentioned, has been so ingeniously shaped from a piece of richly grained slate as to make an oval mark containing a dark spot, take the place of an eye. This really beautiful specimen is from the farm of the Messrs. Baby, near Lambton.

Probably the best "totem" in our collection was found near Port Rowan. It is formed of a hard amygdaloid, and must have cost an enormous amount of labour to bring into its present shape, although what that shape is one can hardly say. In some respects it resembles a snail, perhaps, more than anything else. It was procured from Mr. Stewart.

All these animal forms are worked out in relief, and are from one to two inches in thickness, but from the Lougheed farm, Nottawasaga, we procured two small figures that may also be considered as "totems" wrought from slate less than an eighth of an inch in

Fig. 56. (Full Size.)

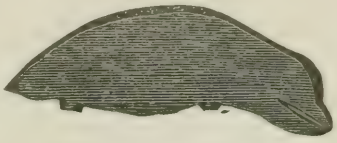


Fig. 57. (Full Size.)

thickness. One of these is probably a bear (Fig. 56), the other of about the same size is shown in Fig. 57, and is no doubt meant to represent a beaver. In the former case a small hole has been bored about the middle of the back, as if to suspend it evenly, but in the latter there is nothing of this sort.

Fig. 58. (Full Size.)

Something in the line of sculpture is shown at Fig. 58. The same kind of material is employed here also. The design is a wolf's head, the ears projecting sharply and proportionably high. Two deep holes have been bored for eyes, and a third hole,

larger and deeper, has been drilled in the forehead. The back portion of the head is unfinished.

A very delicately carved head an inch and a half long was found on the Dwyer Farm, Beverly. Want of time has prevented it from being figured. The workmanship reminds one more of Central America than of this latitude—even the features and head-dress are not in correspondence with what we would expect from a Canadian Indian.

We have just received from the Longheed Farm, Nottawasaga, a marvellously carved stone pipe: the human head and face on which are the work of one who must have been a very Michael Angelo among the aborigines. From the same place also comes the head of an owl in clay, also of fine workmanship.

Fig. 59. (Full Size.)

Imitations in clay are sometimes very good. The hawk, or eagle, figured in Fig. 71, is a sample of several in our collection, and some of our best specimens have come in as this is going to press, so that further reference to them must be deferred. Figs. 56 and 57, recently added specimens, are from Longheed Farm.

It is highly probable that all or most of these objects were employed for totem purposes, that is, much as we use flags or coats of arms, viz., as symbols of nations or tribes.

SLATE SPEAR HEADS.

Among the "ceremonial" weapons may be included certain spear, or arrow-points, made of the same fragile material as that from which the "banner stones" are formed, viz., light, grayish-blue slate. No deadly wound could well be inflicted by such a weapon more than once, because it would inevitably break the moment it hit the mark.

Fig. 60 shows the common way of fastening to a shaft.

Fig. 60. (Full Size.)

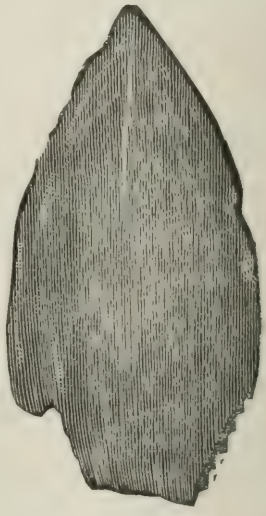


Fig. 61. (Full Size.)

A different mode of attachment is shown at Fig. 61. This specimen was found by Prof. Vandersmissen and myself on Withrow Avenue, Toronto, where workmen were engaged in making the road-bed. Our collection contains several similarly formed heads of the same soft slate material.

GROOVED AXES.

Of stone axes and chisels (or so-called skinning knives), we have a large number and variety, but little need be said about them. Some of them are long enough to be held immediately in the hand when employed as tools ; others, not quite so long, were no doubt bound to handles, and the shortest—from three to four inches—were inserted in sockets at the end of stout wooden hafts in such a manner as to leave only an inch or so projecting. Mounted in this way, they formed an effective weapon at close quarters.

Fig. 62. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

A very beautiful specimen of chisel (Fig. 62) pointed at each end, was presented to the museum by Chief Smith (De-kah-neu-ra-neh) of Brantford. It is fully one foot in length, and is the most elegantly formed implement of the kind in our cases.

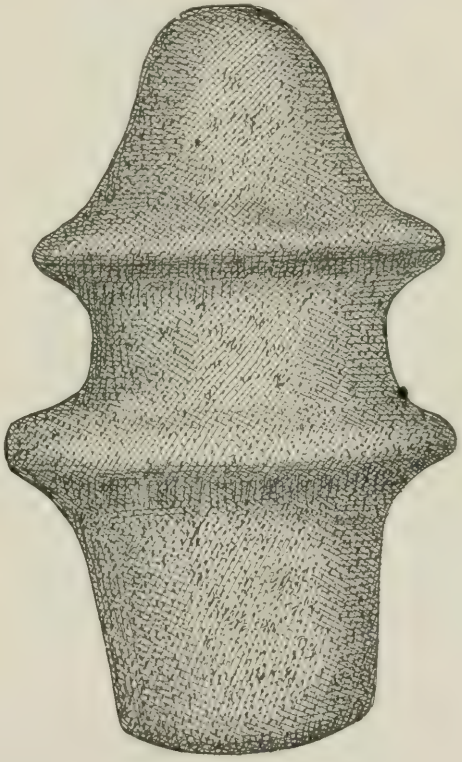


Fig. 63. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

We can also boast of a few first-rate specimens of grooved axes. Some of these form part of the York Pioneers' collection, and others were secured from Mr. Stewart, of Strathroy.

Fig. 63 shows one of the latter, found near Galt. It is a magnificent piece of aboriginal workmanship, and is well adapted for the purpose it was intended to serve. Of syenite, hard and close-grained, it is capable of bearing a much keener edge than one might suppose possible. The mode of fixing a handle to such an implement is easily seen.

GOUGES.

Among all the products of the Indians' handicraft few exhibit more patient labor than do the stone gouges that are occassionally found in ossuaries and on old village sites.

Fig. 64. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 65. (¼ Size.)

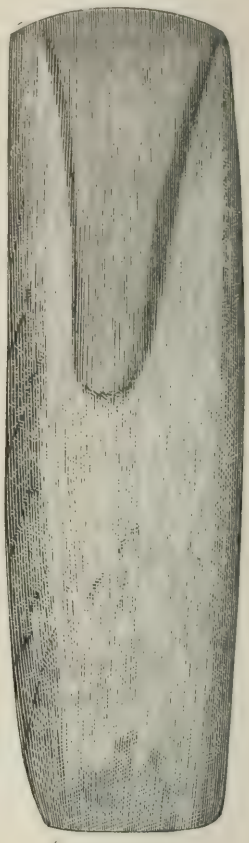


Fig. 66. (¼ Size.)

The material of which they are usually formed is a close-grained stone of primary formation, and capable of bearing a fine edge. Many gouges are hollowed only far enough back to permit of the lips being properly formed, as in Figs. 64, 65, and 66 ; others, like Figs. 67 and 68, are hollowed the whole of their length.

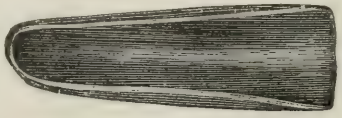


Fig. 67. (¼ Size.)

Figs. 65 and 66 are from the Baby Farm, Lambton, where they were found by Mr. Kirkwood, an enthusiastic collector ; and Fig. 67 is from the County of Victoria, and is

made of what seems to be lithographic limestone. The largest specimen (Fig. 68) we have was presented to the Institute by Mr. John Hind, in 1857, but the label bears no record of where it was found.

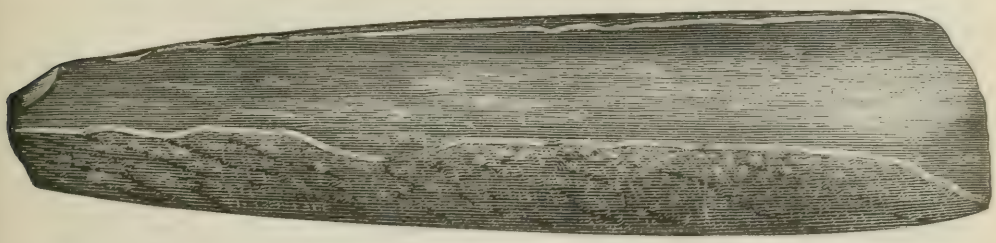


Fig. 68. (¼ Size.)

TUBES.

The same kind of stone that was used for making "gorgets" and "ceremonial weapons" was employed for the production of tubes, the use of which is not ascertained. It is said that among some south-western tribes similar tubes are still used by the "Medicine Men" when performing their incantations on a diseased person. Applying one end of the tube to the seat of pain, they profess to suck out the evil spirit that causes the trouble. This is not an improbable use; but, however that may be, much time, labour, and ingenuity have been expended in their production. Many of them are almost perfectly cylindrical, and some are flattened on two sides The accuracy of the boring is generally remarkable. Sometimes, in a length of even six inches, there will appear no more variation than if the work had been done in a lathe.

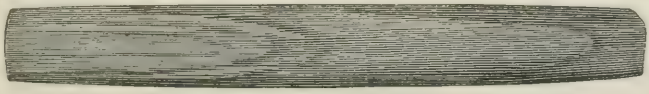


Fig. 69. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 69 is nearly seven inches long, and is a fair specimen of aboriginal skill in this line. It formed part of Mr. Stewart's collection.

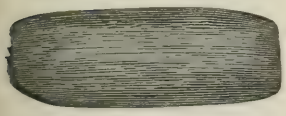


Fig. 70. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 70 is more clumsily shaped, but is well bored, and shows what is a more common form. Objects of this kind are comparatively rare.

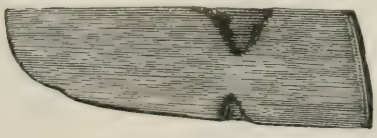


Fig. 71. (¼ Size.)

The accompanying cut (Fig. 71) is a section of a stone through which it has been intended to bore a hole. It enables us to form some idea of how such work was performed.

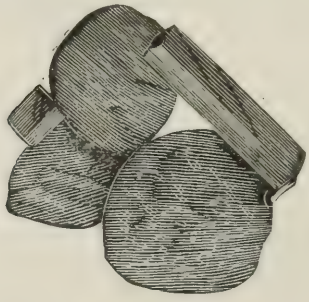
BEADS.

An almost indispensable portion of the aboriginal outfit, for both male and female, was a quantity of beads. Bloodstone or catlinite was a favourite material, but other stones of brilliant color were often substituted. We have been very fortunate in being able to procure some pieces of stone in process of being shaped into beads, and which shew us the laboriously slow methods that were necessarily employed by the Indians in fashioning these personal adornments.

We have in our cases several pieces of hard, close-grained stone partially cut into strips preparatory to being squared, or rounded, and bored. We learn from this and other specimens that the rough block of stone was first polished on two sides, so as to present even surfaces for marking off and for being ultimately sawn through by means of flint-flakes. Probably this sawing process was aided by water. When a moderately deep cut had been made on both sides, the strip was broken off, cut into lengths, and bored; but how the boring was done, when the holes required were so small, it is not quite so easy to understand. Beads, broken lengthwise, enable us to see that the process was carried on from each end; but here certainty ceases.

As this goes to press, a specimen has come into our possession from the celebrated Lougheed Farm, proving that the Indians understood a method of cutting stones somewhat similar to the plan known as "plug and feather," which we employ in our quarries to-day; a series of holes has been bored in line close to each other, the necessary or unnecessary piece of material has been broken off, and then friction has been resorted to for the purpose of removing the projecting portions between the holes. Our specimen shows the work in an incomplete condition, and like all other similar specimens is especially valuable on that account.

The beads were sometimes from three to six or more times as long as they were thick; almost cubical, and frequently sometimes roughly spherical.



(Fig. 71. Full Size.)

Fig. 71 gives a fair idea of some of the shapes most commonly found. The early French and other European traders were not slow to take advantage of the Indians' fondness for this kind of display, and they consequently made and imported enormous quantities of coarse glass beads of brilliant hues (generally red and blue) and bearing a

pattern that no doubt powerfully fascinated the native eye. (Fig. 72.) For these gewgaws valuable peltries were readily exchanged, and in process of time the European

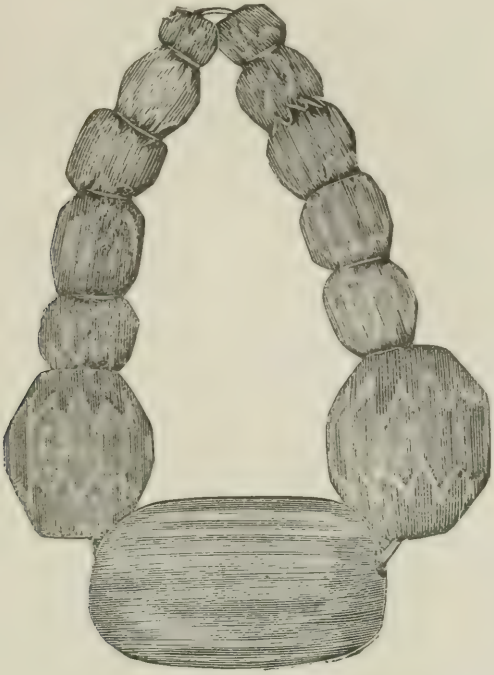


Fig. 72. (Full Size.)

article wholly displaced the ancient stone adornment. Other beads less pretentious in size and color were also brought over by the ton, and are now found in almost every ossuary of post-European origin.

Fig. 73, from Beverly, is a common form. It is made of blue glass, and is square sided.

Fig. 73. (Full Size.)

Fig. 74. (Full Size.)

Fig. 74 is a stone bead or pendant of a somewhat unusual pattern. Instead of a hole piercing it lengthwise it is provided with two holes—one at each end, bored at an angle, so as to pass through the corner.

The cut would seem to indicate that they pass through almost at right angles, but this is owing to a mistake on the part of the engraver.

FLINTS.

Little need be said of flint implements in a general way. All over the world they are much alike.

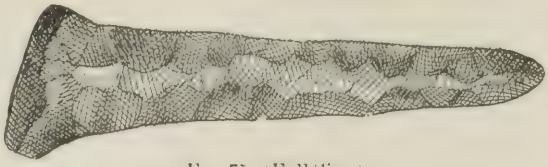


Fig. 75. (Full Size.)

The long, narrow, and comparatively thick flints were no doubt used as drills in the fashioning of stone pipes, and such articles as the necessity for carrying which required a perforation. Fig. 75 is a fair sample of drill.

A few illustrations are given to show the different methods of attaching arrow heads and spears to shafts.

The simplest method was that employed with the war arrow, as Fig. 76. The base of the weapon generally had a slight inward curve, and was worked to a thin edge for insertion in the cleft end of the shaft, without any more binding than was requisite to hold it firmly in position while upon its errand of death. Being short, thin and sharp, it easily penetrated the flesh and embedded itself beyond sight, so that on any attempt being made to remove it the shaft became easily disconnected, and left the weapon in the wound.

Fig. 76. (Full Size.)

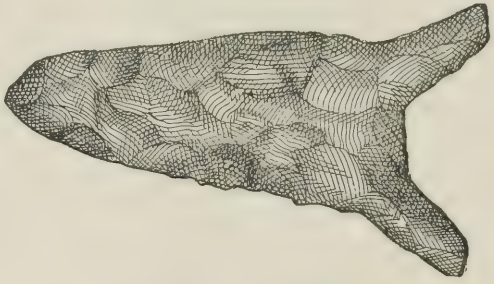


Fig. 77. (Full Size.)

Fig. 77 is of the same type, but larger, and has the angles at the base prolonged to form barbs.

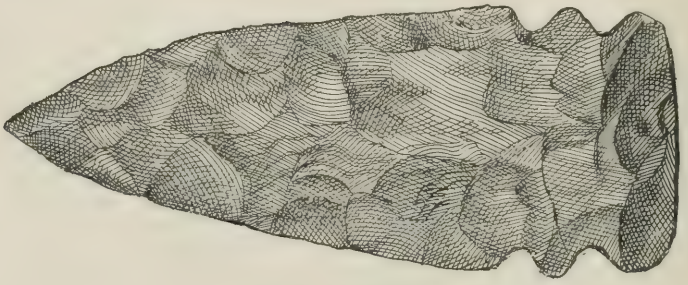
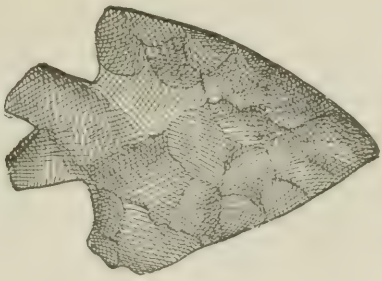


Fig. 78. (Full Size.)

Fig 78 is somewhat peculiar in being double notched, besides having a neck. Flints

notched in this manner are rare. This was in Mr. Stewart's collection, and the locality is unknown.



(Fig. 79. Full Size.)

A rarer form still is seen at Fig. 79. In this case the neck of the weapon is cleft. Evidently the chipping is not accidental, because it is done neatly and evenly from both sides.

Figs. 80 and 81 represent two of sixty-eight, all roughly leaf-shaped flints found buried together a few inches below the surface, on the farm of Mr. Arthur Seabrook, near Komoka, in the township of Delaware. The farm is on the right bank of the Thames, and the pieces were embedded in the level ground at an elevation of at least fifty feet above the river, the bank of which is here quite high. Not far away from the spot is a stream of spring water which forms a beautiful cascade as it tumbles over the steep brow to reach the river; and taken altogether the situation was just such as would delight the heart of an Indian.

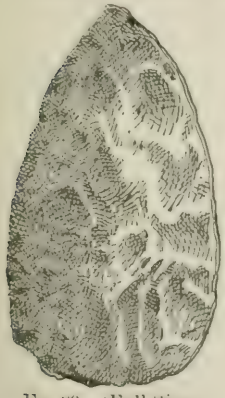


Fig 80. (Full Size.)

Fig. 81. (Full Size.)

If we regard these rudely formed flints as finished articles, they could not have been intended for use as arrow-heads—their flight would be too uncertain: besides no provision has been made for fastening them to a shaft. The latter reason would also preclude their use for spear or lance purposes. It seems highly probable that they were intended for insertion in the heads of clubs—the tapering end being let into the wood, and the sharp semi-circular edge allowed to project from an inch to an inch and a-half. On this supposition their very roughness would be an advantage to them in maintaining their hold.

The whole of Mr. Seabrook's "find" is now in our collection.

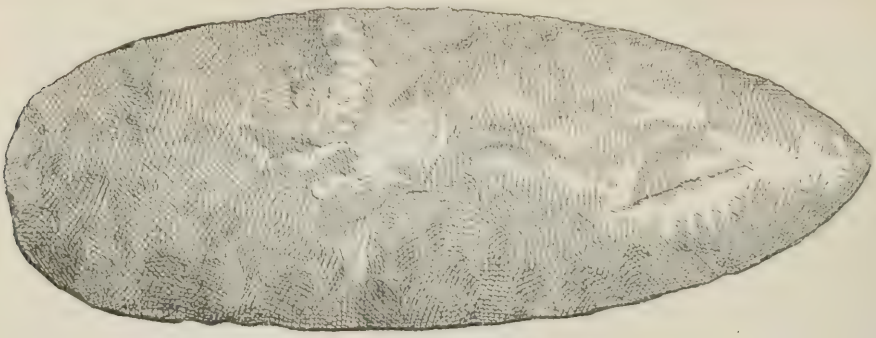


Fig. 82. (¼ Size.)

Figs. 82, 83 and 84 are from the Tidd's Island Mound. They are chiefly remarkable for their great size—so great as to hinder the supposition that they were used even as spears.

Fig. 83. (¾ Size.)

The longest (Fig. 83) measures nine and a-quarter by three and three-quarter inches,

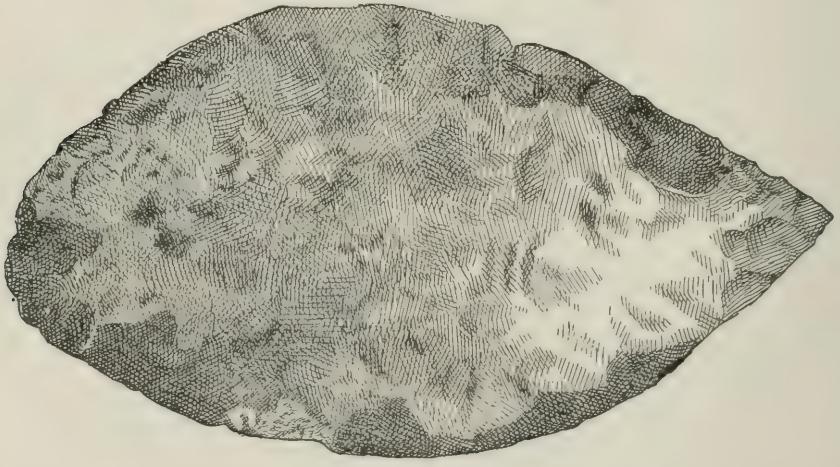


Fig. 84. (¼ Size.)

and another (Fig. 84), is eight and a-half by four and a half inches. The latter is of a dark grey compact, but shaly-looking material, and very thin in proportion to its other dimen-

sions; the former is of the same cherty stone as that from which the arrows or "flints" are generally formed.

There can hardly be a doubt that these large objects were used as spades or as hoes. The surface soil on the island is light and might be readily stirred by means of these tools, even if held directly in the hand, but is not improbable that they were attached to a handle.

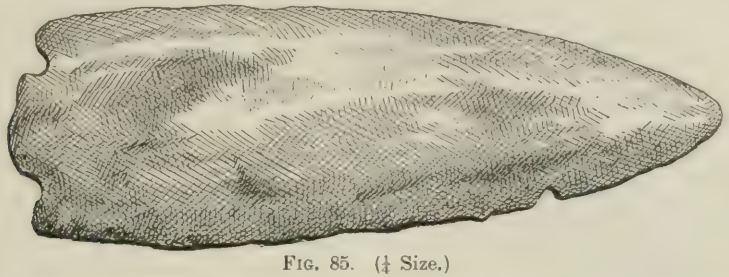


Fig. 85. (¼ Size.)

Some of the smaller specimens from the same place are of quartzite, in one (Fig. 85) the material is of a pale, milky hue, and presents a beautiful appearance. The lower portion of the neck has been broken off.

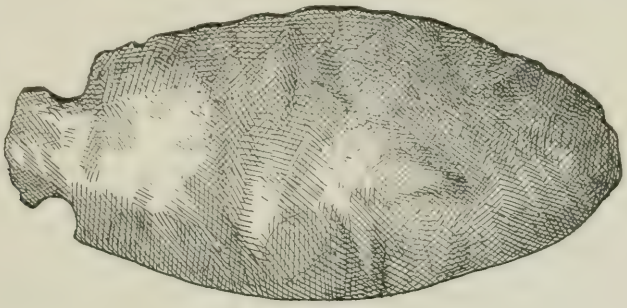


Fig. 86. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 86 is also a fine weapon. The quartzite has rich dark veins running through it. Neither in this case nor in that of Fig. 85 does the cut do anything like justice to real appearance of the stone.

Some of these were found by Mr. C. A. See, of "Tremont Park," in which the mound is situated, and some were found by myself when examining the place subsequently. Those that may be regarded as agricultural implements, are very thin in proportion to their length and breadth.

With regard to the vexed question, Who were the Mound Builders? I venture the opinion that these relics and those of copper, referred to elsewhere, which were found in the same place, afford a strong argument in favor of the belief that the people hitherto spoken of as an extinct race, were none other than the Indians themselves. That the historic or recent Indian knows nothing whatever regarding the origin of the remarkable earth-heaps, known as mounds, is no more singular than that they are now totally ignorant of the uses of many such comparatively modern implements and utensils as are to be found in almost every collection.

As a people, they have simply changed their habits—slowly, no doubt, and in the absence of any literature, tradition has failed to preserve a record of obsolete customs, excepting in so far as these may be mentioned incidentally in their mythology.

The Institute was fortunate in having secured all the characteristic specimens found in the Tremont Park Mound, and special thanks are due to Mr. C. A. See, the proprietor, for his generosity not only in presenting the specimens he himself had found, but for permitting us to prosecute a further search, and thus to add many more valuable articles.

GRINDING AND RUBBING STONES.

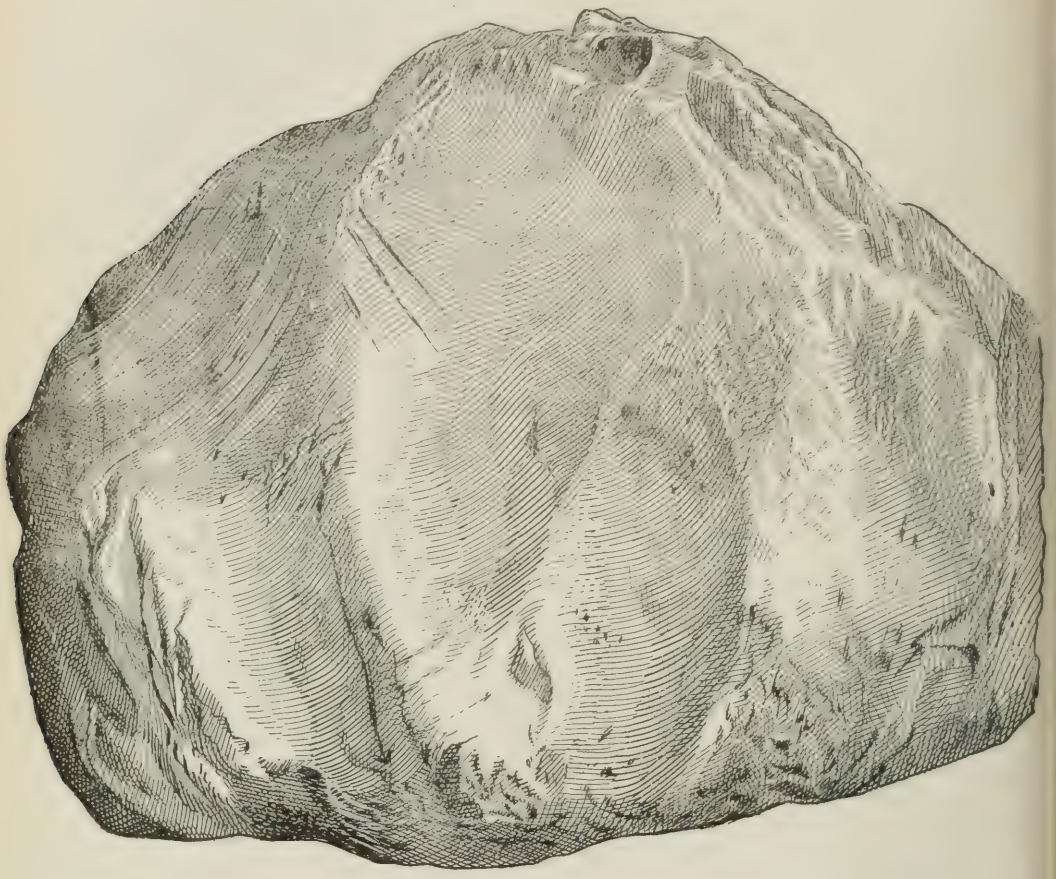


Fig. 87.

From the farm of Mr. James Dwyer, in the township of Beverly, a prolific source of good material, we obtained the large stone of which the above is a fair representation. It is fully three and a half feet long, and about two and a half in breadth. When lying in Mr. Dwyer's bush it was upwards of a foot in thickness, but this has been considerably reduced to render it more portable.

It is a fine gritty freestone, and bears marks of usage by the Indians for rubbing, smoothing and sharpening purposes.

Mr. Dwyer kindly undertook, free of cost, to team this massive and instructive specimen to Copetown station (a distance of eight miles from where it was embedded in the soil), for transmission to Toronto.

Other stones that have been used for similar purposes are known to exist in various parts of the Province, and it is hoped that public-spirited citizens, upon whose property these lie, will emulate the example of Mr. Dwyer, for the benefit of the Provincial Archæological Museum.

SHELL OBJECTS.

Somewhat similar to the beads, and often used for the same purpose in a measure, was the *wampum*, or white shell money of the Indians. It was made in two forms, discoidal and cylindrical. Woven into belts, it served as a girdle, and special patterns were sometimes made to confirm bargains and ratify treaties between various tribes. The arrangement of the bars and other portions of the design had special significations, the recollection and interpretation of which were entrusted to a chief known as the "Fire Keeper," who was solemnly bound not to permit the belts to go out of his care without the permission of his tribe in council assembled. Treaty belts of wampum were from three to six feet in length, and from six inches to a foot wide. The Mohawks, on the Tuscarora reserve, near Brantford, still own some of the belts that were the joint property of the Six Nation Indians, previous to the American war, but none of the specimens are very ancient, as the cylindrical wampum of which they are composed is evidently of European manufacture, although made from shell. A considerable quantity of the same kind was found a few years ago in a cave on the Grand river, near Elora, and it was quite evident that the workmanship was that of the "Pale Face."

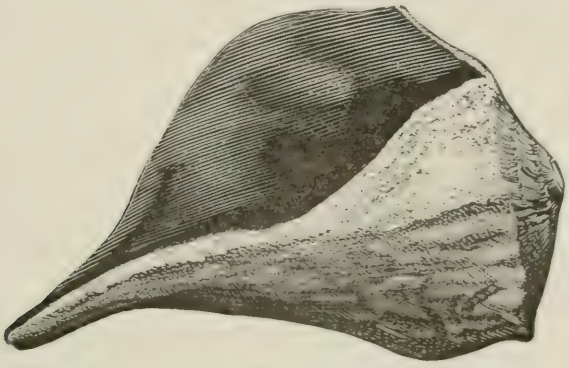


Fig. 88. (1-16 size.)

The discoidal, or flat form, is less common. It is made from a large univalve found on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Fig. 88 is a specimen that was found at Penetanguishene, and presented to the Institute thirty-two years ago, by Dr. Richardson, in 1856. We have specimens from Nottawasaga, and from the Dwyer farm, in Beverly, illustrating nearly all the steps in the manufacture of this wampum from the whole shell to the finished article.

These show us (Fig. 89) that after portions of the shell had been broken off, they were cut partly through on both sides, so that strips from three-eighths to about five-eighths of an inch wide might be formed. These were again cut across to make square blocks—a hole was bored in the middle from both sides, and the corners were ground down until the finished article was perfectly circular.

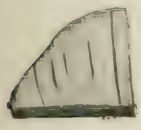


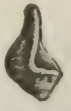
Fig. 89. (1-16 size.

Many specimens of this "shell money" are so accurately made as to suggest that European traders imitated it as they did stone beads.

Another variety of wampum was made either of a black shell, or of a purple colored shell, and we learn from the writings of early settlers in New England that this dark or black wampum was estimated at several times the value of the more common white article.

The columellæ of univalves were also made into a roughly cylindrical form when small, but when larger pains were taken to form them more truly, and specimens are in our collection four inches in length and upwards of half an inch in diameter.

Shells from one-fourth of an inch to two inches long were sometimes perforated and worn whole, as pendants or bangles. Fig. 90 is one of this kind, measuring fully two inches in length, and of a species found only in sub-tropical salt water.



(Fig. 90. (1-16 Size.)

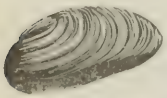


Fig. 91. (1-16 Size.)

But the unios or native fresh water mussels Fig. 91 were also employed for purposes of personal adornment. Sometimes they were merely bored, but occasionally an attempt was made to improve their appearance by a series of markings.

Fig. 92. (1-16 Size.)

Fig. 92 is one of these on which the native artist has taken some pains to produce the semblance of a fish.

Fig. 93. (1-16 Size).

A small, symmetrically-shaped pendant, made from a shell like Fig. 88, is shown at Fig. 93.

BONE AND HORN.

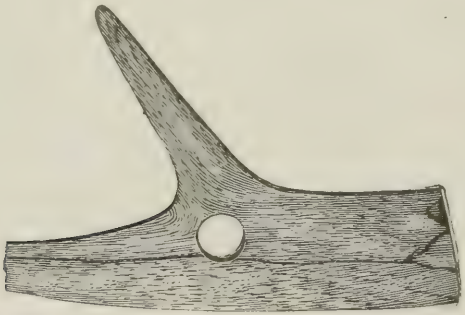


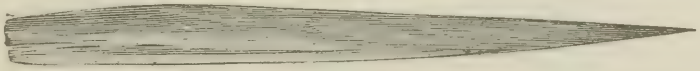
Fig. 94. (¼ Size.)

Bone and horn were utilized in a number of ways. In Fig. 94 (from the Dwyer Farm, Beverly) the hole and cut end are the only indications of art. Other specimens of horn in our collection have been bored in the same way. A large but rudely formed gouge, made of horn, is the only implement we have of that material besides the perforated pieces already referred to.

Fig. 95. (Full Size.)

In almost every burial place are found numerous bears' teeth. Occasionally these have a small hole bored at the extremity of the root, but usually they are intact, as in Fig. 95, which is of the natural size. Bone was much more frequently employed than

horn. Of this were formed the needles, or awls, so indispensable in the making of clothing and moccasons.



(Fig. 96. Full Size.)

As a rule these were made from long splinters, ground to a fine point, or from whole bones of suitable size treated in the same way. (Fig. 96.)

They could have been employed only to pierce holes, through which the sewing material had to be thrust. A famous old needle-maker must have plied his vocation for some time not far from Toronto, as considerable quantities of these bone articles have been found in the township of York.

Fig. 97. (Full Size.)

In Fig. 97 we have what may truly be called a needle. The eye is well formed, and the specimen possesses evidence of long use. It is extremely thin, being scarcely one-twentieth of an inch thick in any part.

The two specimens figured, besides a number of others, form part of the Long collection, presented to the Museum by Mr. W. Long, Jr., of Lansing, York Township.

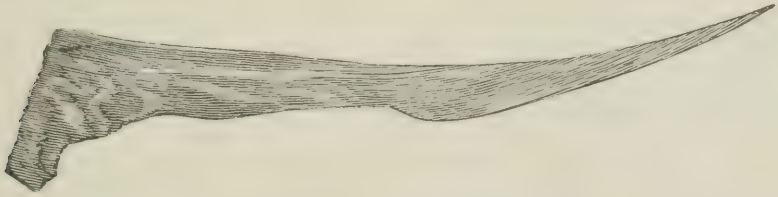


Fig. 98. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 98 may be called a bone knife, if we may judge from the shape of the specimen, but its cutting qualities would hardly recommend it. In the modelling of pottery it would have proved useful both for smoothing the inner surface and for marking the pattern on the outer one. Lougheed Farm, Nottawasaga.

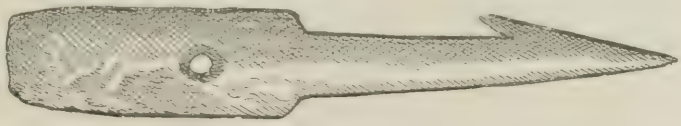


Fig. 99. (¼ Size.)

We have a few specimens of bone spear or harpoon. The hole in the flat portion has been either to aid in fastening it into a handle or to carry it by a string when not in

use. The form is very much like that still employed by the Eskimo. Spears of this kind were probably used for securing the larger kinds of fish. Fig. 99 was found by Mr. Long, in York Township. We have another fine specimen from the farm of Mr. James Rae, Beverly.

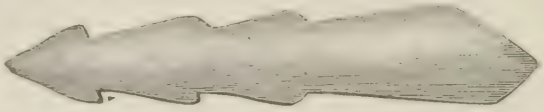


Fig. 100. (Full Size.)

Fig. 100 may have been applied to a like purpose, but the barbs seem to be hardly "pronounced" enough. Perhaps this is an unfinished specimen.

Fig. 101. (¼ Size.)

In Fig. 101 we have also three barbs instead of one as in Fig. 99, and a hole in the same relative position. This specimen is not so well finished as the former.

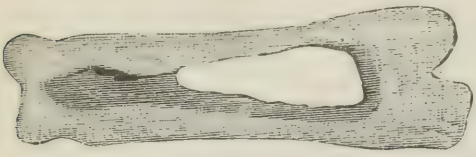


Fig. 102. (Full Size.

Bones ground down, as in Fig. 102, are frequently found in ossuaries and on old camping grounds. They are popularly known as whistles, and I have heard of persons who are able to produce a loud and shrill sound from them. Generally these bones are ground quite flat on both sides, but more on one side than on the other, the cavity of the bone presenting the wider opening on the former side. Sometimes, however, only one side is ground flat, and the other is worked down angulary at each end until the hollow of the bone is met. Those shaped in this way certainly *look* more like whistles, but I have never been able to produce any sound from them.

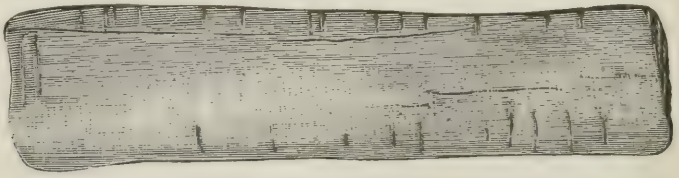


Fig. 103. (Full Size.)

Lacking anything in the form of literature, and not having an extensive system of numeration, the Indians had to resort to such expedients as wampum belts for the preservation of important national or tribal records, whilst for those of a more personal

character, *e. g.*, number of days' or of moons' travel; of braves in a party: of prisoners captured, or of scalps taken, they resorted to the simple expedient of notching the

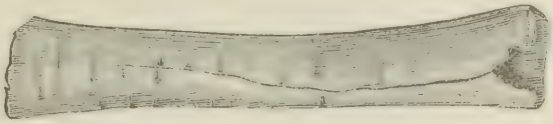


Fig. 104. (Full Size.)

angular edges of short pieces of bone, which were easily carried on a string. Figs. 103 and 104 are good examples of these "tally bones." Both are from lot 34, con. 7 (Dwyer's farm), Beverly.

Fig. 105. (Full Size.)

Except as an article of adornment, one can hardly imagine any use for the diminutive oone mask, Fig. 105. The face has a convexity not wel! brought out in the illustration, and the back is correspondingly concave. The eye-holes are bored clear through. Lougheed farm, Nottawasga.

It is seldom that we find any attempt to represent the whole human form, but this has been done in Fig. 106 in so far as the material would permit. In slight relief the right hand covers the left breast, and the left is crossed to the waist at the right side. The shape of the bone prevented any attempt to make feet. A small hole penetrates the neck from right to left, suggesting that it was worn as a pendant, either singly or with beads. This very interesting specimen of native art was presented to the Museum by Mr. Jas. Rae, of Beverly. [The engraver has reversed the position of the hands.]

Our collection contains a considerable variety of articles made from bone besides those named. Bones of the larger birds were often formed into necklaces composed of pieces from half an inch to four inches long.

Fig. 106. (Full Size.)

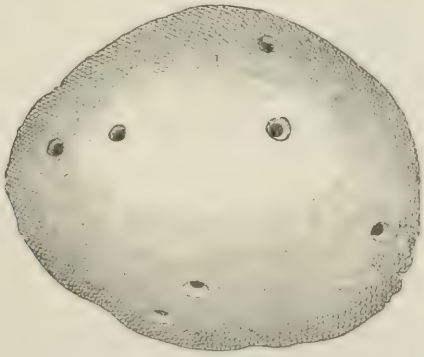


Fig. 107. (¼ Size.)

Portions of the human skull were in request mainly for ornamental purposes. Fig. 107 is perforated with seven holes, and may have been interlaced with brightly dyed grasses, feathers or porcupine quills, and thus worn on the breast, or it may have formed a base of adornment for head gear. The holes have been bored from the inside. Dwyer collection.

We have another piece of skull somewhat larger, worked to a smooth edge all round, without any holes, for a wonder. This was probably used as a cup. It formed part of Mr. Stewart's collection and was found at Aurora.

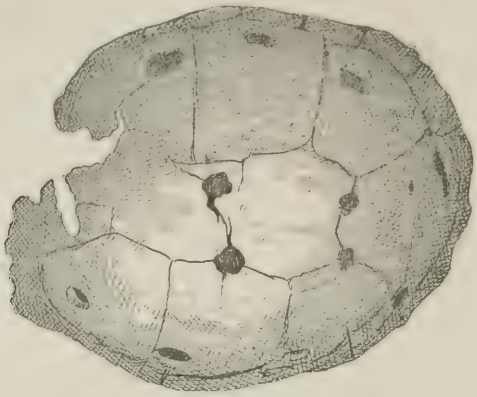


Fig. 108. (¼ Size.)

A turtle shell, Fig. 108, was found on the Dwyer farm, Beverly. It is perforated with fourteen holes—ten near the margin of the plates and four on the crown.

COPPER.

I am very sorry that want of time has prevented Principal Wilson, of Toronto University College, from furnishing a few notes on our copper implements, according to his original intention. As an authority on this subject Dr. Wilson is well known, and we can only hope that should another opportunity of this kind present itself he may be able to give us the benefit of his wide reading on such an extremely interesting department of this subject.

It is pretty well known that the aborigines mined, in a rude way, the native copper which is found so abundantly on the north shore of Lake Superior, and that they succeeded in hammering portions of it into form, mainly as weapons, cutting tools, or personal ornaments. It is extremely doubtful that they employed heat in any way for the purpose, although many writers are inclined to adopt this view. That they may have employed grooves, or what blacksmiths call "swages," in wood or stone into which the metal was pounded to give it the required form is not unlikely. Still, it is reasonable to suppose that, in such an event, some of these swage-stones would have been discovered, and I am not aware that this is the case.

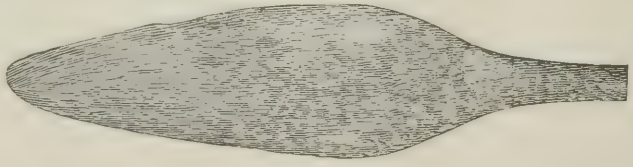


Fig. 109. (¼ Size.)

Figs. 109, 110, and 111 were evidently used as spear or lance heads. As with flint heads, it will be noticed that there are various ways of fastening to the shaft. In Fig.

109 there is a clearly marked neck for deep insertion. In Fig. 110 the body of the weapon merges imperceptibly into a neck, which must also have required a deep seat for

Fig. 110. (¼ Size.)

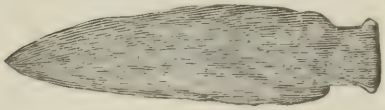


Fig. 111. (¼ Size.)

attachment; but in Fig. 111 we have a mode of fastening very much like what we find in most similar weapons of stone.

Fig. 109 was found near Brantford, Fig. 110 in the township of Caradoc, and Fig. 111 unknown, but in Ontario.

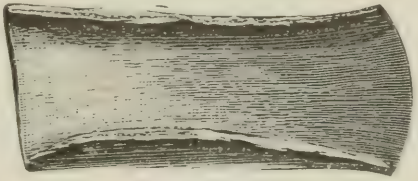


Fig. 112. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 112 is an axe or an adze or a chisel. It is stoutly made, has a good edge, and is formed (like Fig. 115) with a socket to receive a handle. The outer or convex side shows no signs of hammering, but rather gives color to the swage theory. This well-formed implement was found in Manitoulin, and was presented to the Institute by Mr. Yellowlees, who is a resident of the island.

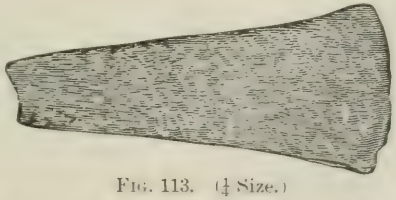


Fig. 113. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 113 was found by Mr. C. A. See in the Tremont Park Mound on Tidd's Island. It has flat sides and square edges, and is made for fastening to a handle by means of thongs, or for insertion in a hole at the end of a handle. It is evidently a tomahawk.

Fig. 114. (¼ Size.)

One of the most elegantly formed copper relics in our collection is that numbered 114. It is more of an adze or chisel than an axe, being sharpened to bring the cutting

edge wholly to one side. It is very symmetrically shaped, and the sides are flat; but the edges are rounded, suggesting the use of this tool directly in the hand. Compared with its other dimensions, this specimen is comparatively thin.

It was found by Mr. J. Humphrey within a short distance of his dwelling-house, on the farm lot 6, concession 2, in the township of Beverly.

Fig. 115. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 115 is supplied with a well-formed socket, which is fully one-third of the whole length. The inside as seen in the cut, is very much corroded, but the opposite is perfectly smooth, and the blade portion has been hammered so as to leave a ridge in the middle throughout its entire length. It was found "north-east of Toronto."

The formation of a socket marks a very decided step in the adaptation of means to an end.

Fig. 116. (¼ Size.)

Fig. 116 is much corroded, but shows unmistakable signs of workmanship. The locality where found is not known; all the foregoing (except as noted) were procured from Mr. J. W. Stewart.

Fig. 117. (¼ Size.)

A knife is suggested by the shape of Fig. 117, and the shank is evidently made for insertion in a handle of some sort, and one is led to suspect European influence.

A much heavier and more clumsily shaped implement, in general form resembling the Tidd's Island tomahawk, was found near Brantford, and is now in our collection.

We have also a few specimens of copper bracelets. These were often made either by procuring native metal in "leaf" condition, or by pounding it very thin, then cutting it into strips and bending the edges over as if to make a tube, after which it was curved to form a single or double coil.

One of our bracelet specimens is made from solid metal.

Copper beads were fashioned in the same manner and were from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch long. I collected a number of these from the Tidd's Island Mound, and, what was of more value, a piece of hide, perhaps a portion of belt or head-dress, which had been ornamented with them. Some of the beads were still lying on the material they had adorned, and the method of fastening may be clearly seen.

Finders of copper implements and weapons should refrain from making any attempt to clean or sharpen them, as no good end is thereby attained, whereas any operation having this object in view only gives the article a suspiciously modern appearance.

MODERN SPECIMENS.

Mr. M. M. Fenwick, B. A., Head Master of the Farmersville High School, and F. F. Payne, Esq., have each presented the museum with a number of specimens that will prove valuable for comparative purposes.

The contribution of the former gentleman consists of wearing apparel, ornaments and weapons in use among the Arouay Indians of British Guiana; and the latter of several suits of Eskimo clothing, two Kayak models and a number of other valuable articles.

A donation of $10 from President Vandermissen was expended in the purchase of specimens.

The following report by Mr. A. F. Hunter is interesting. The writer has gone over some portions of Simcoe County with considerable care, and his estimate of the number of villages and ossuaries, indicates that a large Indian population formerly occupied that part of our Province.

Mr. Hunter's general remarks have rendered it unnecessary for me to refer further to the points involved, more especially as the space at our command is limited.

Villages.

According to the Jesuits, there were in the year 1639 thirty-two inhabited villages of the Hurons in the small territory between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the Jesuits' statement, but we have located the sites of upwards of one hundred Huron villages within that area. All these, however, were not occupied at the same time, as the remains show. Some had evidently been abandoned before the arrival of the French, because all research has failed to reveal any traces of French intercourse; while other sites yield abundant evidence of the presence of French traders. The Hurons were incessantly harassed by hostile tribes, and were compelled to shift their habitations from time to time. Their filthy domestic habits also rendered it impossible for them to remain long in one place. They were thus obliged to lead a half nomadic life, although they were quite stationary when compared with Chippewas, Ottawas, and the other existing tribes. And hence it came that only a few of the villages, whose remains are still traceable, were occupied at the time of the Jesuit census.

The sites of nearly all these villages are marked by artificial depressions and elevations of the surface of the ground, ashes and *debris* at some distance below the surface, stone implements, fragments of pottery in great abunndance, besides many other relics. Articles of early French manufacture are often found. These villages were of various sizes, ranging from two or three lodges to extensive hamlets. The largest site known to us is in the northern part of the township of Oro; it covers an area of more than fifteen acres. Many of them were palisaded; but nearly all traces of fortification have been obliterated, owing to the great length of time that had elapsed since they were deserted. In one instance—a village site in the township of Flos—we observed the remains of stone fortification and mound-building without any collateral traces of French intercourse. A large ossuary near it contained no articles of French manufacture when it was excavated in the year 1882. All the Huron villages were situated on elevated ground where the soil is light, but close to a supply of fresh water; and in many cases we have been able to locate a chain of villages lying along a particular trail, whose direction depended on the physical features of the region.

The fortified missions of the Jesuits are still traceable—Ste. Marie on the Wye, Ste. Marie on Christian Island, Ste. Jean Baptiste, and a few others. The sites of Wenrio, Ste. Marie, Ste. Louis, Ste. Ignace, and other mission posts were minutely examined by Dr. Tache, as well as by Rev. Father Laboureau, of Penetanguishene, who has also examined many other sites with interesting results.

Ossuaries.

With many of the more important villages in the Huron country there are associated ossuaries, or bone-pits. The number of these, discovered and undiscovered, has been variously estimated; more than one hundred and fifty have already been excavated by different persons, but chiefly by the farmers. As to the number of skeletons in each pit, a great diversity exists. The ossuary of average size contains about three hundred, but a few have been found in the townships of Tay and Tiny containing more than a thousand, while others contain less than a dozen. These, however, are exceptional cases. Light, sandy soil was almost invariably selected for the pits, clearly because the Indians had no good implements for digging heavy soils.

The Huron mode of burial resembled in some respects that of the Sioux, Blackfeet, and other Northwest tribes of our own day. The body was placed after death upon a scaffold supported by four upright poles. At regular intervals of time, varying from seven to twelve years, (frequently ten) the skeletons were collected from the scaffolds and buried in a large pit dug for the purpose.

Brebœuf's famous account of the burial ceremony (*Relations des Jesuites*, 1636), has been fully confirmed by excavation of the ossuaries. In most cases, the small bones of the feet and hands, and such as could easily be blown from the scaffolds or removed by carrion-eating fowls, are not to be found, showing that the bodies were exposed on scaffolds before interment. In a few instances we found some large bones of the limbs (femora, tibiæ, humeri) arranged in bundles of a size convenient for carrying. Although the thongs which bound them together had entirely perished, the surrounding mould had kept them in their original position. Further proof of the strange mode of burial among the Hurons exists in the fact that the dimensions of the pit are almost always less than would have been required for dead bodies. No definite arrangement of the bones in a pit can be traced; although we sometimes observed that all the skulls had been placed with the face downwards—an arrangement by no means universally adopted. The few ossuaries, in which entire bodies were buried together, can easily be distinguished from the prevailing variety. When buried in this way, as sometimes occurred after a massacre, it was usual to arrange the bodies regularly with their feet towards the centre of the pit.

After the arrival of the French, brass kettles were often buried with the bones. These were purposely damaged at the time of interment by having a large hole knocked in the bottom with a tomahawk. As many as twenty of these kettles have been found in some ossuaries, especially those of the townships of Medonte. Besides kettles, they buried copper and glass beads, wampum, pipes, pottery, copper and stone axes, chisels, and in fact almost everything to be found in a Huron household.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,

BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings. Toronto, December, 1887.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable

Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Inspector's summary of the year's operations	7
Minutes of Inspection -26th, 27th and 28th April	7, 8
" " 19th and 20th July	8, 9
" " 6th September	9, 10
Examiner, Report of	10-13
Maintenance expenditures	13
Superintendent's Report	14-47
Statistical tables	48-64
Physician's Report	65

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, October, 1887.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Seventeenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending on the 30th September, 1887.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

It is gratifying to note that in the history of this Institution for the past year there is good evidence that substantial and very satisfactory progress has been made in the instruction of the pupils, and also that the Superintendent and staff, by close application and the knowledge acquired by experience, are attaining more perfect system in communicating education to the youths committed to their charge.

With increasing experience and like earnest devotion to the work which has been manifested by the officers and teachers in the past, there is no doubt that this Institution will continue to hold its place in the foremost rank of schools established for the education of the deaf and dumb.

Annexed are copies of inspection minutes, made by me after visits to the Institution, and also the report of the Superintendent and Physician, in which will be found matters of interest connected with its management and routine operations for the year under report.

Minutes of Inspection.

Annexed are copies of the minutes made by me at my various inspections:—

"I made an inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on the 26th, 27th and 28th April. There were 231 pupils in attendance; 134 boys and 97 girls. With one exception, I found them all in excellent health. The sufferer had an acute attack of inflammation of the eyes, and owing to the serious character of the ailment, which threatened the loss of the lad's sight, the Surgeon had associated with him another physician, and every attention and consideration was being given that no permanent injury might follow. The food supplies were carefully examined and the meals served, both in variety and preparations, was satisfactory, but the butcher's meat and flour were both poor and inferior in quality to the specified grades contracted for.

"The flour, especially, had proved to be quite below the standard in strength and colour, and the contractor will be required to replace the inferior with good flour.

"The Institution was found to be in the best of order internally; every apartment in the main building was clean and tidy, and the only noticeable defect in this regard was in the baker's shop, the condition of which, with a little effort, might be considerably improved upon. I had conversations with the teachers in the class-rooms regarding the progress and attainments of the pupils, and from the reports received and from observations made I came to the conclusion that the general result of the session's work would prove to be very satisfactory.

"Out of school time 30 of the boys are employed in the shoe shop for three hours each day. They were making brogans and slippers to order for the Toronto Asylum, and the quality of the work appeared to be quite equal to that turned out of any ordinary workshop. In the carpenter's shop the boys were idle, owing to the absence of the foreman on account of illness. In the girls' work-room quite a number were busily employed making garments, mending, and doing fancy work. Operations on the farm and garden had just commenced, and a number of the lads will assist the gardener and farmer till the session closes, when an extra hand will be required for two or three months to keep abreast of the work. The fences in many places require repairs, and the orchard trees cleaning and pruning, to put them in an ordinarily satisfactory state. In conjunction with the architect of the Public Works Department, the watercourse on the adjacent side road, which takes off the surplus water from the back part of the farm, was examined, so as to provide a better outlet at the gravel road. A new culvert and a continuation of the watercourse through the Institution land will be required. The Superintendent was requested to petition the County Council to construct the culvert, and the excavation for the watercourse will be done with funds provided for drainage, etc., under the direction of the Department. If the Council will put the culvert in proper shape and repair, when those alterations and repairs are completed, the flooding of the Bursar's cellar during the spring freshets will be prevented by the drain to be made from the cellar to the sewer from the main building.

"Owing to an ice shove the Institution wharf was found to be completely wrecked, and as the time for the delivery of coal is approaching, serious loss will result on account of it being destroyed. The work of reconstruction cannot, however, be undertaken during the present season, as no funds are on hand with which to accomplish it.

"The fire escapes to be constructed in each end of the building have been arranged for, and these, when finished, will add materially to the appearance and safety of the building.

"Arrangements were made with the Superintendent for going on with general internal repairs during the summer vacation.

"The addition to furniture and furnishings, as per capital account, estimates as follows:—

Furniture and furnishings	$1,045 00
Repairs and alterations	686 00
Engineer's materials	210 00
Grounds and garden	200 00

"The amount set forth as above not to be exceeded.

"An inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, was made by me on the 19th and 20th July.

"The pupils had been sent to their homes in June, with the exception of three indigents, who have no friends to care for them.

"The object of my visit was more particularly to confer with the Superintendent about the general repairs and improvements necessary during the vacation, and about other matters connected with the Institution.

"I found the repairs authorized on the girls' side in an advanced stage. The old pine flooring had been taken up and new hardwood flooring was being laid. When completed the floor in the girls' side of the building will be very neat and comfortable.

"The flooring on the boys' side is much worn and needs renewing also, but the work cannot be undertaken during the present season. The inside of the

main building is now, however, in a very fair state of repair, and with a few renewals from time to time, will be quite good for a number of years.

"The addition to the lodge house, for which an appropriation under the Public Works Department was made, was far advanced towards completion, and when finished will make the dwelling comfortable and convenient.

"The drain arranged for from the Bursar's house, to take the water from the cellar, was nearly finished, and in all probability will effect the purpose for which it was constructed.

"The County Road Superintendent, not having notified the Superintendent of the Institution as to whether the County would put in a culvert across the main road near the Institution farm, for the purpose of carrying the surplus water from the side road through a ditch to be opened up on the Institution lands, the latter had not been proceeded with, but as soon as arrangements can be effected for the building of the culvert, the ditch will be commenced by the Department of Public Works. As the owners of the adjoining property complain that water from the Institution farm overflowed their land, the opening up of the culvert and ditch will do away with any cause of complaint. The farm and garden, considering the dry season, were in a commendable state of cultivation. The hay crop is a small one, but the roots and vegetables promise to be a fair average yield. In order that the pasture in one of the back fields may be got without damaging crops, the erection of a cheap wire fence was authorized to stretch across the lot. The watercourse running through the field to the ditch on the side road needs to be deepened and cleaned, and the Superintendent was instructed to have the work done.

"The fences about the farm are in a very dilapidated condition and some of them want replacing, which will be attended to.

"The contractor for the erection of fire escapes was at the Institution during my stay and, with Mr. Tully, the dimensions of the escapes and where they were to be placed was determined upon, and they will be erected within a few weeks.

"The old bedsteads on the boys' side were being replaced by new iron ones, which will add very much to the appearance of the dormitories.

"A general cleaning up was in progress, and before the 14th of September the building will be thoroughly cleaned and kalsomined and put in order for the opening of the session on that day.

"I had a conference with the Manager of the new Water Works Company of Belleville, the result of which will be communicated when further particulars are obtained."

"I made an inspection of this Institution on the 6th of September. On the day of my visit there were 238 pupils in attendance; 141 boys and 97 girls. I visited all the class-rooms and saw that the work of the Institution was being carried on zealously and in a systematic manner. The classification and arrangement of the pupils appeared to have been made with care and good judgment in placing them where, according to their capacity, they would have the best opportunity for prosecuting their studies.

"Their general health was good and the session had opened with every prospect of success during its continuance.

"Since the close of the previous session, several important changes have taken place in the *personnel* of the Official Staff. Mr. Watson, whose connection with the Institution dates back to an early period of its history, resigned his position for the purpose of accepting the Directorship of the Washington Territory School for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, and is followed with the good-wishes of many friends. A readjustment of the work of the staff was subsequently made,

which created a vacancy in the Junior Department, to which Mr. D. M. Beaton was appointed.

"After a lengthened period of service at Belleville and other public institutions in the Province, Mrs. Spiaght, now Mrs. Taylor, tendered her resignation of the position of Matron. She carries with her the best wishes of the pupils and her numerous friends for her welfare and happiness in her new home. On her retirement, Miss J. C. Robinson was appointed to succeed her, and she is now in the active discharge of her duties.

"Another vacancy was created by the retirement of Miss White from the position which she held as teacher, and her place was filled by the appointment of Mrs. M. J. MacGillis. Special aptitude and a training are both necessary for freely communicating with the deaf and dumb, and it is essential to have a fair knowledge of the sign language, before officials and teachers can adequately discharge their duties. I am glad to say that those newly appointed are reported to be making rapid progress in acquiring the language and that they will soon attain the desired measure of proficiency.

"The institution building has been thoroughly cleaned and put in proper order during the vacation term and presented a neat appearance. The building and improvements under the Public Works Department, had also been completed, and a test was made of the new fire escapes, which had been constructed and attached to each end of the building. Slight alteration was found to be necessary in order to secure the free action of the ladders connecting the balconies. This being attended to the working of the escapes proved to be in every respect satisfactory, and the building is now furnished with excellent appliances to prevent injury from fire.

The annual examination of the classes was made by Mr. Platt. A copy of his report is attached :—

In accordance with the appointment of the Honourable Provincial Secretary, communicated through you, to conduct the examination of the literary classes of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, and having arranged with Mr. Mathison the most convienent time for undertaking the work, I have the honour herewith to submit my report of the results.

I may take the opportunity to explain at the outset that, never having had a similar task assigned me in connection with the deaf and dumb, I found myself unable at first to estimate correctly the low plane of knowledge occupied by the pupils of the Junior Classes, though frequently told by the Superintendent and teachers, it was through actual experience that I fully realized the fact that the younger pupils, when first entering the Institution, know absolutely nothing. Their minds appear to be a perfect blank and they are unacquainted even with their own names. From this it becomes essential that an examiner shall confine himself, not only strictly to the course of instruction adopted, but also, in the Junior Classes especially, to the limited vocabulary of words given them by the teachers.

The first part of my work (after the Articulation Classes hereafter noted), was with the

First Year Classes.

These are three in number, and are conducted by Mr. McKillop, Miss Maybee and Mr. Greene. Mr. McKillop's class numbered 12 pupils, ranging in age from 8 to 19, but all doing first year work, although two were in their fourth year of attendance at the Institution, and nearly all the rest had spent two years there. In fact the class, as a whole, is a dull one, and in spite of the ingenious devices of the teacher to give them new information, their progress is so unsatisfactory that the Superintendent has thought it best to place them apart from the brighter and more progressive pupils of the same grade.

These were examined on the names of visible objects and parts of the body, with plurals, a few common adjectives, the expression of simple actions in words familiar to them, and counting. The writing of most of the pupils of this class, as well as that of the other classes generally, was very creditable and in many instances superior.

Miss Maybee, whom I had formerly met as a teacher-in-training at the Picton Model School, had a bright class of 15, who made good marks upon the subjects embraced in the first year's course, and will doubtless give a good account of themselves hereafter, if they continue in the Institution.

Mr. Greene had a class of 22 divided into two divisions. Of the 15 in the first division, 12 obtained over 90 per cent. of the marks awarded, and evinced a good deal of enthusiam in their work. Seventeen of the pupils were in their first year of attendance.

Second Year.

The first of the classes was taught by Miss Bull, and contained 19 pupils, two of whom were ranked as a second division. The class was examined in "Names," "Incorporation of words in sentences," Actions expressed in words," Mental and Written Arithmetic and Writing." But of the arithmetic, which the teacher characterized as different from what had been taught, a high percentage would have been made. As it was, the 17 in the first division averaged over 75 per cent. on all the subjects, proving clearly that the teaching has been thorough.

Miss White was teacher of the next class, numbering 18, which did not make quite so high a percentage, attributable in great part to the unavoidable absence of the teacher for several weeks on account of sickness. Most of the pupils were intellegent and evidently anxious to learn.

The next class was under the instruction of Mrs. Terrell who has been connected with the Institution since the opening. Her class, numbering 13, was in three divisions, and consisted nearly altogether of dull pupils who were taught apart from the regular classes, as in another instance, for the purpose of relieving them. A majority of the class had been four years at school, two had been seven, and one even ten years. The first division made over 75 per cent. in the examination.

Third Year.

Mr. Watson's was the first class examined in the third year course, which embraces a wider field of instruction than is open to the younger pupils. In addition to arithmetic, incorporation and writing, the classes were examined in "Artisans and the Articles they make," letter writing and geography. Mr. Watson had charge of 20 intelligent pupils, who made the creditable record of 70 per cent. on the course; most of them displayed a fair knowledge of English.

Miss Ostrom's was the next class examined. It also numbered 20 wide-awake pupils, whose average went up to 76 per cent. in the examination, and reflected much credit upon the thorough instruction imparted.

Fourth Year.

The course prescribed for this year is still more extended, embracing more arithmetic, lessons on objects and wider knowledge of English.

The only class in this course numbered 20, and was in charge of Miss Templeton, formerly of the City Public School, and well known as a successful teacher. This class had the honour of advancing the average to 77 per cent.

In the fifth year course the class is taught by Mr. J. B. Ashley, formerly a successful Public School teacher, who seems rather to have gained than lost in enthusiasm. His class of 23 made over 76 per cent. in the examination, which embraced a still wider range of subjects.

In the sixth year subjects, the class of Mr. Deny's, numbering 19 pupils, also reached the 76 per cent. mark. In addition to the subjects covered by former years,

questions were given in Canadian History, with which pupils manifested a pretty thorough acquaintance.

The seventh and final year of the course was represented by the class of Mr. Coleman, containing 17 young ladies and gentlemen, who, not only in appearance, but even in attainments, would be no discredit to any of our high schools. This class, whose ages ranged from 12 to 19 years, exhibited very gratifying proficiency in the various exercises requiring a knowledge of the English language. They were also well versed in practical business arithmetic, and in geography and Canadian history, and what is very remarkable, agreed with the preceding classes in averaging 76 per cent. at the examination.

The members of this class will not return to the Institution, and it is satisfactory to know that its reputation will be well sustained by those who have been trained within its walls. They certainly appear well qualified to act their part with educated ladies and gentlemen.

Articulation Classes.

The last to notice, although the first examined, are the classes in articulation taught by Miss Mathison. These were six in number, containing 35 in all, selected from the several classes of the Institution according to their aptitude to receive instruction in this branch of deaf-mute education. The course consists of a series of graded lessons with which the pupils in the class exhibited a thorough acquaintance. The teacher who, of necessity, conducted the examination, appears well qualified for her difficult position, and displayed much skill and tact in her methods.

After all, however, comparatively few will ever learn to speak naturally, and perhaps the greatest benefits to be derived from instructions in this branch will be the power of reading the lips.

General Remarks.

Before closing my report, I desire to speak of the general good condition of the pupils during the entire course of examination. I never saw such uniform and unexceptional attention to work, amounting often to positive enthusiasm, as was displayed by all the classes. This, in my opinion, constituted the highest certificate of qualification of the teachers employed. In reference to these, I must express myself in unreserved commendation, and have to repeat an opinion already given, that it would be very difficult to find the equal of the teaching staff of the Institution.

I was glad to embrace the opportunity of attending the Sabbath instruction imparted to the children of the Institution. At 11 a.m. the Protestant pupils assembled in the chapel, when a general explanation of the Sabbath-school lesson was given by Mr. Greene, the teacher in charge for the day. At 3 p.m. a general meeting of the pupils was again addressed by Mr. Greene. His remarks related to the close of the session, the going home, and the conduct to be observed by the pupils leaving the Institution. The address, kindly interpreted for me by Mr. Mathison, held every eye, and seemed to elicit general sympathy and approval. I call Mr. Greene a natural orator. After the close of his address, the senior Protestant pupils remained for the Superintendent's Bible class, which occupied the next half hour. In the course of his exercises a number of answers were given in articulate words. At the close each pupil received a copy of a Sunday-school paper.

As to the class-rooms of the Institution, I may state that I found them all very attractive, and fully supplied with apparatus and pictures to illustrate the lessons taught. I would suggest, however, that in one case at least, a different arrangement of the seats be made, in order that the pupils may not be required to face the windows. I refer to the room occupied by Miss Ostrom's class. I think a change in Mr. Coleman's room would also be an improvement, as it would permit the light to enter at the pupils' left. I must not omit to mention the fine display of pencil and crayon drawings done by many of the pupils during the past session. Mr. Hadden, the pupil-teacher in charge of this department, deserves much credit for the success achieved in this line, and I think it would be well if further encouragement were given this work. I have no doubt that under such circumstances many of the pupils would develop into successful artists.

I also had the pleasure of examining some fine specimens of fancy needle-work done by the girls, under the supervision of the Matron, Mrs. Spaight, assisted by Miss Bull.

In concluding this report, I must acknowledge the constant courtesy and kindness of Mr. Mathison, the able and very successful Superintendent of the Institute. But for his assistance, my work would have been much more difficult, and far less satisfactory than I trust it may be found. Mr. Mathison has all the knowledge concerning the classes that comes of constant personal supervision, and therefore is not only acquainted with the attainments of the pupils in a general way, but also knows what each individual pupil can do. I am convinced that his whole mind is on his work, and that his one study is to make the Institution as perfect as possible. He is emphatically the right man in the right place.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The table given below shows the cost of maintaining the Institution during the two years ended 30th September, 1886, and the 30th September, 1887 :—

SERVICE.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1886.		Year ending 30th Sept., 1887.	
	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost per pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medical Department	121 50	0 50	162 01	0 70
Food of all kinds	10,659 17	43 86	9,462 78	40 79
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1,208 11	4 97	706 74	3 05
Fuel	2,957 18	12 17	4,335 75	18 69
Light	1,340 58	5 52	1,178 60	5 08
Laundry, soap and cleaning	452 58	1 86	319 13	1 38
Books and apparatus	664 33	2 73	487 02	2 10
Printing, postage and stationery	708 67	2 92	756 71	3 27
Furniture and furnishings	741 77	3 05	419 16	1 81
Farm, feed and fodder	846 84	3 49	954 91	4 12
Repairs and alterations	1,709 22	7 03	1,145 36	4 94
Miscellaneous	1,025 36	4 22	838 64	3 62
Salaries and wages	18,594 40	76 52	18,918 20	81 55
Total	41,029 71	168 84	39,695 01	171 10

In the following pages will be found the reports of the Superintendent and the Physician, also tables containing the usual statistics relating to the pupils :—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1887.

R. CHRISTIE ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario:

SIR,—I have the honour to present the seventeenth annual report of this Institution, and I do so with feelings of pleasure, inasmuch as the earnest labours of teachers and officers have been productive of good results during the year that has just closed.

I have no new departure in the way of imparting instruction to deaf children to announce, as we have pursued the methods which we have found to be most effective in the past. Our system is known as the *Combined* one, and by its use we are advancing side by side with the best institutions in America. The convention of instructors, which met at Berkeley, California, last year, came to the conclusion that the experience of many years in the instruction of the deaf has plainly shown that, among the members of this class of persons, great differences exist in mental and physical conditions and in capacity for improvement, making results easily possible in certain cases, which are actually unattainable in others, and that the system of instruction existing at present recommends itself for the reason that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been found to be of value in the education of the deaf, while it allows diversity and independence of action, working at the same time in harmony, and aiming at the attainment of a common object. A thoughtful writer, who has studied the subject of the education of the deaf thoroughly, both theoretically and practically, says: "It is not very long since this class was considered incapable of moral or intellectual improvement, and consigned to a degree of existence little above the brute creation. The crude efforts made to improve their condition proved so entirely abortive of beneficial results that the wisest and most charitable instructors acquiesced in the unfavourable verdict. By degrees a system of instruction has been devised, whereby the meaning and use of words are made comprehensible to those who never heard the sound of the human voice nor never articulated an ordinary syllable. The process by which so great a vantage ground was reached was necessarily slow and labourious, being hedged about by formidable difficulties and limited to a narrow field of labour. To-day the results of this system are seen in the successful education of the deaf and the achievements of those who are benefited thereby. Deaf-mutes are made the social, almost the intellectual peers, of their more fortunate fellow-mortals. They understand the force and application of moral obligations, and are able to act an intelligent part in the performance of such duties as devolve upon them as rational beings. Many of them take high rank in the pursuits of the arts and sciences, and nearly all are useful and law-abiding citizens. This is a crowning glory of the noble educational work of the nineteenth century, although the system whereby such results have been reached was initated in a former era. It is quite probable that now, with the development of special resources, there are people who err in an opposite extreme when drawing comparisons between the deaf and those blessed with the faculties of hearing and speech. They are becoming somewhat familiar with the theory of deaf mute education by reading and observation, and exercise an immature judgment in estimating the practical effects. The prime fact that a deaf-mute, when entering school, is almost, if not entirely, ignorant of the very rudiments of language, must be considered. To such a child the simplest word, in its relation to thought and action, is as much a mystery as the Conic Sections are to a savage Hottentot. Children in possession of all their faculties enter school at the age of seven or eight years with a knowledge of, and the ability to correctly use, an extensive vocabulary of the language they speak. They are familiar with nearly all the common actions of life, know the terms by which such actions are expressed, and can describe nearly everything they see or hear in simple words. This is an important

advantage, and one that the public is not disposed to consider in a comprehensive sense. The deaf child must be taught the meaning of words and how to use them. Unable to understand the effect of sound, or any change in definition by a variety of pronunciation, the idioms and synonyms of the English language are a constant stumbling-block to such a pupil. Hence, in educating the deaf, care is taken to eliminate from lessons assigned all superfluous phrases or expressions, and to make every question as simple and practicable as possible. Teachers of the deaf recognize the importance of practicability and simplicity in their school-room work. They soon ascertain that their pupils cannot reason by induction, and that their progress must be slow and halting. Review work is imperative, and a reason must be assigned for every rule laid down for the guidance of the silent learners. Under the most favourable circumstances deaf students cannot command the use of an extensive vocabulary of words. They express themselves monotonously for the very reason that it is impossible for them to readily employ a variety of phrases. Their schooling is limited for reasons not necessary to define. From seven to ten years must suffice in preparing them for a proper discharge of the important duties of life. The limit in Ontario is seven years. Knowing this, and recognizing the difficulties to be encountered, teachers make every lesson answer a purpose and carefully avoid superfluous subjects. Language being the most important, every other subject is made subordinate to it. By means of a system that admits of individual facts, and that is founded on natural principles, an intelligent teacher leads his pupils from the simplest primary lessons to a stage of reasoning that give them free use of language and a correct knowledge of social and moral obligations. They are especially taught the nobility of labour and the pre-eminent value of honesty. To be considerate of the rights of others, civil and polite to associates, and deferentially obedient to those having authority are the auxiliaries of deaf-mute education. With them it is superlative that the heart as well as mind should be improved, and that the principles that underlie the religion of Christ be fully and carefully taught. Those unacquainted with the distinctive features of this work are unable to form just conclusions in the comparison of results. When a deaf child has been taught to use the simplest forms of our language correctly, and understand the processes of composition and description, its teacher boasts of results that to others may appear comparatively trivial and unimportant. It is the quality, rather than the quantity, of the work done that must be considered. The means by which such a child has been lifted from a state of mental and spiritual darkness into the radiance of intelligent and useful citizenship transcend the ordinary processes of instruction. Its knowledge may be circumscribed by a narrow circle, but it is the key that will unlock richer treasures and secure still greater delights in the unexplored regions of thought and action."

Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

A number of our pupils received diplomas and medals from the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held at South Kensington last year, for the excellence of their work. Copies of our reports and other pamphlets relating to our work were sent there, in noticing which Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Executive Commissioner, in his report to the Dominion Parliament says :—"The illustrations of the mode adopted in Ontario of educating the deaf, dumb and blind, proved her to be unquestionably in advance of England in her methods of training those who are, from the nature of their afflictions, unable to profit by the ordinary means of education. The methods practised at the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, are the most modern known, and surprised many who were unaware of the high physical and mental training of which deaf mutes are capable. The training of the combined scholastic and industrial systems and the gymnasium and games, show what can be done to deliver these afflicted ones from the sense of helplessness in which they must otherwise pass their lives."

The Regular Examination.

The usual yearly examination as ordered by the Department took place in June, and was conducted by Mr. Platt, B.A., Inspector of Public Schools for Prince Edward

county. The work occupied over a week, and during that time he made a searching examination of every class. Mr. Platt had no previous experience in the examination of deaf mutes, but in my opinion this did not detract from his competancy. Our mute children are supposed to be taught in such a manner as will enable them to answer questions given ordinarily to speaking children. We use various means to convey to them the meaning of words in the English language, and our system is not designed for mutes to meet mutes, but that our deaf and dumb children may be able to take their places with speaking persons. When they leave school, they will not have teachers and others acquainted with the sign language at all times within their reach to communicate with them, and they are expected, when a question is presented to them in a written form to be able to answer intelligently. How far we succeed in this direction is really the true test of the efficiency of the work done here. The people of the province grant liberally for the support of this Institution and they expect that good work shall be accomplished, and the outside examiner coming in, representing the people of the province, and giving such questions to the children as he may think are within the scope of the course of study prescribed, is fully capable of judging how well they are taught. Mr. Platt has already reported to you and from the copy sent to me, I am glad to know that our efforts have been fairly successful. We shall endeavour this year to make even greater progress than during the past. Prior to the departmental examination the teachers make a very exhaustive test of the work done during the year. It is all put on paper and usually occupies a week in each class. The papers are corrected and forwarded to the parents to show them the progress made by their children. That you may have a more correct idea of the scope of the teachers' examination, I append herewith copies of questions given to each of the seven grades. By them you will see that we take our children on about as far as speaking children are taught in the Common Schools.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, 1887.

For First Grade Pupils.

First Paper.—*Objects in the Class-room.*—Box, key, pen, door, book, desk, pin, knife, slate, pencil, stick, chair, watch, brush, window, floor, ceiling, wall, crayon, pointer, picture, banner, lock, knob, shelf, nail, bottle, basin, sponge, umbrella, egg, axe, ball, ring.

Second Paper.—*Parts of the Body.*—Head, face, forehead, eye, eyebrow, ear, nose, cheek, lip, chin, jaw, neck, mouth, tooth, tongue, hair, whisker, beard, moustache, shoulder, chest, side, back, arm, hand, finger, thumb, nail, elbow, wrist, foot, toe, heel, knee.

Third Paper.—*Names of Animals, Birds, etc.*—Cow, calf, kitten, dog, puppy, horse, colt, sheep, lamb, ass, pig, pony, lion, elephant, ox, rat, mouse, louse, deer, bear, cock, hen, chicken, goose, bee, fly, duck, turkey, owl, bird, snake, frog, fish.

Fourth Paper.—*Persons, Buildings, Furniture, etc.*—Man, woman, boy, girl, child, baby, gentleman, lady, negro, indian, house, barn, church, fence, bed, piano, sofa, bureau, mirror, rocking chair, cup, knife, fork, spoon, coat, vest, pantaloons, dress, apron, hat, shirt, collar, necktie, handkerchief, stockings, boots, button.

Fifth Paper.—*Natural Phenomena, divisions of Time, and Directions.*—Lightning, thunder, rain, snow, ice, wind, cloud, sky, sun, moon, star, air fog, day, night, morning, forenoon, noon, afternoon, evening; North, South, West, East.

Sixth Paper.—*Write the Plural of the following Nouns.*—Horse, goose, dog, box, chair, watch, key, calf, desk, knife, sheep, door, negro, child, ox, rat, mouse, brush, fly, pen, stick, fish, deer, baby, tooth, picture, man, slate, lily, woman, louse, puppy, potato, ceiling, sheaf, ring, foot, church, shirt, coat, dish, gentleman, leaf, berry, window, ass, dress, turkey, bench, shelf, loaf, pony, apron, elephant, glass, lock, knob, tree.

Seventh Paper.—*Supply Adjectives of Colours.*—A —— book, a —— horse, a —— dress, a —— sheep, a —— bear, —— grass, a —— house, a —— hat, a —— dog.

Supply Adjectives.— —— cow, —— knife, —— door, —— bear, —— lady, —— baby, —— apple, —— bird, —— leg, —— boy, —— indian, —— negro, —— elephant, —— teeth, —— pantaloons, —— man, —— dress, —— glass, —— water, —— butter, —— pointer, —— tree, —— snow, —— woman, —— child, —— horse, —— pig, —— fire, —— dresses, —— girls, —— stick.

Eighth Paper.—Notation and numeration to 500.

Ninth Paper.—*Language Actions performed by the Teacher and Pupils.*—(1) You ran, I walked, John sat, Flossy read, you ran to the door, I walked on the floor, John sat on a desk, Flossy read a book; (2) You ran to the door and opened it; (3) I walked on the floor, John sat on the large desk and Flossy read a book; (4) You took a book from your desk, gave it to Willie, and he put it on his small desk; (5) You took a pen, a box, and a hat from the large desk, put the hat on your head, gave the pen to Annie, she put it behind her ear, and you put the box in your coat pocket; (6) You took a crayon out of a box, broke it, put one piece down on the floor, threw one piece up to the ceiling, threw one piece at the wall, and threw the other piece out of the window; (7) Jean came into this room, bowed to you, gave a flower to you, you thanked him, looked at it, smelled it, Melissa took a glass from a window-sill, put the flower in it, placed the glass on the large desk, bade us good-bye and went out; (8) What is your name? Where do you live? How are you? How old are you? What is my name?

For Second Grade Pupils.

Miscellaneous Language Questions:—

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you live?
3. How old are you?
4. How long have you been at school?
5. How many brothers and sisters have you?
6. How many fingers and thumbs have you?
7. Who gave them to you?
8. Name the days of the week.
9. " months of the year.
10. " seasons "
11. " spring months.
12. " summer "
13. " autumn "
14. " winter "
15. How many days are there in a week?
16. " months " " year?
17. " seasons " " "
18. " months " " season?
19. " weeks " " month?
20. What day is this?
21. " of the week was yesterday?
22. " month "
23. " " is this?
24. What month is this?
25. " season "
26. " year "
27. How many hours are there in a day?
28. " weeks " year?
29. " days " "
30. Name the first day of the week.
31. " third season.
32. " second month of the year.
33. " fourth " "
34. " second summer month.

35. Has a wolf horns?
36. Did you wash your teeth this morning?
37. What are boots and shoes made of?
38. Where do apples, plums and peaches grow?
39. What is the flesh of a sheep called?
40. " " cow "
41. With what is the roof of the Institution covered?
42. " your father's house covered?
43. " the Institution lighted?
44. What lights the earth?
45. Can you hear the sound of a drum?
46. What is bread made of?
47. " paper "
48. With what is the Institution heated?
49. Where do strawberries, grapes and cucumbers grow?
50. How many days are there in January?
51. Which is the shortest month of the year?
52. How many days are there in February?
53. Where does the sun rise?
54. " " set?
55. How many leaves are on those trees?
56. What time do you come to school?
57. Who taught you last year?
58. How many teachers are there in this Institution?
59. When was this Institution built?
60. What sort of a nose has an elephant?
61. " house does Mr. Mathison live in?
62. Have you a watch?
63. How many great toes have you?
64. Who will pray in the chapel to-morrow morning?
65. Can you lift a lion?
66. What can you lift?
67. How are you?
68. Where is your handkerchief?
69. Is Mrs. Terrill a man?
70. Is Tom Hill a girl?
71. Where is the broom?

SECOND PAPER.—(1) *Place suitable Adjectives before the following:*—Owl, cage, boat, nest, leaf, pipe, inkstand, umbrella, mouse, cellar, necktie, moustache, shoulder, bridge, church, cloud, omnibus, pavement, window, eagle, strawberry. (2) *Give the Color of the following:*—Brick, ink, cherry, apple, beam, grapes, bonnet, sash, sunshade, whiskers, cloak, guilt, brooch, shutters. (3.) *Write the Plural of the following:*—Ass, leaf, fox, fence, watch, box, buggy, bench, tongue, church, picture, dish, foot, fly, goose, child, butterfly, lady, gentleman, lily, man, puppy, shelf, cherry, family, berry, deer, mouse, candy, knife, sheep, glass, brooch, ox, potato, calf. (4.) *Exercise in Personal Pronouns:*—A boy was flying ——kite; the string broke and——lost——. Boys make——kites and——fly——in the air. A mother was carrying——little girl; ——let——fall, and——hurt——hand. George has studied——lesson; ——will write——on——slate.

THIRD PAPER.—Write the names of ten animals. Write the names of six kinds of birds. Write the names of seven kinds of fruit. Write the names of five kinds of vegetables. Write the names of twelve articles of furniture.

FOURTH PAPER.—*Incorporate the following:*—Weak, square, beautiful, narrow, ignorant, thirsty, vain, these, some, never, gold, cobweb, sleeve, lioness, envelope, belt, toothache, standing, heard, sews, wished, flew, cracks, overcoat, muff, a pair of rubbers, a

suit of clothes, a piece of meat, a pail of milk, a cup of coffee, a cake of soap, a span of horses, a yoke of oxen.

FIFTH PAPER.—*Actions.*—(1) Noah Labelle opened the desk, took a box out of it, shut it, put the box on the desk, took a crayon out of it and broke it into four pieces, put one piece in his mouth, put one in his pants' pocket, gave another piece to Miss White, and he threw the other piece up at the ceiling. (2) Flora McMillan took a rag off the steam pipes, pulled the bench from under the desk, wiped it with the rag, sat on it, she shut her eyes, and opened them again. (3) William Clench took the keys and a lead-pencil off the desk, put the lead-pencil in his coat pocket, put the keys in another pocket, walked to the door, opened it, went out of this class-room, came in again, and he shut the door. (4) Mabel Ball took the broom from behind the radiator, swept the floor with it, took the dirt off the floor, walked to the window, opened it, threw the dirt out, and she shut the window.

SIXTH PAPER.—*Mental Arithmetic:*—

1. How many hind legs have a span of horses and a yoke of oxen?
2. How many fingers have 2 gentlemen and a lady?
3. How many months are there in 3 seasons?
4. $9-5+7-3+4-6+2-1+6=$
5. How many meals do you eat in 5 days?
6. A girl had 12 oranges, she ate 4, lost 3, bought 5 and gave her sister 7. How many had she then?
7. How many eyes have 3 ladies and 2 boys?
8. How many cents are there in three dollars?
9. What number is 3 less than 10?
10. There are 4 bones in the palm of the hand, 3 in each finger and 2 in the thumb. How many bones are in your right hand?
11. How many mittens are there in 3 pairs?
12. $11+5-10+3-5+7-8=$
13. How many legs have 3 chairs?
14. A girl has 8 books in her box, 5 on the table, and she is reading one. How many books has she?
15. How many toes have 2 girls?
16. A wheel had 12 spokes, but 3 of them got broken. How many spokes were left?
17. How many shoes have 2 spans of horses?
18. A girl paid 10 cents for 2 spools of thread, 7 cents for a cake of soap, 5 cents for a paper of needles and 3 cents for a thimble. How much did she pay for the thread, soap and thimble?
19. There were 13 birds on a tree, and 9 on the roof of the Institution; 15 flew away. How many were there then?
20. From $2 take 73 cents.
21. In a box there are 46 balls and marbles: there are 22 balls. How many marbles are there?
22. A boy had 20 cents: he gave 7 cents for a slate, 5 cents for a copy-book and lost 3 cents. How many had he left?
23. How many horns have 5 cows?
24. How many thumbs have 3 gentlemen and 2 boys?
25. There are 4 pockets in a boy's coat, 3 in his vest and 2 in his pants. How many pockets are there in his suit of clothes?
26. Flora had 27 apples: she gave Agnes 9, lost 4 and ate 3. How many had she then.
27. A boy spent a quarter for a book, a dime for a slate, and 3 cents for pencils. How much did he pay for all?
28. John had 17 marbles: his brother gave him 10 and he lost 20 at play. How many had he then?
29. How many days are there in 2 weeks?

SEVENTH PAPER.—*Arithmetic :*

1. Add : 517026 + 41913 + 230482 + 41 + 406105 + 4314.

2. If I deposit $157.84 in a bank on Monday, $231.13 on Tuesday, $520.42 on Wednesday, $314.83 on Thursday, $112.50 on Friday, and $421.75 on Saturday, how much do I deposit in six days?

3. Maud paid for a pair of boots $3.75, a dress $24.51, a hat $9.18, a shawl $15.45, and a pair of gloves $1.50. How much did she pay for all?

4. Express in words and add $504.73, $121.07, $290.13, $6,814.39.

5. Find the difference between 917856 and 43514.

6. A man had 217 cows, he killed 82, sold 115, bought 200, lost 14, and 53 died. How many had he then?

7. How much money is there in 4 $1 bills, 3 $2 bills, 4 $5 bills, 3 half-dollars, 5 quarters, 5 dimes, and 4 five cent pieces?

8. A man had $789.75 in his purse, and paid out of it a debt of $207.84. How much had he left in his purse?

9. There are 397 eggs in one basket, 436 in another, 265 in another, 482 in another and 631 in another.

(*a*) What are the eggs in?

(*b*) How many eggs are in the 1st and 3rd baskets?

(*c*) How many baskets are there?

(*d*) How many eggs are in all the baskets?

(*e*) How many eggs are in the 2nd and 5th baskets?

10. A man bought a horse for $225.00, a carriage for $93.50, and a set of harness for $75.25. He sold al so as to gain $90. How much did he get for them?

11. From $79,108.50 take $52,644.35.

12. A woman went into a grocery and bought 5 lbs. of tea for $4.25, 18 lbs. of sugar for $1.40, 7 lbs. of raisins for 90 cents, and 4 dozen eggs for $1.08 ; she gave the clerk $5. How much does she owe him?

13. A man paid $6.75 for a hat, $32.50 for a suit of clothes, 75 cents for a cane, and $10.40 for a pipe.

(*a*) How much did he pay for the hat and pipe?

(*b*) What did he buy?

(*c*) How much did he pay for the suit of clothes, cane and pipe?

(*d*) How much did he pay for all?

FOR THIRD GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PAPER.—*Mental Arithmetic :*

1. How many wheels have 4 carriages, 2 carts, and 3 wheel-barrows?
2. How many more days are there in this month?
3. How many shoes must 3 spans of horses have?
4. How many days are there in 3 weeks and 5 days?
5. How many hours are there in 2 days and a-half?
6. What will one dozen and a-half spools of thread cost at 5 cents each?
7. How many fingers have 3 boys and 8 girls?
8. What will 7 umbrellas cost at $3.56 apiece?
9. In a school there are 51 pupils ; there are 28 boys. How many girls are there?
10. How many more boys than girls?
11. A boy after spending 17 cents had 58 cents left. How much had he at first?
12. How many months are there in 12 years?
13. A girl had 28 oranges : she gave away 7, she lost 3, and ate the others. How many did she eat?
14. A lady paid 25 cents for a comb, 6 cents for a ball of cotton, and three-quarters of a dollar for a book. How much did she have left out of a $10 bill?
15. How much did she spend?
16. A drover bought 3 sheep at $4 each and 2 pigs at $3.50 apiece. How much did he pay for all?

17. How many quarters are there in $5?
18. If a man can earn $2.50 a day, how much can he earn in 2 weeks, omitting Sundays?
19. How many meals will 5 men eat in 4 days?
20. How many thumbs have a dozen pairs of mittens?
21. If there are 12 spokes in a wheel, how many spokes in the wheels of 2 carriages?
22. How many days in February and June?
23. A lady bought 6 lbs. of beef at 11 cents per lb.; she gave the butcher a $2 bill. How much change should he give back to her?
24. If a man earns $12 a month and spends $7 a month, how much can he save in a year?
25. A hunter saw 23 wild ducks; he shot them all but 5. How many did he shoot?
26. How many hind feet have 3 horses, 4 cows and 2 sheep?
27. $16-9-5\times3+7-9\times5-3=$
28. $51-6-4-3-6-7-4-8=$
29. $35-12-6-9\times4-8-10\times6=$
30. $5+8+7-6-3-6\times5-8+4=$

SECOND PAPER.—*Slate Arithmetic:*

1. In an orchard there are 13 rows of apple trees, there are 15 trees in each row, and 3,260 apples on each tree. How many apples are there on all the trees?

2 (*a*) A lady bought 7 yards of ribbon at 50c. per yard, 5 handkerchiefs for $7.00, 2 hats at $6.50 apiece, a pair of boots for $5.75, and 3 yards of calico at 13c. per yard. How much did she have left out of 8 ten dollar bills.

(*b*) What did she buy?

(*c*) How much more did she pay for a yard of ribbon than for a yard of calico?

(*d*) How many hats did she buy?

(*e*) How much less did she pay for the boots than for the handkerchiefs?

3. If 35 bushels of oats can be raised on one acre, how much can be raised on 79 acres?

4. (*a*) A farmer bought 78 cows at $23 each, and sold them for $27.50 apiece. Did he gain or lose, and how much?

(*b*) How much did he gain on one cow?

(*c*) How many cows did he sell?

(*d*) How much did he pay for 9 cows?

5. How many days are there in 769 years?

6. A man can earn $5.78 a day, and it costs him $17.68 a week to support his family. How much can he save in 2 years?

7. A tailor had 763 yards of cloth; he cut off six suits, each containing 5 yards, and sold the remainder for $2.75 a yard. How much money did he receive?

8. A farmer had 5 dozen sheep; he killed 7, 3 ran away and he could not find them, 9 died, and he sold the others at $5.63 apiece. How much did he receive for those he sold?

9. A grocer bought 63 tubs of butter, each weighing 58 lbs., at 25c. per lb., and sold it for 21c. per lb.

(*a*) How much did he lose on all?

(*b*) How many pounds of butter did he sell?

(*c*) How much did 8 tubs weigh?

(*d*) How much did he lose on 1 lb.?

10. What will 7 dozen and a-half book-cases cost at $46.54 each?

THIRD PAPER.—*Miscellaneous Questions:*

1. What day of the month is this?
2. Have you a pair of skates?
3. What is a cord of wood?
4. What shape is the bell in this room?
5. How long did you stay in school yesterday?

6. How many thumbs have you on each hand?
7. Why can you not lift a piano?
8. Name three articles in a bed-room.
9. Would you like to have a new pair of rubbers?
10. Where would you buy them?
11. How much do you think they would cost?
12. Did a dentist ever extract any of your teeth?
13. Can a fish breathe out of the water?
14. What colour are ripe pumpkins?
15. How many days do you come to school every week?
16. Name the ninth and eleventh months.
17. Are you learning a trade?
18. Is your father a minister or a physician?
19. Is the large desk as high as the gas-pipe?
20. How many legs has the large desk?
21. Are your fingers all the same length?
22. Can you knit?
23. Who is on duty this week?
24. What can you buy at the post-office?
25. Do people buy letters?
26. Name three things you could buy in a grocery.
27. Where would you buy a pair of skates?
28. What is a clock used for?
29. How long since you left home?
30. Of what is maple-sugar made?
31. Would you like a lump of sugar?
32. Name the resident officers of the Institution.
33. Name the non-resident teachers.
34. Who teaches the highest class in this Institution?
35. Who wrote in Mr. Mathison's office before Mr. Smith came here?
36. When do people carry umbrellas and wear rubber coats?
37. Name the last month of autumn and the first month of spring.
38. Of what is porridge made?
39. Do you like porridge and milk?
40. Did you ever pick up potatoes?
41. How long do you stay in school in the forenoon?
42. At what time do you come to school in the morning?
43. Would you like to be promoted next September?
44. How many teachers are there in this room?
45. Is Mr. Ashley deaf and dumb?
46. What is buttermilk?
47. How does a woman prepare apples for a pie?
48. How many toes have you on both feet?

FOURTH PAPER.—*Artisans:*

1. Who make rolling-pins?
2. What are they used for?
3. With what does a farmer mow hay?
4. Can he cut hay as fast with a scythe as with a mowing-machine?
5. Name four trades for boys?
6. Who uses a plough, a plane, a trowel, a press-board, an anvil, and a sieve?
7. Who put tires on wheels?
8. What does a carpenter do?
9. Does he make overcoats?
10. Who make them?
11. With what does a blacksmith hold hot irons?

12. Who make bread and buns?
13. In what do they bake them?
14. Who uses a hod?
15. What does he carry in it?
16. Where does he carry it?
17. Who make boots, pants, carriages, saddles, churns, bedsteads, and bonnets?
18. What is a slaughter-house?
19. Who make book-cases, and what are they used for?
20. Who make boilers?
21. What are they used for?
22. What are ham, mutton, venison, and lard?
23. Of what are baskets made?
24. Who generally make them?
25. What does a gardener do?
26. Who is the gardener here?
27. What does a policeman do?
28. What is a man who carves statues out of stone called?
29. What tools does he use?
30. Who build chimneys?
31. What do millers do?
32. What is bran used for?
33. How many pounds in a barrel of flour?
34. Who is the baker here?
35. Of what is bread made?
36. What is a tailor's iron called?
37. Who make slippers?
38. What are they used for?
39. Name some tools used by a carpenter?
40. Who is the carpenter at this Institution?
41. Who makes sofas?
42. What are they used for?
43. When does a farmer sow grain?
44. When does he reap?
45. What is a farm?
46. Of what are the leaves of books made?
47. What does a printer do?
48. What are pens, ink, paper, etc., called?
49. Who sell watches, bracelets and rings?
50. Where do ladies wear bracelets?
51. What is a fleece of wool?
52. What is yarn?
53. Of what are the soles and heels of boots made?
54. What is sole leather?
55. How many heels have a pair of boots?

FIFTH PAPER.—*Geography:*

1. What shape is the earth?
2. What is a continent?
3. On which continent do we live?
4. Is an ocean fresh or salt water?
5. What ocean lies east of Africa?
6. Name the smallest ocean?
7. What is a desert?
8. Where is the largest desert in the world?
9. Is the land around this Institution barren or fertile?
10. What direction is Asia from Europe?

11. Is a mountain as high as a hill?
12. How many hills do we go down going to the city?
13. What is a river?
14. Name one emptying into the Bay of Quinté.
15. What direction is the Bay of Quinté from this Institution?
16. Is a town as large as a city?
17. What town west of the Institution?
18. Give two other names for a swamp and two for a tributary.
19. Is a channel as wide as a strait?
20. Define:—canal, delta, prairie, promontory, peninsula, plateau, island, city, cataract, isthmus, forest.

SIXTH PAPER.—*Tenses and Incorporation of Verbs, Adjectives, and Phrases:*

1. A man —— a hole in the ground with a spade yesterday afternoon. The boys —— —— hands with their friends next summer. A farmer —— corn in a field last summer. A woman —— a stove with a brush and it ——. I —— pleased to see Robert skating in the rink yesterday afternoon. We —— —— on paper with pens and ink. A man —— —— a sheep with a pair of shears in a few days. Steam —— from hot water. A laundress —— clothes, ——-them and ——them on a line to dry last Monday. We —— ——our clothes in our trunks before we go home. A lady hears a bird —— in the woods. This season —— spring, last season ——winter, and next season —— ——summer. We——to the exhibition last September. A girl —— —— a pin off the floor this forenoon. Strong boys —— snow off the sidewalk in winter with snow-shovels. A tailoress —— button-holes with twist. A tailor —— his needle and ——a knot in his thread before he——. A blacksmith —— four spans of horses in one afternoon. A woman —— water in a tea-kettle on a hot stove. A farmer —— grain with a fanning mill.

Incorporate: Show, showing, showed, resembles, covers, buys, buy, dismiss, wipes, pushing, buttoned, knelt, sweeps, sitting, write, teach, flying, drove, sleeping, awoke, caught, cutting, sent.

Incorporation of Adjectives:

2. Better, best, higher, more beautiful, most beautiful, worse, cleaner, cleanest, newest, most useful, taller, heavier, most intelligent, happy, more studious, most stupid, thirsty, hungry, more polite, longer, kindest.

Incorporation of Phrases:

3. A few years ago, in a few days, next month, this afternoon, next Saturday, some of it, after breakfast, last winter, a cup of tea, each other, other fruit, cuts off, cuts out, worn out, day before, day after.

SEVENTH PAPER.—(1) Ask me thirty-four questions. (2) Write the Lord's Prayer. (3) Describe that picture of a kitchen.

FOR FOURTH GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PART.—*Mental Arithmetic:*

1. $7 \times 9 - 8 + 5 - 6 + 4 - 9 + 7 - 5 + 6 - 8 + 9 - 5 + 7 - 3 =$
2. How many months in nine years and a-half?
3. There are 80 nuts and apples in a basket: 53 of them are nuts. How many less apples than nuts?
4. A field contains 60 animals: 9 of them are horses, there are twice as many cows as horses, and the rest are sheep. How many sheep?
5. Harry has 74 marbles and John has three times as many, minus 8. How many have both?

6. If a man earns a dollar a day and spends three-quarters, how much can he save in a fortnight?

7. Willie was born in 1868 and James 7 years after. How old is James?

8. Find the product of the sum and difference of 15 and 9.

9. By selling a cow for $45 a man gained $8. What did she cost?

10. Willie paid 8 cents for a top, twice as much for a ball, and for a hoop as much as for both top and ball, He sold them all for half a dollar. Find his gain or loss?

11. What must be added to 17 to make 63?

12. How many meals have you eaten this month?

13. How many Mondays in a week?

14. James goes east four hours, at the rate of 9 miles per hour, and John in the opposite direction for 6 hours, travelling 8 miles an hour.

a. How far apart are they?

b. How long did each travel?

c. How far did John go?

15. A lady bought 8 yards of ribbon at 13 cents per yard and a pair of gloves for half a dollar. She gave the clerk $2. who gave her 30 cents change.

a. Was that right?

b. How much change should he have given her?

c. How much did she spend?

16. A man had 27 pigs, he sold 8 of them for 32 dollars, 9 at $6 each and the remainder for $5 apiece. How much did he get for them all?

17. A gentleman gave five cents to each of his six children, and his wife as much as three children. How much did all receive?

18. Harry caught three dozen and a-half fish. He sold 15, threw away 10 because they were small, and gave the rest to his mother. How many did she receive?

19. James is five years younger than Charles; Harry is four years older than James; Charles is 12 years of age?

a. Find the sum of their ages?

b. How old is Harry?

c. What is James' age?

20. A grocer bought three rolls of butter, each weighing 4 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., and sold it for a dollar a roll.

a. Find his gain or loss?

b. How many pounds did he buy?

c. What did one roll cost?

SECOND PAPER.—*Slate Arithmetic:*

1. Express 406, 698, 725, 1349, 999, and this year in Roman Numerals, and CMXLV., DCXLIX., CDXCIV., DCCCLVI., MCCLXIII., in figures.

2. If a man earns $18 per week and spends $14 monthly for board, a quarter a week for washing, $60 a year for clothes and $2.50 a month for other things, how much can he save in a year?

b. How much does he earn in a year?

c. How much does he spend in a year?

d. What does he pay monthly for washing?

3. Four masons, three bricklayers and five carpenters are engaged in building a house. Each of the first receives, $2.75 a day, each of the second, $2.25, and each of the third, a dollar and a-half. The first worked five days, the second a fortnight, and the third three weeks.

a. Find the amount of wages paid.

b. How much did one mason, two bricklayers, and three carpenters earn in two days?

c. How much did they all earn in one day?

4. There are 695 rows of potatoes in a field, each row contains 98 hills and each hill 13 potatoes.

a. How many potatoes in the entire field?
b. How many hills in the field?
c. How many potatoes in eight rows?
d How many hills in five rows?

5. A grocer bought four chests of tea, the first containing 68 lbs. at 25 cents per lb., the second 9 lbs. more than the first at 27 cents per lb., the third as much as both first and second at 29 cents per lb., and the fourth the same as the first at 30 cents per lb. He sold the whole at 35 cents per lb.

a. Find his gain?
b. What did all cost?
c. How much did he get for all?
d. How many pounds did he buy?
e. How many chests?

6. If a railway train goes 23 miles an hour, how far will it go in a fortnight?

7. A farmer sold a score and a-half of sheep at $8.25 each, three quarters of beef, each weighing 87 lbs. at 3 cents per lb., two dozen and a-half fowls, at a quarter each, and nine bags of potatoes, each bag holding two bushels at 65 cents bushel. The man who bought them all gave him $325 and he gave him $18 change.

a. Was that right?
b. How much change should he have given him?
c. How much did he receive for all?
d. How many pounds of beef did he sell?

THIRD PAPER.—*Geography:*

1. Define an ocean and name the largest.
2. What continent is this and what oceans lie east and north of it?
3. How many countries in it, and name them?
4. Name three divisions of land and four of water.
5. What is a river, and mention one?
6. What are a cataract, creek and delta?
7. Give the boundaries of Canada.
8. When was the Dominion of Canada formed? How many provinces in it at first, and name them?
9. What is the most important province in the Dominion and give its capital?
10. Mention the maritime provinces.
11. How many cities in Ontario, and name those east of here?
12. Mention the great lakes.
13. Which are the deepest and shallowest?
14. What river is their outlet?
15. Which of them lies nearest here?
16. Which lies entirely in the United States?
17. Mention the counties on Lake Erie.
18. How are Lake Superior and Lake Huron connected?
19. What county is this, and name those east of it?
20. Which is the most south-western county in Ontario?
21. What and where are Goderich, Peel, Thames, Port Hope, Niagara, Bruce, Ottawa and Manitoba?
22. Mention a city and a town east of here.
23. What direction is St. Thomas from Toronto?
24. Through what counties would you pass in going from here to Kingston?

FOURTH PAPER.—*Incorporation and Elliptical Sentences:*

In a little while, since, three weeks ago, none, anything, theirs, two of them, softly, examination, has been caught, to forgive, will answer, accident, might, meant, allows, pretend, drowning, has chosen, who, in which, funny, refuse, between, and to invite.

1. A girl —— a pocket —— —— she put her knife.
2. An elephant walks —— but a cat walks ——.
3. Sheep are —— white.
4. When you —— a letter you must —— it.
5. A little girl fell down stairs but —— —— —— ——.
6. —— —— —— —— and he was very sorry.
7. Albert and Charles —— playing by the water last night. Little Nellie ran to —— and said —— wanted to get into the boat and sail —— the water. The boys thought it would —— fun to have a sail and —— told Nellie to help —— push off the boat —— the water. Then —— all got into the boat and the boys —— very happy. Nellie—— afraid and began to cry. The boys laughed at —— and said —— would not take her —— the shore. Nellie's mother heard her —— and —— came down to the water. Robert jumped —— the boat and struck —— foot —— a stone. Charles pushed the boat —— the shore and lifted Nellie out, but —— did not fasten the boat and —— drifted away. When the boys went home they —— wet and cold, and —— mother sent —— to bed. They —— not take the boat to-morrow.

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

FIFTH PAPER.—*Change to the Present Tense:*

1. Willie rose early.
2. Annie bought some candies and ate them.
3. John and James were talking to each other and their teacher punished them.

To the Perfect Tense:

4. He writes his lesson and shows it to his mother.
5. She undresses herself and goes to bed.
6. He does his work very quickly.

To the Future Tense:

7. We had only one visitor here yesterday.
8. John sent a letter to his mother a few days ago.
9. Joseph Channon was sick last week.

Into the Plural:

10. He tells me that I look tired.
11. She refuses to obey her mother, who says that she must come into the house.
12. A man takes off his hat and gloves and puts them on the table.

Into the Singular:

13. They fall down stairs but do not hurt themselves.
14. We are always very much pleased when our teachers praise us.
15. When they have eaten their dinner they will play for a little while before coming to school.

Change into the Passive Voice:

1. A dog often chases a pig and bites it.
2. We do not eat the flesh of the wolf.
3. A girl has bought a new hat and she will wear it next Sunday.
4. The Niagara River connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.
5. We have often seen lions at shows.

6. We will see our friends in a few months.
7. The ostrich can break a horse's leg.
8. The sun heats and lights the earth.
9. Either Mr. Johnson or Dr. Carlyle will examine you very soon.
10. A man sold a horse and received $100 for it.
11. A girl found two needles lying on the floor.
12. God made the world in six days.
13. A careful boy does not lose his pencil.
14. A man saw a hawk flying in the air and shot it.
15. Jessie has written her papers very nicely.
16. Willie brought a basket of apples into the house and gave them to his mother.

SIXTH PAPER.—*Languages:*

1. Who teaches you now and who was your teacher last year?
2. How are you getting along?
3. How often do you write home?
4. How often does Christmas come?
5. How long are you in school every morning? every afternoon?
6. How far is it from here to Toronto?
7. How are sugar, milk, butter, wood, coal, grain, and hay sold?
8. How much does a pound of meat cost?
9. When did you leave home, and when will you return?
10. When did you hear from home last?
11. Are any of your brothers or sisters deaf and dumb?
12. What will the month after next be?
13. In what season are Christmas, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and Thanksgiving?
14. When are the days the longest and shortest?
15. Which day of the week do you prefer?
16. Have you ever seen an elephant?
17. What time do you go to bed? get up? come to school in the afternoon?
18. Why do you come to school?
19. How many senses are there, and name them?
20. Which are you without?
21. Who said grace at dinner yesterday?
22. Mention four kinds of vegetables, three kinds of fruit, and two metals.
23. Which is the most valuable metal? the most useful one?
24. What are animals, birds, and fish covered with?
25. What are a number of people, sheep, dogs, flies, and fish called?
26. What are animals which go in herds or flocks called?
27. Define a quadruped, and name two.
28. Name the largest quadruped, bird and fish, and tell where each is found.
29. What is a domestic animal, and name one?
30. Name a beast of burden, and tell why it is so called.
31. What kind of birds can swim?
32. What is a beast of prey, and name one?
33. What kind of hoofs have a horse and cow?
34. What is a ruminant animal, and name one?
35. Mention an animal which lives on animal food; one living on vegetable food; one on both.
36. What is a horse's mode of defence? dog's?
37. How do birds raise their young?
38. What animal is called the "king of beasts," and why?
39. What are veal, leather, suet, ivory, venison and mutton?
40. Name an animal having paws, one having tusks, and one with a beard.

41. What is carrion, and name some birds which eat it?
42. What are the fox, bear and hog chiefly noted for?
43. Name three fur-bearing animals.
44. What are the young of the horse, cow, dog, sheep, tiger, goat and deer called?
45. What animal and bird live in desert countries?
46. What does the dog do when angry? when hurt? when pleased?
47. What animal resembles the cat?
48. Mention an insect and a reptile.
49. What animal resembles man?
50. Where do the most beautiful birds live?

Seventh Paper.—*Composition*:—(1) Horse, dog, sheep, and bear. (2) Description of what was done last Saturday. (3) Letter.

For Fifth Grade Pupils.

First Paper.—*Grammatical Exercises*:

1. Write the Plural form of *wheat*, *calf*, *buggy*, *one*, *money*, *woman*, *leaf*, *match*, *scissors*, *loaf*, *snow*, *valley*, *brush*, *dust* and *volcano*.

2. Write the Possessive and Objective forms of *I*, *he*, *James*, *who*, *it*, *she*, *they*, *you* and *thou*.

3. Write a sentence in the *Present Active*, *Past Active*, *Future Active*, *Present Progressive*, *Past Progressive* and *Future Progressive*.

4. Change *who* into *whose* and *whom* in the following sentences :—

I heard that the man *who* sold me the hens broke his leg yesterday.
John met a soldier *who* showed him his sword and gun.
That is the gentleman *who* loaned me the money.
I will write a letter to the man *who* gave me his photograph.
Are you the person *who* wrote a letter to me last year?
I am the boy *who* broke his slate.
We are the pupils *who* study our hard lessons.
I will never forget the man *who* gave me the pretty dog.

5. Write the following sentences with *and*:

You teach twenty-three pupils *who* are in your class.
Some boys *who* were playing near the water saw a large snake under the fence.
I wrote a long letter to the man *who* lives in Toronto.
The people *who* live in Japan are called Japanese.
We are obedient to our teachers *who* try to make use wise and good.
I met many men and women *who* were going to church.

6. Write the following sentences with *who*:

I met a small boy in the street, *and* he was crying.
John wrote a nice letter *and* sent it to his friend.
My father works on his farm *and* produces grain, vegetables, fruit, etc.
Some people are wicked, *and* do not serve God faithfully.
My sister is pretty, *and* she loves me dearly.
The men cut the wood *and* carried it into the house.

7. Change the following from *Active* to *Passive*:

My brother gave me a box of candies, which I sent to my sister. She took them home and showed them to the children, but she did not sell the candies to them. I like sweet things, and sometimes I buy maple sugar and eat it. We spend a good deal of money for such things, and we often forget our duty. I will write about sugar to-morrow, and perhaps somebody will send me some.

SECOND PAPER.—*Language:*

1. Incorporate *until, since, except, expect, such as, succeeded, expenses, thoroughly, sincerely, anxious, unless, submits, gone, condition, afterwards, inhabit, durable* and *disobedient.*

2. Write the Synonyms of the following words, and incorporate all into sentences:—*Prefer, shortly, plenty, want, labour, saw, happened, resolved* and *disappeared.*

3. False syntax—Correct the following:—You *told* that the grain *am* growing *good* in the field, *and* the flowers *does* not *growing* so *good* in the garden. I have *saw* the grain *what are* behind the barn, but I did not *saw* the flowers, because I *has* been away. The farmer *done* his work before he *go* home, and he *said* me *for* to get some wood *to* the fire. He *do* not give me *nothing* for *work* in the field, and when I *will* go home *and* I will *told* my father, *whom* will *wrote* a letter to the farmer for *who* I worked.

4. Elliptical Sentences:—Some men were——the trees——grow in the field——we saw them, but they—— ——see us, beeause we were——behind the bushes. They—— cutting the trees——axes, and they—— ——them to the house——fuel. The men—— work in the forest are——lumbermen, but I——to be a farmer. I——no trade now, ——I will learn a trade——I become a man. If I——to improve I will——, and——I can earn a—— ——of money,——which I can——many nice things——myself, and—— for my friends. I——to work hard——I am a man,——lazy people——earn money.

5. Express the following in Colloquial form:—We call the country near the North Pole "the far north." It is a cold, barren country, where only a few stunted trees and bushes grow. Ice and snow cover the surface of the earth all the time, and few wild beasts can live there. The people who inhabit the "far north" are called Eskimos. They resemble the Indians, but they are shorter and more stupid. They subsist by fishing and hunting. They hunt the polar bear and seal. The reindeer lives in "the far north," and it is very useful to the Eskimos, who harness it to sledges and drive it over the ice and snow. They also eat its flesh for food and drink its milk. The reindeer is a very hardy animal, and lives on moss, shrubs and a little grass. The Eskimos make clothes from the skins of the white bear, seal and reindeer, and their huts are made from snow and ice. We could not live in "the far north," because it is too cold.

THIRD PAPER.—*Composition:*

1. Write a short Business Letter.
2. " Letter of Friendship.
3. Write about Animals.

FOURTH PAPER.—*Miscellaneous Questions:*

1. What and who are you?
2. How old are you, and when were you born?
3. What day of the week, of the month and of the year is this?
4. Why do you study, and what have you been studying in this class?
5. Describe a calm, a breeze, a gale and a hurricane, cyclone or tornado?
6. What is an uncle, aunt, cousin, nephew, niece, brother-in-law and sister-in-law?
7. Describe rain, snow, hail, ice, dew, frost, clouds, and fog.
8. What is farming, and what else is it sometimes called?
9. What are farmers, and what is the land they cultivate called?
10. How many acres are there generally in a farm, and how much is it worth
11. What do farmers produce?
12. When are the days longest and shortest?
13. How does the farmer sell his grain, hay, butter, fruit, milk, and eggs?
14. How much is a bushel of wheat, apples, potatoes, and barley worth?
15. How much is a ton of hay, a pound of butter, a quart of milk, and a dozen of eggs worth?
16. How do we buy and sell wood?
17. How does the farmer make fields, and what does he build fences with?
18. Describe rails and poles, and tell how long they are.

19. How does a farmer thresh his grain?
20. What are the fields called where hay grows, and how and when does the farmer cut hay?
21. Describe a forest, grove, sugar-bush, and orchard.
22. Which do you think is the most useful fruit, and why?
23. How do we get sap from the maple tree, and how do we make sugar from it?
24. What else is sugar made from?
25. Name some hard and soft wood, and tell how much a cord of each is worth?
26. How long, high, and wide is a cord?
27. How many lbs. are there in a ton, a barrel of flour, a barrel of pork, and a bag flour?
28. How much is a lb. of sugar, tea, and coffee worth?
29. How do we buy and sell coal, and how much is a ton of hard and soft coal worth?
30. How do we buy and sell land?
31. What are tea and coffee made from?
32. Name some of the different kinds of sailing vessels.
33. How many masts or spars have sloops?
34. What is a yacht?
35. What do vessels carry, and of what does the freight on the great lakes generally consist?
36. Describe a railway, a train, a station, and a car.
37. How do men vote?
38. From what are whiskey, beer, wine, and cider made?
39. What is a beverage, and what should boys and girls drink?
40. In what seasons are Christmas, Easter Sunday, vacation, and your birthday?

FIFTH PAPER.—*Natural History, etc.:*

1. What is a creature; and name some?
2. Describe a quadruped and a biped.
3. What are beasts of burden, beasts of prey, and birds of prey?
4. Of what does farm stock consist?
5. Name some thoroughbred horses, cattle, and sheep.
6. Name some domestic and water fowls.
7. What bird cannot fly, and why?
8. Which bird can see at night, and which one is called "the king of birds"?
9. Name some beasts and birds of prey.
10. Name some salt-water and fresh-water fish.
11. Who catch fish, and how?
12. Name some of the largest fish caught in fresh water.
13. Into how many parts is a family or swarm of bees divided, and what are they called?
14. Which bees do all the work, and what do they do?
15. Of what does the honeycomb consist, and what do we call it?
16. Can the drones sting, and why?
17. Name some of the most common flowers and tell which one you prefer.
18. What are the people who cultivate flowers called, and who is the florist at this Institution?
19. Describe the crane and tell where it seeks its food.
20. What birds can be taught to talk; and what two are noted for sweet song?
21. Name some of the largest and smallest birds?
22. Where is the reindeer found, and to whom is it very useful?
23. What deer is the most common in this part of Canada?
24. What are the male, female, and young deer called?
25. What kind of an animal is the beaver, and why?
26. How do beavers cut down trees?
27. What is a rodent, and name some?

28. Where does the white bear perfer to live, and how large is it?
29. Who are fond of the flesh of the white bear?
30. What is the white bear also called?
31. Name some of the most common metals.
32. Describe ore, a mine, miners, cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel.
33. Name some things made from cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel.
34. Which are the most useful and most valuable metals, and why?
35. Name some things made from gold, silver, and tin.
36. Name some noxious insects.
37. Where do the midge and potato bug lay their eggs?
38. Where did the potato bug come from, and when did it first appear in Canada
39. How do we generally destroy potato bugs?
40. How many legs and wings has a bee?

SIXTH PAPER.—*Geography:*

1. What is our country called?
2. Of what is it composed?
3. Where is it, and how is it bounded?
4. What does it produce?
5. What is the population now?
6. Name the political and commercial capitals, and tell where they are.
7. Name the provinces and districts in Canada.
8. Which is the most important province, and why?
9. In what part of Canada is Ontario?
10. Name the Maritime Provinces.
11. Name the insular and inland provinces.
12. Why are they called insular and inland provinces?
13. Name the largest rivers in Canada, and tell where they empty.
14. How many mountain ranges are there in Canada; name them, and tell where they are?
15. Name the cities in Canada.
16. Where are Toronto, Halifax, and Winnipeg?
17. What separate Canada from the United States?
18. Name the principal railways in Canada, and tell where they extend from and to.
19. Which is the longest railway in Canada, and how long is it?
20. If you went from Haliax to Owen Sound on the cars, what railways would you pass over.
21. If you went from Port Arthur to Montreal on a boat, what waters would you pass through?
22. Where are the Bay of Quinté and the Bay of Fundy, and for what are they noted?
23. Name the largest rivers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.
24. Where are the Thousand Islands, and for what are they noted?
25. Where are Point Pelee, Manitoulin, Wolfe, Christian, and Michipicotan Islands?
26. In what part of Lake Superior is White-Fish Bay?
27. What is a capital, and name six?
28. Into what do the Madawaska, St. John, Thames, St. Maurice, Red, Fraser, Grand, Assinaboine, French, Saskatchewan, Trent, and Mackenzie Rivers empty?
29. What is a county town, and name ten?
30. What is a canal, and name four in Ontario?
31. What do they connect?
32. What island is a part of Nova Scotia, and what separates it from Nova Scotia?
33. What does the Strait of Northumberland separate?
34. Is Newfoundland part of the Dominion of Canada?
35. Where do the people of Newfoundland principally reside, and how do they subsist?
36. Name some lakes in Ontario.

37. What rivers are the outlets of Lakes Simcoe, Erie, Nipissing and Ontario?
38. Name the largest lakes in the North-west.
39. What and where is the capital of British Columbia?
40. Define the basin of a river, the source of a river, and the mouth of a river.
41. In what counties are Palmerston, Galt, Milton, Windsor, Pembroke, Walkerton, Bracebridge, Barrie and Cayuga?
42. What two large islands belong to British Columbia?
43. How is the surface of the land in British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario?
44. Name the great lakes that border on Ontario.
45. Where are Burlington and James Bays?
46. What connects New Brunswick and Nova Scotia?
47. Name the principal islands in the St. Lawrence belonging to Quebec?
48. When was the Dominion of Canada formed?

SEVENTH PAPER.—*Slate Arithmetic:*

1. A man bought $4\frac{1}{2}$ dozen sheep at $6.50 each. For how much must he sell them to gain $81?

2. Write in words: *809, 5,006, 8,040, 650.*

3. Write in figures: *Thirty-nine thousand* and *ten; six millions, twenty-three thousand, five hundred* and *one.*

4. A farmer bought some land for which he paid $1,500 in cash, sold three span of horses at $120 per head, and 8 cows at $\frac{1}{4}$ as much per head, and gave his note for $570. If he paid $30 per acre,

(1) How many acres did he buy?
(2) How much did all cost?

5. Fifteen men each took to market 8 loads of grain. In each load there were 30 bags, and each bag contained $2\frac{1}{3}$ bush. They sold all at 65 cents per bush.

(1) How many bushels did they sell?
(2) How many bushels did each sell?
(3) How much did they get for all?
(4) How much did each man get?

6. A man bought some butter at 15 cents per lb., which cost $6. He sold it at $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.

(1) How many lbs. did he buy?
(2) How much did he get for all?
(3) Did he gain or lose?
(4) How much did he gain per lb?

7. I had $6\frac{1}{2}$ dozen hens which cost 50 cents each. I sold $\frac{5}{6}$ of them at a profit of 5 cents each, and the rest at a loss of 5 cents each.

(1) How many hens did I have?
(2) How much did they cost?
(3) How many did I sell?
(4) How many had I left?
(5) How much did I get for all?
(6) Did I gain or lose?

8. A man agreed to work 15 weeks for a farmer at $1.50 per day, and to pay 75 cents every day he played. He worked 70 days, and the farmer paid him $75 in cash, and sold him $24\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of butter at 20 cents a lb. With the balance the man bought 50 fish at 5 cents per lb.

(1) How much did he earn?
(2) How much did he pay for playing?
(3) How much did he receive?

(4) How much did the farmer pay him?
(5) What was the balance?
(6) How many lbs. of fish did he buy?
(7) How much did each fish weigh?

9. A farmer bought three farms of equal size at $45 per acre, for which he paid $12,150. He sold $\frac{2}{3}$ of the land at a profit of $10 per acre, and the rest at a loss of $5 per acre.

(1) How many acres did he buy?
(2) How many acres were there in each farm?
(3) How many acres did he sell at a profit?
(4) How many acres did he sell at a loss?
(5) How much did he get for all?
(6) How much did he get per acre?

10. A drover bought 26 horses at $90 each. He pastured them for 5 months at 50 cents a month for each horse. Then he sold all for $2,855.

(1) How much did all cost?
(2) How much did he pay for pasture?
(3) How much did he pay for all?
(4) How much did he gain on all?
(5) How much did he gain on each?

Eighth Paper.—*Mental Arithmetic:*

1. What is the difference between 6 times 9, minus 4, and 6 times 7, plus 4?
2. How many fives are there in 80?
3. If 4 lbs. of sugar cost 36 cents, how much will 15 lbs. cost?
4. John sold 84 eggs at 15 cents a dozen. How many dozen did he sell, and how much did he get?
5. How many halves, thirds and fourths are there in 36?
6. I paid $1.64 for 4 lbs. of coffee. How much must I pay for 10 lbs.?
7. A farmer had $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen sheep, and sold $\frac{2}{3}$ of them. How many did he sell, and how many had he left?
8. I was born 8 years before my brother, who is 35 years old. When were we both born?
9. If Tom was 15 years old 5 years ago, how old will he be in 1898?
10. A man sold 2 score and 10 hens at 40 cents each, and with the money bought cheese at 10 cents a lb. How many lbs. did he buy?
11. Two ships sailed in the same direction for 18 hours, one going $10\frac{1}{2}$ and the other 12 miles an hour. How far were they apart?
12. If I divide 8 dozen pears equally among 6 boys, how many will each boy get?
13. Tom is $\frac{3}{4}$ as old as John, who is $\frac{1}{2}$ as old as Bob, and Henry, who is 48, is 8 years older than Bob. How old is each?
14. Two men walked in opposite directions for ten hours, one going $3\frac{1}{2}$ and the other 4 miles an hour. How far were they apart?
15. A man had $18 and spent $\frac{2}{3}$ of it. How many yards of cotton at 12 cents per yard can he buy with the balance?
16. If I pay $6 for some meat at 12 cents per lb., how many lbs. can I buy?

For Sixth Grade Pupils.

First Paper.—*Geography:*

1. What is geography?
2. What do you mean by the earth?
3. How many motions has it? Name them?
4. Who made the earth? How long ago? Of what did He make it?

5. By what is the earth heated?
6. What do you call the knowledge of the sun, moon and stars?
7. Whether is there more water or land on the earth's surface?
8. Why is it good there should be more water?
9. What do you call the people who live on this continent? Those who belong to Asia?
10. What country, province, county, institution, is this?
11. Give me a general idea of the Dominion.
12. How long has Canada been under British rule?
13. Will you tell me what and where are the following: Victoria, Canso, Batoche, Lachine, Intercolonial, Grand, Rosseau, Hillsborough?
14. Name the Maritime Provinces, stating what each is noted for?
15. Tell what the following are, where found and to what use each is put: coal, salt, gold, oil, cod?
16. What do you know of the climate, soil, scenery of Ontario? Has British Columbia the same climate as we have? Are the inhabitants similarly engaged?
17. How can we get to British Columbia?
18. What is the population of Canada? Area?
19. Name some of the things we export? Import?
20. Is geography a useful knowledge? Show that it is.
21. Why have I asked so many questions?

SECOND PAPER.—*Natural History:*

1. What is Natural History?
2. What do you call the science which treats of plants? Of minerals?
3. Into how many kingdoms are all bodies divided?
4. What do you call those bodies which have life? No life?
5. Name the most valuable metal? The most useful? The lightest?
6. What are the four elements?
7. Which is the largest animal and what is it particularly fond of?
8. Name the largest bird, and state what it will sometimes eat?
9. Name the smallest bird, fish, animal?
10. What animal sleeps with its eyes open?
11. What is an amphibious animal, a carnivorous animal? Name one of each?
12. What do you call one that eats all kinds of food?
13. What domestic animal is remarkable for its cleanliness?
14. Name the most sagacious animals?
15. What noise does the cow make? The hen? goose? duck? owl? pigeon? horse? pig?
16. What do you call the young of a lion? Of an eagle? Of a fox? Of a hen? Of a swan? Of a goose? Of a pea-hen?
17. How do animals guide themselves?
18. Does man guide himself in the same way?
19. How many senses have men generally? Name them?
20. Do you possess all these? Name those you lack?
21. With what organs do people generally speak?
22. How do you speak?
23. How many languages are there in the world? Which is the first language of which we have any knowledge? What was the language of Adam?
24. What language is taught here? How many words does it embrace?
25. Name the birds that can be taught to speak.
26. What domestic animals destroy rats and mice?
27. What are the crimes of which cats are most guilty?
28. Name the various parts of the ox, stating to which use each is applied.
29. What domestic fowls are very fond of the water?
30. Can the hen swim? Why not?

31. Who made the different animals, and for whose use?
32. What do the works of nature reveal?
33. What is the noblest work of God, and how can he show his gratitude to his Creator?

THIRD PAPER.—*Mental Arithmetic:*

1. $16+29+37+45-23+4\div12=$?
2. $3\times5\times4\times6\times4\div9=$?
3. If 9 men can reap a field in 5 days, how many will be required to do it in 3?
4. A man had nine sheep: he bought four times as many plus 1 and then sold 16. What is the balance worth at $5 apiece?
5. At the rate of 5 for 35c., what will a dozen and a-half lemons cost?
6. I paid 75c. for a book and slate, the former costing 17c. more than the latter. What did I pay for each?
7. If a boy speaks twice in 5 minutes, how often will he speak in an hour and a-half?
8. Peter, the messenger, on an average, goes to town three times a day, excepting Sunday: supposing the distance to be 1 m. 2 fur., how many miles does he travel in a week?
9. Suppose I used half a ream of foolscap paper, which is worth 10c. a quire, and each pupil spent 2 cents' worth of ink, how much is my examination going to cost the Government?
10. Add 5 to 13 and you will have John's age 3 years ago, when was he born?
11. A newsboy bought 6 papers at 2c. each and 9 others at 3c. each. He sold them at a uniform price and gained altogether 21c. How much did he receive for each paper?
12. How many yards in 72 inches?
13. What will half a bushel of potatoes cost at 15c. a peck?
14. How many miles in 2,240 rods?
15. What will a pint of syrup cost at 32c. a gallon?

FOURTH PAPER.—*Written Arithmetic:*

1. A farmer sold 300 bushels of wheat at $2.00 and 1,600 bushels of corn for $750. With the proceeds he bought 20 head of sheep at $3.00 each, one pair of oxen for $90 and 25 acres of land. What was the land worth per acre?
2. A coal merchant purchased coal for $965. He sold 160 tons at $5.00 a ton and the remainder at $3.00 a ton. How many tons were bought?
3. What will be the cost of making a fence 3 m. 2 fur. 15 rods, at 15c. a yard?
4. A and B start to walk from Belleville. A goes east for 6 hours and walks 3 m. 5 fur. 16 rods per hour. B goes west for 5 hours and walks 2 m. 3 fur. 17 rods an hour.

(*a*) How far apart are they?
(*b*) If both walked in the same direction what would then be the distance between them?

5. What will 29 bus. 47 lbs. of barley cost at 97c. a bushel?

FIFTH PAPER—*Incorporation and Compositions:*

1. Rather —— together —— late —— yet —— then —— notwithstanding —— ever —— so that —— anybody —— every one —— usually —— merely —— considerably —— especially —— scarcely —— frightfully —— more than —— the least —— men who —— of whom —— by which —— at whose —— attention —— attentive —— attend —— attentively —— delightful —— delighted.

2. Letter to Mr. Mathison.

3. Among the subjects of composition given were the following, which the pupils were also required to colloquialize :

(1) Vacation.
(2) The Institution.
(3) The Four Seasons.
(4) Canada.
(5) The Fair.
(6) Money.
(7) Eating.
(8) Play.
(9) Work.
(10) Farming.
(11) Smoking.
(12) The Indians.
(13) Fire and Water.
(14) The Speaking and Speechless.
(15) Language.
(16) The Three Kingdoms.
(17) Our Studies.
(18) Belleville.
(19) The Queen.
(20) The War of 1812.
(21) (Nat. Hist.) The Horse.
(22) " The Cow.
(23) " The Seep.
(24) " The Pig.
(25) " The Dog.
(26) " The Cat.
(27) " Birds.
(28) " The Rabbit.
(29) " The Goat.
(30) " The Lion.
(31) " The Tiger.
(32) " Man.
(33) " The Elephant.
(34) " Fish.

FIFTH PAPER.—*Canadian History :*

1. What is History, how do you like it and how long have you been learning it ?
2. What was your first lesson upon ?
3. Who was Columbus, and by what country was he sent on his voyage of discovery ?
4. When did he make his first trip, how many ships did he take with him and what were they called ?
5. Tell briefly what you know of the discovery of Canada.
6. Tell me something about each of the following cities : Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Ottawa.
7. Mention how often, when and by whom Quebec has been besieged.
8. How often was it taken ? By whom ?
9. Explain the following terms : Seignorial tenure, freehold tenure, treaty, Premier, Clergy Reserves, Family Compact, Cabinet Minister, Session, prorogued, adjourned, dissolved.
10. Tell briefly what you know of Brock, Tecumseh, Dearborn, Lunday's Lane, Mrs. Secord.
11. Name some of the chief events between 1816 and 1836.
12. What caused the rebellion of 1837 ? Tell how it resulted.
13. When was Confederation formed, and how many Provinces did it comprise at first ?
14. Name the Governors of Canada since Confederation.
15. By whom is the Governor-General appointed, and for how long ?
16. Who is Queen Victoria, how long as she been reigning, and what are the people going to do this year ?
17. Why is Her Majesty so respected ?
18. What sad event had the year 1885 to deplore ?
19. What was the cause of this rebellion ?
20. Tell where the first and last conflicts occurred, between what commanders, and how each resulted.
21. Are we fighting now ? Why should we be loyal subjects ?
22. Do you like your country ? Give reason.
23. To whom should we be thankful for the blessings of peace, health and prosperity

FOR SEVENTH GRADE PUPILS.

FIRST PAPER—*Mental Arithmetic:*

1. A railway train left Belleville at 7 o'clock a.m. How far from Belleville would would it be at 6 p.m. running at the rate of 25 miles an hour?

2. John's grandfather will be three score and ten years old in 6 years. In what year was he born?

3. Harry spent $\frac{1}{4}$ of his money on Monday, 1-6 on Tuesday, and had 14c. left. How much had he at first?

4. At a certain election where 468 votes were cast, the successful candidate got a majority of 150. How many votes did he receive?

5. What is the value of 15 lbs. 12 oz. of butter at 20c. a pound?

6. Joe can do a work in 6 hours, Tom can do the same work in 8 hours, and James in 12 hours. In what time could they do it if they all worked together?

7. How much will milk cost at 5c. a day from May 21st to August 17th?

8. What is the difference in the cost of 4 dozen eggs at $12\frac{1}{2}$c. a dozen and $1\frac{3}{4}$c. apiece?

9. What will be the cost of digging a cellar 10 ft. long, 9 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep at 32c. a cubic yard?

10. Twelve shanty-men have provisions for 60 days, but two of the men do not go. How long will the provisions last the rest?

11. What is the value of 4 bus. 40 lbs. of wheat at 90c. a bushel?

12. How many boards, 10 ft. long by 6 inches wide, will be required for the floor of a room 24 ft. long by 20 ft. wide?

13. How many pickets 3 inches wide and set 3 inches apart will be required to enclose a lot 90 ft. long by 60 ft. wide?

14. A man owned $\frac{3}{5}$ of an acre lot in Toronto and sold $\frac{5}{8}$ of his share for $1,800. What was the value of the lot?

15. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of a boat is worth $28, what will 4-7 of it be worth?

16. How much money is there in a one-dollar bill, three 50-cent pieces, 5 25-cent pieces, 6 10-cent pieces, and 7 5-cent pieces?

17. What will 3 gals. 3 qts. 1 pt. of seeds cost at 4c. a half-pint?

18. A battalion of volunteers marched from Swift Current, N.W.T., to Battleford in 7 days—marching 10 hours daily, at the rate of $2\frac{3}{7}$ miles an hour. What is the distance?

SECOND PAPER.—*Slate Arithmetic:*

1. At the rate of $3\frac{2}{4}$ lbs. of cheese for $28\frac{1}{8}$c., how many lbs. can be bought for 90c.?

2. How many boards, 8 feet long by 8 inches wide, will be required to build a side-walk 160 rods long and 5 feet wide; and what will the lumber cost at $8.50 per 1,000 square feet?

3. Find the amount of $292 from May 17 to September 19 at $6\frac{1}{2}\%$.

4. A woman sold $12\frac{1}{2}$ dozen eggs at $12\frac{1}{2}$c. a dozen, and with the money she bought 15 lbs of sugar at $6\frac{1}{4}$c. a pound. How much money had she left?

5. A sum of money amounting to $2,500 was divided among a widow, son and daughter in such a way that the widow received $500 more than the son and daughter together, and the son got 4 times as much as the daughter. What was the share of each?

6. If 30 cubic feet of air is sufficient to sustain the life of one person for one hour, how long would a teacher and class of 19 pupils live in an air-tight room 40 feet long by 20 feet wide and 12 feet high?

7. A boy spent $\frac{5}{11}$ of his money to go to a circus, $\frac{1}{6}$ of the remainder for lemonade, $\frac{2}{5}$ of what he then had to see a side show, and had 15c left. How much had he at first?

8. If, when wheat sells at 90c. a bushel, a 4-pound loaf of bread is worth 10c., what should a 3-pound loaf be worth when wheat has advanced 45c. in value?

9. A cistern has 3 pipes: The first will fill it in 1 hour, the second in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the third will empty it in two hours and 40 minutes. In what time will the cistern, if empty, be filled, if all three pipes run at the same time?

10. Find the total cost of the following: Cutting a pile of wood 80 feet long, 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, at 60c. a cord. Digging a cellar 44 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, at 18c. a cubic yard. Sawing 6,800 shingles at 40c. a 1,000. Plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet high, at 15c. a square yard. Furnishing a carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide for the above room, at 90c. a yard.

THIRD PAPER.—*Incorporation:*

1. Both —— and.
2. Either —— or.
3. Neither —— nor.
4. Whether —— or.
5. If —— then.
6. Though —— yet.
7. So —— that.
8. So —— as.
9. As —— so.
10. Such as.
11. Just as.
12. Will —— if.
13. Will not —— unless.
14. Was going to (do something) but.
15. Having eaten his dinner.
16. A new one.
17. Nowhere else.
18. Would have been —— if —— not ——.

FOURTH PAPER.—*Change of form without altering the meaning:*

1. A stool with three legs.
2. A soldier with one arm.
3. A boy with a good temper.
4. A kind-hearted woman.
5. A barn with two stories.
6. A ruler two feet long.
7. A piece of coin worth five cents.
8. A colt three years old.
9. A sweet-smelling flower.
10. A wagon for one horse.
11. A vial that holds six ounces.
12. He is still in ood health.
13. His conduct was very good.
14. He behaved badly.
15. The rain caught her.
16. He was scratched by a cat.
17. Ada's head ached.
18. John's boot had a hole in it.
19. He is progressing satisfactorily.
20. A dentist is going to fill two of Emma's teeth
21. Riding on a horse's back.

FIFTH PAPER.—*Ellipses to be supplied:*

1. I——not——to see boys——an old man.
2. A man——his son to—— ——or he would——the train.
3. Robert's——is on the 20th of next——, and——he will——14——of——.
4. John——Henry——that——he——talking to, and he——it——his uncle.
5. ——I was in Toronto——summer, I——on Mr. Christie, ——I——sorry to—— that he——not——home.

6. ——as a man was—— ——a steamboat,——missed his——and——into the——. Some men——to——him,——they failed.

7. One——, ——a lion was——on——ground, a mouse——over——face. The ——woke, and,——up, he——the mouse, and——very angry. He——his paw——the ——to kill——. The mouse——and——: "Please——not——me, and——will——you some day." The lion——the mouse——away. He——that a——mouse——not——a ——lion. A——days——, while the lion was——through the——, he was——in—— net——some hunters and——to the ground——strong ropes. The mouse,——the lion roar,——to him and——the——with——teeth. The lion——out——the——and—— free. The mouse——: "You——that I——not——you,——now you——that a—— mouse——help a——lion." This fable——us——to despise small——.

SIXTH PAPER.—*False Spelling and Syntax :*

1. One of the pupils are going home to-morrow.
2. Mr. Greene and one of his children is here.
3. Sam went a-fishing but caught twenty fish.
4. While Tom was chopping wood carelessly and he cut his foot.
5. Robert has been making a pair of boots in three days, and it is not finished yet.
6. Gen. Middleton, commander of the troops in the North-west, and defeated the rebels.
7. The St. Lawrence, which is flowing in a north-west direction, and emptying into the gulf of the same.
8. A thief was caught by a policeman and cast him in prison.
9. Mr. Waston called a boy who sent him to the shoe shop.
10. A cook fired some ham and eggs in a pan.
11. I asked my father if I might work on farm, and he says I might do.
12. Massachusetts is in the north-eastern of the United States, and is the capital of Boston.
13. The Niagara river is separated from Canada by New York State.
14. The cause of the Duke of Richmond, was that he died from the bite of a tame fox.
15. Queen Victoria's birth was born in 1818; his father was the Duke of Kent, and his eldest son is the Prince of Wales whom she will succeed as King of England.

16. Dear Father :

I am gladly to inform you that I am well, and I hope you are all in the same at home. I read in the paper that our neighbour, Mrs. Smith, got in trouble because her husband's death, and she has to earn herself. I am sorry for him. I have no news to inform you.

Your affectionately father,

PETER.

SEVENTH PAPER.—*Changing from Colloquial to Narrative Form :*

1. JOHN.—"How old are you, and where do you live?"
TOM.—"I am sixteen years old, and I live in Toronto."
JOHN.—"How long have you been at school?"
TOM.—"I have been at school five years."
JOHN.—"Do you think you will return another session?"
TOM.—"I will if I can."

2. Last Tuesday Mary said, "Ada, I received a letter from my mother yesterday, and I will answer it to-morrow."

3. Two weeks ago John said : "David, I thought of going to Toronto this week, but I shall put it off till next week."

4. Dear Mother :

I received your kind letter yesterday, and was glad to hear that you were all well at home. The session is drawing to a close, and our examinations are near. How are my pigeons getting along?

Your affectionate son,

GEORGE.

5. HENRY (in a dry-goods store).—"I want to look at some goods for a suit of clothes."

MERCHANT.—"What kind would you like?"

HENRY.—"I would perfer a dark tweed."

MERCHANT (showing several pieces).—"Will any of these suit you?"

HENRY (examining the pieces and selecting one).—"How much is this a yard?"

MERCHANT.—"That is 95c. a yard; will you take a suit off that?"

HENRY.—"Yes; how many yards will it take to make me a suit?"

MERCHANT.—"It will take eight yards. Do you wish us to make it, or will you have it made at home?"

HENRY.—"I want you to cut it out; but I will take it home to be made."

MERCHANT.—"All right; please step this way and have your measure taken."

HENRY (his measure being taken and his suit cut out).—"How much is my bill?"

MERCHANT.—"Ten dollars for all."

HENRY (paying him, taking his parcel and going).—"Good morning."

MERCHANT.—"Good-bye; call again."

EIGHTH PAPER.—*Note and Letter Writing.*

Composition.—Write sentences or short stories illustrating the following subjects:

1. Tidiness.
2. Politeness.
3. Honesty Rewarded.
4. Laziness Reproved.
5. Disobedience Punished.
6. Returning Good for Evil.

Write notes or short letters:

1. To the doctor, saying that your father is sick and wants him to visit him.
2. To your teacher, asking him to excuse you for not knowing your lesson on account of sickness.
3. To a friend acknowledging the receipt of something.
4. To a friend congratulating him on her or his birthday.
5. Apologizing for bad conduct.
6. Accepting an invitation.

Change the form of the following so as to contain the words written below:

1. John ate his dinner and went out. *After, When, Having.*
2. Sarah was not well but she went to school. *Although, Nevertheless, Notwithstanding.*
3. Mary was sick and did not go to a party. *So, As, Being, Prevented, Was the cause of.*

NINTH PAPER—*Commercial Forms:*

1. A person (any name) bought of Brignall & Thompson, Belleville, March 12th, 1887, the following:

4½ yds. Table Cloth @ 50c.; 39¼ yds. Cotton @ 8½c.: 1 doz. Spools @ 3c. each; 1 box Paper Collars, 18c.; 7 yds. Grey Flannel @ 38c.; 1 pr. Mitts, 25c.; 2 Silk Handkerchiefs @ 75c.; 3½ yds. Shirting @ 13c.; 1 pr. Blankets, $2.75; 2¾ yds. Towelling @ 35c.; 10 yds. Print @ 12½c.; 1 remnant Wincey for 50c.; 1½ doz. Buttons @ 20c.; 4¾ yds. Flannel @ 20c.; 1¼ yds. Ticking @ 25c.; 1 pr. Socks, 45; 1 pr. do. 50c.; 1 Guernsey, 40c.; 1 Jersey, $2.40; 6½ yds. Brocade @ 25c.; 1¾ yds. Velveteen @ 30c.; 1½ yds. Lining @ 16c.; 12 yds. Factory Cotton @ 8½c.; 1 pr. Gloves, $1.25; 7 yds. Flannel @ 50c. On the above account $5 was paid Jan. 15th; $7.25 Feb. 3rd; $4 March 12th; and the balance April 6th. Make out the account.

2. S. T. Greene bought a bicycle from D. J. McKillop on the 12th March for $80. He paid 7-10 of the money down, and the balauce a fortnight afterwards. Write a receipt on account, and a receipt in full.

3. Last Christmas Joe Cook borrowed $2 from David Dark. Write a due bill.
4. I borrowed $30 from J. B. Ashley on last Dominion Day. Write a note at 90 days.

TENTH PAPER.—*Miscellaneous Exercises—Changing the Voice:*

1. The chair was removed by a servant.
2. The story amused me very much.
3. I was not recognized by him at first.
4. A policeman arrested a thief and took him to the ock-up.
5. While a horse was being shod, he kicked the blacksmith.
6. The limb of a tree fell on Henry and injured him.
7. If John had not been jerked out of the way of a runaway horse by his brother t would have run over him and perhaps killed him.

Changing the Tense.

1. We lay on the grass.
2. The hen laid an egg daily.
3. My partner laid his hat on the table.
4. He rose at six o'clock.
5. The horses lie down to rest.
6. The men rise early.
7. Farmers raised grain.
8. The dough rises before it is baked.
9. The Moira River rises rapidly.

Questions written for the following Answers:

1. To get an education.
2. I received one last week, and they are all well.
3. By falling from the roof of a barn, and it happened yesterday.
4. Yes, I have seen one, and it has a cunning and cruel nature.
5. It was Miss Smith, of Kingston.
6. I like the former best.
7. Because he didn't have a thorough knowledge of his trade.
8. Hon. O. Mowat.
9. Sir John Macdonald.
10. On the 24th of May.
11. The difference is that the former chews the cud and gives milk, and the latter is a beast of burden.

Incomplete Sentences:

1. A farmer puts a yoke on a cow to .....
2. If it does not rain .....
3. When May went home last vacation, ...
4. Yesterday, while John was playing .....
5. When a bad boy stole money, he ran away because.....
6. Mary asked Ada if she was going.....
7. .....but it did not fit.
8. .....to look for it.
9. .....because he did not do his work right.
10. .....but he would do it some other day.
11. .....and many lives were lost.
12. .....and he said : "No, I thank you."

ELEVENTH PAPER.—*Geography:*

1. Name the principal American cities that lie on the border of Canada and the great lakes, and tell what state each is in.

2. In descending the Mississippi river, mention the states you would pass on the right bank and on the left; also the chief river ports.

3. Name eight (8) of the largest cities in the United States; tell where each is situated and for what noted.

4. Mention the exports of the United States, the countries to which they are sent, and the imports they get in return.

5. Write a note on the West Indies telling (1) where they are; (2) why so called; (3) how divided; (4) where they belong, and (5) chief exports.

6. Name the Central American States; tell what their forms of Government are and the chief occupations of the people.

7. Name the countries of South America, their capitals, and tell what they are noted for.

8. What constitute (1) the British Empire, (2) the British Isles, (3) Great Britain?

9. State the difference between a colony and a dependency, and give an example of each in North America.

10. Name 8 cities in England, 4 in Scotland, and 4 in Ireland; tell where each is situated and for what noted.

11. From what countries do we get the following: Tea, coffee, sugar, rice, coal, iron, molasses, vanilla, coral, mahogany, silver, cotton, coal oil, gold, tropical fruits, silk, arrow-root, and guano?

12. Through what waters would vessels pass in sailing as follows:

(1) From Chicago to Liverpool.

(2) From Philapelphia to London.

(3) From Queenston to Glasgow.

TWELFTH PAPER.—*Canadian History:*

1. Write short notes on the rules of the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Durham, and Lord Sydenham.

2. Mention some of the chief events in Canadian history from 1860 to the present time.

3. Write a composition on the first and second Riel rebellions.

4. Write a note on the Dominion, stating when and by what Act it was formed, of what the Government consists, of what Parliament consists, how the members of the House of Commons are appointed, and of what the Government of Ontario consists?

5. Tell what you know of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and the present dispute between Canada and the United States concerning the Fisheries.

6. Give the names of some of the most prominent men in Canada, and tell who they are.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

This being the Jubilee Year of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, the children in the Institution forwarded, through the Governor-General, the following address, which was duly acknowledged:—

To our Most Gracious Sovereign, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, etc.:

AUGUST MAJESTY,—Permit two hundred and thirty "children of silence," with filial affection, to lay at your feet the homage of their profound respect and dutiful regard. Though their ears be stopped, they are not strangers to your noble qualities, and while their lips may utter no sound, their youthful hearts beat in unison with the millions of your other loyal subjects, who in this year of grace send forth joyous praise that she who rules so well has been preserved to them. Majesty! believe us, there may be more great, more honored, more blessed; but more true, none. We are attached and devoted to your august person, because to the character of a great and distinguished monarch you give, not only every virtue ennobling woman, but also those traits that adorn true Christian life. Majesty! we believe our young Dominion is a cherished jewel in your glorious crown. It is a land of happiness and of peace. Ontario is its choicest parterre, and our Institution at Belleville its sweetest flower. We competed in drawing, etc., at the Colonial Exhibition, and the trophies we carried off made us proud of our efforts. We feel thankfu that so much is being done for us, and that, through education, we are made to share in many of

the privileges enjoyed by our more favored fellow-beings, and to appreciate the source from which these flow.

In conclusion, Noble Sovereign, we pray the Supreme Ruler to accord Your Majesty yet many days of health, of peace and of joy. We also ask that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all the members of the Royal Family may be spared to you and your people.

We now beg, Most Gracious Queen, to subscribe ourselves your humble and devoted subjects.

THE MUTE CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

AN INJUSTICE AND AN INJURY.

I must repeat what has been said in former reports about the gross injustice and lasting injury to pupils by parents who have so little regard for the ordinary rules of an educational institution. For trivial reasons they keep their children at home for one or more sessions, and then return them to school with the expectation that they will receive the full benefit of the instruction imparted. Such conduct results in serious injury to any pupils, and especially so to deaf-mutes, whose associations and habits tend to indifference and forgetfulness. In order to accomplish what the system of instruction adopted in this and similar institutions aims at, it is absolutely necessary that pupils receive the full benefit of an unbroken course. Not only are teachers inconvenienced and put to extra labour, but the children are discouraged and humiliated by a necessary retrograde classification. This interference with the work of the Institution has become quite a grievance, and parents should be informed of the wrong done by such means. I have made inquiry and find that in most cases the pupils are kept at home for very trivial reasons. If assistance is needed in any respect, it is good economy for parents to pay for hired help rather than deprive their children of the advantages a regular course of study affords. The majority, we are pleased to say, recognize this fact, and sacrifice considerable sometimes in order to meet the requirements of the Institution.

NEGLECTING AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

Repeated efforts have been made, since the opening of the Institution seventeen years ago, to collect all deaf-mute children of proper age in the Province for instruction. With this object in view, communication has been had with persons in nearly every settled municipality who were in a position to assist, and circulars setting forth the object and rules of the Institution have been freely distributed. Good results can be reported, but still there are deaf children growing up in ignorance, and totally unfit for the responsibilities of life. This may seem strange, in view of the provisions so liberally made by the Province for the education of this class. I can only attribute it to an indifference that is almost criminal on the part of the parents or guardians. It cannot be because sufficient information has not been disseminated. The most remote sections of the Province have been reached by agencies best calculated to accomplish the purpose designed. We are yearly receiving pupils who are too old to be benefited by the system of instruction adopted as they should be, and would have been if entered at an earlier age. It is quite impossible for a pupil entering when between fifteen and twenty years of age, to remain at the Institution long enough to pass through half the grades or classes, even if superior capabilities are possessed. It is much more difficult at that age to make such impressions on the mind as show the best results in subsequent life. When nine or ten years of age, a child of ordinarily active mind is easily directed into the modes of thought and action that lead to the most satisfactory development of the intellectual faculties. This is the proper time, then, for deaf-mutes to begin their schooling, and all responsible persons should govern themselves accordingly. Pecuniary considerations should not interfere with so important an obligation, especially as the Government has so generously provided for the free education and maintenance of all children whose parents or guardians are willing to subscribe to specified terms. Poverty, therefore, can be no justifiable plea for a non-compliance with such grave parental duties. An inability to pay the subscribed fees need not debar the unfortunate children of the inestimable boon of an education, such as this Institution is prepared to furnish. It would be a wise conclusion to remove all charges and make the charity entirely feee.

Number of Pupils in Each Class.

The system of instruction adopted in all schools for the deaf, and which experience has proved to be a necessity, precludes class work to any extent. The defects under which pupils labour render individual attention absolutely necessary. When a uniform effort is made, each slate must be read separately and errors carefully and minutely explained. This system very reasonably entails a good deal of monotonous labour on the part of the teacher, and hence a large class becomes a burden and a hindrance to the proper discharge of school duties. It is almost, if not entirely, impossible for a teacher to do full justice to twenty or more pupils under such a system. The time required for reading and correcting exercises must curtail the attention given to each subject, and consequently inferior work is done. In the United States the necessity for small classes in institutions for deaf-mutes has been generally recognized. There are now few that permit more than fifteen or sixteen in a class, and in many institutions the number does not exceed twelve or fourteen. Such an arrangement is found to work much more satisfactorily, as it gives the teacher more time to devote to individual members of the class, and to explanations or illustrations which are required in teaching any subject. In this Institution nearly all the classes have more than twenty pupils, and consider ourselves seriously handicapped in the competition for success. I would, therefore, recommend such changes in the literary classification as will remove the grievance to which I have referred. In order to secure the best results from the work done each session our classes should not contain more than sixteen pupils. With the present staff of teachers this arrangement cannot be made, as the number of pupils in attendance does not generally fall below 240. I trust the Government will favourably consider this recommendation, and at as early a date as possible make such changes as will place us in the same position as other and similar institutions in this respect.

Frauds and Impositions.

The afflicted are always credulous and easily persuaded that advertised nostrums possess healing virtues. Unprincipled persons take advantage of this credulity and solicitude to impose upon this class worthless medicines and inventions. The deaf are conscious of the disadvantages under which they labour, and are anxious to improve their hearing if it is possible to do so. They read the advertisements of quacks, and believe the testimonials published as genuine acknowledgments of cures effected. Money that they need for the support of themselves and families is spent in purchasing ear-drums, audiphones, dentaphones, and other fraudulent contrivances that are of no benefit, but rather an injury. It may be that comparatively few deaf persons, whose affliction is temporary or superficial, are benefited in a measure by some of these advertised antidotes, but a large majority receive no benefit whatever from such aids. I would, therefore, advise all concerned to be cautious how they spend money for such things, as in nine cases out of ten no value will be received for the expenditure. Presumptious characters, by means of glowing advertisements in the papers and a free use of printers' ink generally, induce a good many deaf-mutes to part with their hard-earned dollars for what turns out to be a cruel farce or worthless compound. Children born deaf, or who lose their hearing at an early age by fevers and other diseases, are seldom cured by any means. When skilful and experienced physicians, who make a specialty of diseases of the organs of hearing, refuse to guarantee a cure and even refuse to experiment, it is not likely that "travelling doctors" or quack medicine vendors will be able to put them to shame. The interest I feel in whatever concerns the deaf, with whom I am so intimately and interestedly associated, induces me to sound the friendly warning, with the hope that it may save some from the impositions so generally practised.

Industrial Department.

The work in the Industrial Department goes on the same as in the past. On the boys' side, the shoe-shop gives employment to about thirty boys. The foreman reports the conduct of the lads there as most exemplary and with one execption they have all

worked industriously and willingly. The work turned out has been good, and the improvement made by the boys in learning the trade encouraging. The boys in the carpenter-shop have not had the variety of work that I could have wished, but under the instruction of the foreman have been taught the use of tools and the ways of making many useful articles. A great many of the repairs about the Institution have been made by the boys in this shop. On the female side, the girls have been instructed in tailoring, dressmaking, plain sewing, fancy work, etc., and nearly all have made progress.

Changes of Officers and Teachers.

Mr. James Watson, for fifteen years teacher in the Institution, resigned his position in September to accept the principalship of a school for the Deaf in Washington Territory. Miss K. H. White, teacher, on account of ill-health resigned after two years' faithful service. Mr. D. M. Beaton and Mrs. M. Josephine MacGillis, teachers of experience in Public School work, were chosen to fill the vacancies and have entered upon their work. Mrs. M. Spaight, Matron, closed her connection with the Institution on the 1st September, as she intended getting married. She was twelve years in the service, for three of which she was Matron at the Institution for the Blind at Brantford. She was a thoroughly capable officer, and the pupils testified their regard for her by sending her a handsome wedding present. Miss Jean C. Robinson succeeded her and gives promise of being efficient in every way.

Newspapers Received.

We are under renewed obligations to the proprietors of the following papers for copies of their publications :—

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Northumberland Enterprise	Colborne.
Economist	Shelburne.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Express	Colborne.	Enterprise	Arthur.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Ensign	Brighton.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Courier	Perth.
Daily News	Kingston.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Free Press	Acton.	Chronicle	Beeton.
Guardian	Uxbridge.	Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Courier	Embro.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Independent	Bobcaygeon.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Monitor	Brockville.	Deaf Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Goodson Gazette	Staunton, Va.
Examiner	Peterborough.	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Ky.
Gazette	Almonte.	Index	Colorado Sp'ngs, Col.
Observer	Pembroke.	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Post	Thorold.	Companion	Fairbault, Minn.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Deaf Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Niagara Review	Niagara.	Deaf Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Deaf Mute Times	Dalavan, Wis.
Banner	Dundas.	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Maryland Bulletin	Frederick City, Md.
Guide and News	Port Hope.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
Independent Forester	London.	Deaf Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
Frank Leslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York.	Deaf Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Ia.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Courier	Trenton.	Daily Paper for Our Little People	Rochester, N.Y.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Register	Rome, N.Y.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.	Journal	New York, N.Y.
Rural Canadian	Toronto.	Our Little World	Philadelphia.
Standard	Markdale.	Catholic Sentinel	Portland, Oregon.
Tribune	Deseronto.	Missouri Deaf Record	Fulton, Mo.
Telegraph	Palmerston.	Wisconsin Times	Dalavan, Wis.
Herald	Carleton Place.	Juvenile Ranger	Austin, Tex.
Echo	London.		
The News	Berkeley, Col., U.S.		

The Dominion Churchman, supplied by Rev. J. W. Burke.
The Catholic, supplied by Mr. J. J. Peake, Portland, Oregon, U.S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the past year the general health of pupils and officers was very good, but owing to exceptional circumstances we had five deaths, the particulars of which no doubt will be reported by the physician. The health so far this term has been all that could be desired.

The pupils came back promptly on September 14th, and the regular work of the term commenced on the following Tuesday.

The conduct of the pupils during the past term was all that could be expected, and very little punishment was found necessary. They try to keep out of trouble and endeavour to be good for good's sake.

During the vacation new hard-wood floors were laid in the large dormitories on the girls' side and some of the hall-ways. General repairs were made all through the building. New floors are required in some places on the boys' side.

Fire-escapes, erected at the ends of the main building, supply a felt want. They are ornamental and if occasion requires, will I have no doubt, be found very useful. Our present protection against fire is nearly everything that could be wished for.

So that the girl pupils may have the means of taking walking recreation without going outside the grounds, I would recommend the building of a wide sidewalk along the side of the western fence.

The balance of the wooden bedsteads on the boys' side ought to be replaced with iron ones. The iron bedsteads recently put in adds very much to the appearance of the dormitories.

A new oven is required for the bakery. The refrigerator needs a thorough overhauling, and the extension of the chimney from the boiler furnace is a matter of necessity.

Owing to the number of pupils now here and the increased number that will likely have to be provided for in the near future, it might be well to take into consideration the propriety of erecting additional buildings for their accommodation. The putting up of a school building with class-rooms on the ground floor, with a large chapel and assembly room in the second storey, would meet our possible requirements for years to come. Our present chapel is too small, dark and badly ventilated.

Notwithstanding the very dry season, the yield from the farm and garden was only a little below the average except in potatoes. It will be necessary for us to purchase five hundred or six hundred bushels of potatoes to supply our wants during the winter.

On invitation of the Directors, the pupils were allowed the privilege of attending the Bay of Quinté District show free of charge.

In accordance with the invitation extended by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, a convention of former pupils of the Institute is to be held here during the ensuing summer. From all I can learn the attendance is likely to embrace the greater number of those who have passed through the Institution and are now living in the province. It will be necessary to make some provision for their maintenance and entertainment, and with that end in view I will ask for a small appropriation for that purpose.

We are under obligations to the following clerical gentleman for aid, counsel, and visits during the year: Rev. J. W. Burke, Rev. J. H. George, Rev. J. J. Baker, Rev. Mr. Leroyd, Right Rev. Monseignor Farrelley, Rev. Father O'Gorman, Rev. Wm. McLean, and Rev. Mr. Browning.

Our thanks are due to the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific, Northern and North-Western Railway Companies, and their obliging officials, for favours and concessions to our pupils going to and from their homes.

I am indebted to the officers, teachers, and employees generally, for their hearty co-operation in the work of the Institution.

I append herewith the statistical tables required.

Hoping our Institution may still prove a vast benefit to the children of silence, and looking for the blessing of our Father in Heaven,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

(*a*) NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Canada	120	Germany	10
Ireland	28	United States	1
Scotland	42	Unknown	27
England	35		
Italy	1	Total	264

(*b*) RELIGION OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Presbyterians	75	Evangelical German	1
Methodists	69	Mennonite	2
Church of England	55	United Brethren	1
Roman Catholics	30	Church of Christ	1
Baptists	19	Unknown	1
Bible Christians	5		
Lutherans	5	Total	264

(*c*) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agents	2	Bricklayer	1
Axe-makers	2	Boarding-house keeper	1
Baker	1	Carder	1
Blacksmiths	8	Carpenters	12
Book-keepers	2	Clerks	2
Brewer	1	Conductors	2
Butcher	1	Carrier	1

(c) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Carters	2	Miller	1
Cheese-maker	1	Millwright	1
Cooper	1	Painters	3
Contractor	1	Pedler	1
Charwoman	1	Plate-driller	1
Car inspector	1	Plasterers	2
Dress-makers	2	Saddler	1
Druggist	1	Sailor	1
Engineers	5	Seamstress	1
Expressmen	2	Stage-driver	1
Farmers	109	Shoemakers	4
Grocer	1	Switchman	1
Harness-makers	2	Tailor	1
Hotel-keepers	2	Teacher	1
Lumbermen	2	Teamster	1
Labourers	47	Turner	1
Livery proprietors	2	Watch-maker	1
Machinists	2	Waggon-maker	1
Masons	2	Unknown	11
Merchants	5		
Moulder	1	Total	264

(d) AGE OF PUPILS.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
6	2	15	28	24	1
7	12	16	31	25	1
8	14	17	16	26	1
9	16	18	8	27	1
10	18	19	10	40	1
11	20	20	5	Unknown	3
12	18	21	3		
13	20	22	2	Total	264
14	30	23	3		

(e) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Brant	6	Norfolk	4
Bruce	13	Northumberland	4
Carleton	11	Ontario	5
Dufferin	1	Oxford	7
Durham	4	Peel	2
Elgin	10	Perth	10
Essex	8	Peterborough	1
Frontenac	5	Prescott & Russell	7
Grey	4	Prince Edward	1
Haldimand	1	Renfrew	7
Halton	2	Simcoe	10
Hastings	12	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	13
Huron	15	Victoria	3
Kent	6	Waterloo	6
Lambton	10	Welland	2
Lanark	3	Wellington	10
Leeds and Grenville	11	Wentworth	9
Lennox and Addington	2	York	21
Lincoln	1	Nipissing District	1
Middlesex	9		
Muskoka	7	Total	264

(f) TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1886-7.

Males	151
Females	113
Total	264

(*g*) NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
" 1st, 1871, " 1872	97	52	149
" 1872, " 1873	130	63	193
" 1873, " 1874	145	76	221
1874, " 1875	155	83	238
" 1875, " 1876	160	96	256
" 1876, " 1877	167	104	271
" 1877, " 1878	166	111	277
" 1878, " 1879	164	105	269
" 1879, " 1880	162	119	281
" 1880, " 1881	164	132	296
" 1881, " 1882	165	138	303
" 1882, " 1883	158	135	293
" 1883, " 1884	156	130	286
" 1884, " 1885	168	116	284
" 1885, " 1886	161	112	273
" 1886, " 1887	151	113	264

(*h*) COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	.....	2	Grey	20	12	32
Brant	16	5	21	Haldimand	5	1	6
Bruce	16	8	24	Halton	3	4	7
Carleton	17	8	25	Hastings	20	13	33
Dufferin	2	.....	2	Huron	25	22	47
Durham	12	7	19	Kent	13	8	21
Elgin	8	9	17	Lambton	14	6	20
Essex	5	12	17	Lanark	8	2	10
Frontenac	9	6	15	Leeds	9	4	13

(*h*) COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS, ETC.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Grenville	4	1	5	Simcoe	15	14	29
Lennox	3	3	6	Stormont	6	4	10
Addington	1	1	2	Dundas	5	3	8
Lincoln	3	3	6	Glengarry	4	1	5
Middlesex	25	15	40	Victoria	3	4	7
Norfolk	10	6	16	Waterloo	10	11	21
Northumberland	6	10	16	Welland	5	4	9
Ontario	15	7	22	Wellington	16	14	30
Oxford	11	6	17	Wentworth	21	6	27
Peel	5	3	8	York	26	26	52
Perth	21	13	34	Muskoka District	5	6	11
Peterborough	10	2	12	Nipissing District	1		1
Prescott	4	1	5	Parry Sound District	1	1	2
Russell	5	4	9	New Brunswick	2		2
Prince Edward	3	1	4				
Renfrew	8	7	15	Total			762

(*i*) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Accountant	1	Book-keepers	4
Agents	4	Brakesman	1
Axe-makers	2	Brewers	2
Baggageman	1	Bricklayers	2
Bakers	3	Brick-maker	1
Barrister	1	Butchers	2
Blacksmiths	17	Carters	2
Boarding-house keeper	1	Cab-driver	1
Boiler-maker	1	Cabinet-makers	2

(*i*) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS, ETC.—*Continued.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Captain of Schooner	1	Malster	1
Carder	1	Marble-cutters	2
Car Inspector	1	Masons	4
Carpenters	25	Manufactucers aggricultural implements	2
Carriage-makers	5	Mechanic	1
Cheese-maker	1	Merchants	15
Civil Service	1	Millers	3
Clerks	4	Millwrights	2
Conductors, railway	2	Miner	1
Cigar-maker	1	Minister	1
Coopers	4	Moulders	2
Curriers	4	Non-commissioned officer	1
Char-woman	1	Nursery	1
Dealer in hides	1	Painters	9
Draymen	3	Stage-driver	1
Dress-makers	3	Pedler	1
Engineers	3	Shoe-makers	2
Engineers, railway	3	Switchman	1
Farmers	335	Tailors	6
Fire Insurance Inspector	1	Tavern-keepers	9
Fishermen	3	Teachers	6
Gaoler	1	Teamsters	4
Gunsmith	1	Traders	2
Harness-maker	1	Weaver	1
Iron-founder	1	Watch-maker	1
Keeper of Park	1	Waggon-maker	2
Labourers	137	Unknown	78
Livery proprietors	3		
Machinists	2	Total	762
Lumbermen	5		

(*j*) AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
4	1	19	21
6	21	20	13
7	91	21	9
8	86	22	10
9	82	23	5
10	52	24	5
11	60	25	6
12	54	26	4
13	45	27	3
14	36	30	1
15	50	36	1
16	32	Unknown	13
17	33		
18	28	Total	762

(*k*) CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Causes.	No.	Causes.	No.
Abscess	2	Fever, brain	20
Accident	3	" intermittent	2
Affection of the ears	2	" scarlet	53
Burn	1	" spinal	17
Canker	1	" malarial	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis	20	" typhus	5
Cholera	1	" typhoid	7
Cold	34	" undefined	19
Congenital	299	Fits	8
Congestion of the brain	6	Gathering of the ears	1
Diphtheria	1	" " head	4
Dysentery	1	Inflammation of the brain	8
Falls	17	" ears	2
Fever, bilious	4	" lungs	2

(*k*) CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.—*Continued.*

Causes.	No.	Causes.	No.
Inflammation of pulmonary organs	2	Sickness undefined	24
" spinal marrow	1	Spinal disease	41
Measles	19	Swelling on the neck	1
Mumps	4	Teething	6
Paralytic stroke	1	Water on the brain	5
Rickets	1	Whooping cough	8
Scabs	1	Worms	3
Scald	1	Causes unknown or undefined	96
Scald heads	3		
Shocks	4	Total	762

(*l*) DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

——	No.	——	No.
Under 1 year of age	57	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years	79	" 11 " 12 "	2
" 2 " 3 "	78	" 12 " 13 "	1
" 3 " 4 "	50	" 13 " 14 "	4
" 4 " 5 "	30	" 14 " 15 "	2
" 5 " 6 "	23	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but not born deaf	101
" 6 " 7 "	8	Congenital mutes	302
" 7 " 8 "	9		
" 8 " 9 "	3	Total	762
" 9 " 10 "	8		

(*m*) RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	52
2nd "	12
3rd "	8
Distantly related	17
Not related	650
Unknown	23
Total	762

(*n*) NUMBER OF DEAF MUTES IN FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1 family	contained	5	mutes	5
3 families	"	4	"	12
10 "	"	3	"	30
53 "	"	2	"	106
609 "	"	1	"	609
Total				762

(*o*) COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	5	1	6	Ontario	2	3	5
Bruce	8	5	13	Oxford	6	1	7
Carlton	6	5	11	Peel	1	1	2
Durham	2	2	4	Perth	4	6	10
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Peterborough	1	.....	1
Elgin	5	5	10	Prescott & Russell	4	4	8
Essex	4	4	8	Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Frontenac	3	2	5	Renfrew	3	3	6
Grey	3	1	4	Simcoe	4	6	10
Haldimand	1	.....	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	6	13
Halton	2	.....	2	Victoria	1	2	3
Hastings	6	5	11	Waterloo	2	4	6
Huron	7	8	15	Welland	1	1	2
Kent	4	2	6	Wellington	4	6	10
Lambton	4	5	9	Wentworth	7	2	9
Lanark	3	.....	3	York	12	9	21
Leeds and Grenville	8	2	10	Muskoka District	4	5	9
Lennox and Addington	.....	2	2	Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Lincoln	1	.....	1	Algoma District	.....	1	1
Middlesex	6	3	9				
Norfolk	4	.....	4				
Northumberland	3	1	4	Total	151	113	264

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR:

R. CHRISTIE.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION:

R. MATHISON ..... *Superintendent.*
A. LIVINGSTON ..... *Bursar.*
J. B. MURPHY, M.D. ..... *Physician.*
JEAN C. ROBINSON ..... *Matron.*

TEACHERS:

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A. ..... *Supervising Teacher.*

P. DENYS.
S. T. GREENE, B.A.
J. B. ASHLEY.
D. J. MCKILLOP.
D. M. BEATON.

MRS. J. G. TERRILL.
MISS S. TEMPLETON.
MISS M. M. OSTROM.
MRS. M. J. MACGILLIS.
MISS MARY BULL.
MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE.

MISS ANNIE MATHISON ..... *Teacher of Articulation.*

MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE AND MISS MARY BULL .... *Instructresses in Ornamental and Fancy Work.*
MRS. M. J. MCGILLIS ..... *Teacher of Drawing.*

I. G. SMITH ..... *Clerk and Storekeeper.*
WM. DOUGLASS ..... *Supervisor of Boys.*
MISS A. GALLAGHER ..... *Instructress of Sewing.*
J. MIDDLEMAS ..... *Engineer.*
M. O'DONOHUE ..... *Master Carpenter.*
WM. NURSE ..... *Master Shoemaker.*
MICHAEL O'MEARA ..... *Farmer.*
THOMAS WILLS ..... *Gardener.*

List of Pupils in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1887, with the Post Office Address:

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Algoma District—	
Ward, Annie	Rat Portage.
Brant—	
Foulds, Sarah	Brantford.
McKenzie, Robert M	New Durham.
McPherson, Robert	Brantford.
Simmons, Marshall	New Durham.
Smith, Arch. V	Brantford.
Douglass, John A	Onondaga.
Bruce—	
Burr, Annetta	Park Head.
Channon, Albert E.	Dyer's Bay.
Channon, Joseph M.	do
Grant, Ellen	Holyrood.
Gregg, Wm. J. S.	Port Elgin.
Morgan, Jos. E.	Kincardine.
McKenzie, Kenneth	Glammis.
McRitchie, Prudence	Maple Hill.
Pickard, Edward	Paisley.
Speer, Francis E.	Tara.
Zingg, Eva A.	Hanover.
Yack, Gustave	Cargill.
Luddy, David S.	Walkerton.
Carleton—	
Armstrong, Levi	South March.
Baizana, Jean	Ottawa.
Hodgins, Michael L.	Diamond.
Montgomery, Harriet	Richmond.
McEwen, Rachel	Carsonby.
Morrand, Samuel	Ottawa.
Skeffington, Margaret	do
Jamieson, Eva J	do
Lett, Stephen	Carp.
Cassidy, Angus	Ottawa.
Lamadeleine, M. L. J	do
Dufferin—	
Brown, James	Reading.
Durham—	
Ballagh, Winnie	Starkville.
McCulloch, John A.	Enfield.
Brown, John W.	Enniskillen.
Justus, Mary A.	Bethany.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Elgin—	
Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Couse, Jennie	Fingal.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Henderson, Jonathan	Talbotville.
Hesner, Jacob	Rodney.
James, Ada M.	St. Thomas.
McIntyre, Dougald	Fingal.
McIntyre, Duncan	do
McMillan, Flora	Dutton.
Phillimore, Margaret	Alymer.
Essex—	
Ball, Ernest E.	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	do
Campbell, Susan	do
Jodoin, Noah	do
Robson, Joseph	Leamington.
Sepner, Albert E.	Windsor.
Lafferty, Matilda	do
Eames, Ina F.	do
Frontenac—	
Clench, Wm. H.	Wolfe Island.
Crozier, Frederick W	Fermoy.
Miller, Mary J.	McLaren's Mills.
Roushorn, George H.	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes E.	Glenburnie.
Grey—	
Andrews, Maud C.	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis A	Horning's Mills.
Middleton, Thomas	do
Carson, Hugh R	Meaford.
Haldimand—	
Bradshaw, Thomas	Jarvis.
Halton—	
Gillam, Christopher	Bronté.
Hinton, John	Kilbride.
Hastings—	
Drum, Matilda	Coehill.
King, John	New Carlow.
King, Robert M.	New Carlow.
Swanson, Alexander	Belleville.
Holton, Charles Mc	do
Irvine, Eva G	do
Irvine, Mary E.	do
Young, John O.	Madoc.
Donal, Martha	St. Ola.
Beatty, Donella E.	Melrose.
Keiser, Alfred B	Belleville.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Huron—	
Agnew, Ellen	Blake.
Black, Newton	Dungannon.
Engle, George	Cranbrook.
Hayward, Mary A.	Clinton.
Henderson, James	Ethel.
Hoggard, Hepzibeth	Londesborough.
Krause, Henrietta	Crediton.
McCulloch, Mary E.	Leadbury.
Pettypiece, Lovilla	Wingham.
Pettypiece, Mary	do
Sparling, Arthur	Kirkton.
Sparling, Wm. H.	do
Smalldon, John Wm.	Cranbrook.
Wood, Nelson	Exeter.
Thompson, Mabel W.	Dungannon.
Kent—	
Campbell, Marion	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza A.	do
Fisher, John F.	do
McKay, Alexander	do
Thompson, Wm. M	Thamesville.
Bloom, Duncan	do
Lambton—	
Hadden, James	Moore.
Lucas, Henrietta	Mandamin.
Mitchell, Mary B.	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Steel, Edith	Point Edward.
Steel, Mabel	do
Summers, Thos. W	Sarnia.
Turrill, David	Florence.
Wark, Walter A	Sarnia.
Lanark—	
Brain, Levi	Carlton Place.
Lockhart, Alfred	Almonte.
Thackaberry, Wm. A	Carlton Place.
Leeds and Grenville—	
Beane, Ernest E.	Prescott.
Earl, John	Glen Buell.
Howison, Albert E	Brockville.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
Rape, Cecelia	Lansdowne.
Hunt, Francis	Rockport.
Todd, Thomas	Whitehurst.
Todd, Richard	do
Newton, Joseph	Portland.
Newton, Agnes	do

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Lennox and Addington—	
Bradshaw, Agnes	Selby.
Campbell, Mary A.	Flinton.
Lincoln—	
Wallace, Wm.	Merritton.
Middlesex—	
Baker, Melissa	Newbury.
Cowan, Alfred H.	London.
Dark, David A. B.	London East.
Evans, Emma	London.
Fleming, Minnie	do
Gould, Wm. H.	do
Green, Thomas M.	do
McCallum, Neil	Gladstone.
Thompson, Simpson	London East.
Muskoka District—	
Dickson, George A.	Pembroke.
Fletcher, Wm. N.	Housey's Rapids.
Francis, Alice	Huntsville.
Hunter, George	Burk's Falls.
Hanes, Emily	Allansville.
McDowell, Mary	Stoneleigh.
Morrison, Dolly	Reay.
Ross, James	Bracebridge.
Weeks, Eva E.	Magnettawan.
Nipissing District—	
Joice, Robert	Sturgeon Falls.
Norfolk—	
Kelly, George A.	Glen Meyer.
Bowlby, Culver B.	Simcoe.
McIsaac, John A.	Delhi.
Lewis, Levi	Vannessa.
Northumberland—	
Lyon, Arthur	Campbellford.
McArdle, Isaiah	Bewdley.
White, Juliet	do
Wright, Thomas	Newcomb's Mills.
Ontario—	
Gilbert, Margaret	Germania.
James, Eliza L.	Oshawa.
Munro, Jesse M.	Ashburn.
Stewart, George	Oshawa.
McRae, Murdoch	Pindale.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Oxford—	
Brown, James M.	Woodstock.
Chantler, James	do
Chantler, John	do
Chute, Edwin	Hickson.
Whealy, Henry S.	Woodstock.
Chantler, Thomas	do
McKay, Wm.	do
Peel—	
Beattie, Samuel	Norval.
Knight, Naoma	Caledon.
Perth—	
Fuller, Margaret	Mitchell.
Kennedy, Margaret	do
Moore, Claudia C.	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thomas	St. Mary's.
Rice, Charlotte	Fullerton.
Trachsel, John	Shakespeare.
Wolf, Barbara	Gowanstown.
Fuller, Arthur S.	Stratford.
Pringle, Hugh A.	Staffa.
Cumming, Lily	Stratford.
Peterborough—	
Isbister, John A.	Lakefield.
Prescott and Russell—	
Herrington, Isabella	Russell.
Herrington, Rachel	do
Labelle, Noah	do
Leblanc, Moses	Pendleton.
Sicard, Moses	Clarence.
Borthwick, Margaret	Ottawa.
Russell, Janet	Renfrew.
Delaney, James	Sarsfield.
Prince Edward—	
Davis, Charles N.	Solmesville.
Renfrew—	
Meilentz, Charles	Pembroke.
Mick, Jessie	Micksburg.
McPhee, Gertrude	Palmer Rapids.
Fraser, Albert E.	Pembroke.
Lewis, Caroline	Pembroke.
Moore, Wm. H.	Deux Riviere.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Simcoe—	
Avarell, Sarah	Newton Robinson.
Corbiere, Eli	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes M.	Lisle.
Johnson, Joseph N	Barrie.
Lennox, David J.	Phelpston.
Munro, Mary	Midhurst.
Norman, Hannah	Alliston.
O'Neil, Mary	Collingwood.
Rodgers, John	Midland.
Robinson, Maggie T.	Pentang.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—	
Baker, Laura M.	Woodlands.
Faubert, Joseph	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Gagne, Elzear	Cornwall.
Hanes, Christie	Chesterville.
Hanson, Robert	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A	Glen Walter.
Marchand, Edward	Morrisburg.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Hugh A.	Harrison's Corners.
McDonald, Ronald	do
Vallance, Christina	Woodlands.
Vallance, Isabella	do
Wylie, George	Vancamp's Mills.
Victoria—	
Reeve, George	Lindsay.
Robinson, Lueffa	Bobcaygeon.
Garden, Elsie	do
Waterloo—	
Nahrgang, Louisa	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, Mary	do
Thompson, Albert E.	Galt.
Turnbull, Agnes	do
Windemberg, Allan	New Dundee.
Gardiner, Florence A	Berlin.
Welland—	
Lentz, Henry	Snyder.
Lentz, Catharine	do
Wellington—	
Bridgeford, Geo. T.	Harriston.
Farrell, Margaret	Salem.
Halliday, Emily	Harriston.
Kahler, Louis	Palmerston.
Mallet, Josephine	Teviotdale.
Munro, Albert G.	Palmerston.
Scott, Matthew	do
Watt, Margaret	Guelph.
Watt, Wm. Robert	do
Brown, Jessie Mc.	Mount Forest.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Wentworth—	
Braithwaite, John A.	Carluke.
Bryce, Wm.	Hamilton.
Clark, Robert W	do
Goodbrand, James	Ancaster.
Nolan, Elizabeth	Hamilton.
Pettit, Syrian H	Stoney Creek.
Stenebaugh, Wm. W	Weir.
Macphail, Annie L	Hamilton.
Hackbusch, Ernest	do
York—	
Gates, Jonathan	Coleman.
Burk, Jennie	Toronto.
Hill, Thomas	do
Hunt, Sarah	do
McGregor, Flora	do
White, Henry	do
Ladley, Alice	do
Hutchinson, Margaret	do
Allan, Frank	do
Hard, Bessie	do
Carr, Alexander	Parkdale.
Gray, William E	Toronto.
Muckle, Grace	do
Muckle, Elizabeth	do
O'Roarke, Wm.	Parkdale.
Clark, Arthur E	Aurora.
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
McGillivray, Mary A	do
Riddle, Fred	Box Grove.
Cook, Joseph	Lemonville.
Shepherd, Anival	Toronto.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, October 1st, 1887.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—In the presentation of my report for the year just closed, it is a matter of sincere regret that the marvellous freedom from mortality which our Institution has for some years enjoyed was not repeated last term; but though the number is the highest in my term of office, it is a small percentage when the physical character of the pupils is taken into consideration. Following are the names of those who died, with the cause of death signified in each case.

Arthur W. Sparling, a bright child aged eleven years, was attacked with inflammatory croup on the morning of September 30th, and died after 30 hours' illness on October 1st, the beginning of the official year.

Hugh Pringle, aged fourteen years, about two years previously, had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism which affected his heart, symptoms of a sub-acute attack manifested themselves on November 6th, when he was immediately removed to the hospital and every possible care and attention bestowed on him. From its inception the serious nature of his malady caused grave fears as to the result. He began to improve slightly on the 10th day, but on the 13th day died suddenly, death evidently resulting from the formation of heart clot.

Eva Weeks, a delicate child seven years of age, was attacked with pneumonia of the right lung on November 10th. The inflammation rapidly involved the whole lung, and subsequently attacked the left as well, with death as a result on the fifteenth day.

Thomas Todd also succumbed to pneumonia on the 7th of May, having been ill eight days.

The last fatal case was that of George Engle, aged sixteen, who, for two or three days previous to calling my attention to his case on the 23rd of April, had been suffering from a small boil or pimple at the outer angle of the right eye to which he paid little attention. On examining him I found the upper eye-lid inflamed and erysipelatous. He was at once sent to the hospital. The redness and inflammation, resisting the ordinary treatment for erysipelas, spread rapidly over the forehead and face, and extended into the cellular tissue, first of the right and subsequently to the left orbit. The infiltration of the orbital tissue pressed both eyes forward twixt the now swollen lids and gave a terrible appearance to the face. As recommended by Noyes, an incision parallel to the wall of the orbit and above each eye was made as soon as the tension became great, and though he and all writers on disease of the eye unite in asserting that the prognoses is necessarily serious and most frequently fatal, with the aid of poultices the operation resulted in a gradual disappearance of the inflammation, and we had grounds to hope for his recovery as he continued to improve for several days, taking food and resting well. However, the formation of an abscess at the base of the brain now became manifested and we were forced to yield all hope of saving the poor fellow, who died on June 1st.

I may mention that the parents of each were notified immediately that any danger manifested itself, and in every case (except in that of the boy Sparling, whose illness was too short to allow of his mother's arrival), some member of the family was present and assisted in the nursing.

In addition to the above there were several other cases of serious sickness which caused us anxiety. One case of pneumonia, that of A. E. Howison, was particularly severe, but by good care and judicious nursing he recovered.

The health and comfort of the pupils have, as in the past, been the chief care of all connected with the Institution. The sanitary arrangements are in satisfactory order and thorough cleanliness is rigidly enforced in every department. Strict attention is paid to the quality of the food supplied to the pupils who, as a rule, begin to improve physically as well as otherwise soon after their return.

I have the honour to be, Sir.
Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,
Physician.

REPORT

OF

THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

ON THE WORKING OF THE

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES ACTS

FOR THE YEAR.

1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Preface	v.
Schedule A.—Shewing the Licenses issued, extended, transferred or removed, and the Revenue received by the Province therefrom in 1884-5, 1885-6, and 1886-7 (by Districts)	2
Schedule B.—Comparative Statement of the number of Licenses issued from 1874 to 1886, inclusive, (by Counties, and Cities separated from Counties)	6
Schedule C.—Statement in detail of Licenses issued, extended, transferred or removed in the Municipalities, and amount paid to such Municipalities, during 1884-5, 1885-6 and 1886-7 (by Cities, Towns, Townships and Incorporated Villages)	18
Schedule D.—Amount of Fines collected, and amounts paid for Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors, in 1884-5, 1885-6 and 1886-7	76
Schedule E.—Comparative Statement of Commitments for Drunkenness to the County Gaols, from 1876 to 1886, inclusive	78
Schedule F.—Names and Post Office Addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses	79

LICENSE REPORT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LICENSE BRANCH,
TORONTO, January, 1888.

To the Honourable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the Twelfth Annual Report, and accompanying Schedules, respecting the operation of the Liquor License Laws.

NUMBER OF LICENSES.

Schedule A is a comparative statement of the number of Licenses of the various denominations issued, and of the number extended, transferred or removed, in each of the License Districts of the Province, during the past four license years, and may be thus summarized :

YEARS.	LICENSES.									EXTENSIONS, TRANSFERS, AND REMOVALS OF LICENSES.			
	TAVERN.				SHOP.	WHOLESALE.	VESSEL.		TOTAL.	EXTENSIONS.	TRANSFERS.	REMOVALS.	TOTAL.
	YEARLY.		SIX MONTHS										
	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.			Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					
1883-4.....	3340	23	27	5	781	36	18	3	4233	72	589	46	707
1884-5.....	3230	23	26	1	675	28	12	2	3997	48	427	44	519
1885-6.....	2561	24	34	1	525	24	8	.....	3177	43	361	28	432
1886-7.....	1495	72	25	1	367	28	6	6	2000	27	245	34	326

There has been a decrease in the number of Licenses issued comparing 1885-6 with the preceding year, of 660 Tavern, 150 Shop, 4 Wholesale, and 6 Vessel, or 820 in all, and comparing 1886-7 with 1885-6 of 1,018 Taverns, 158 Shops, making a total of 1,176.

The reduction in the number of licenses issued in 1885 6, comparing the number with those issued in 1884-5, was caused principally by the introduction of the Canada Temperance Act in the Counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Dundas, Glengarry, Huron, Norfolk, Oxford, Renfrew, Simcoe and Stormont, and the reduction in the number issued in 1886-7, as compared with 1885-6, was caused chiefly by the introduction of the said Act in the counties of Brant, Carleton, Elgin, Frontenac, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, Peterboro', Victoria and Wellington, and the cities of Guelph and St. Thomas.

Provincial Revenue.

The same Schedule shews the revenue derived by the Province from Licenses and Fines to have been, for

1883-4	$ 93,225 70
1884-5	192,867 02
1885-6	165,285 62
1886-7	216,455 78

The increase to the Provincial Revenue has been caused by the Act 49 Vic. cap. 39, which imposes fees for the exclusive benefit of the Province, over and above all other fees statutory or municipal.

Licenses in Counties and Cities.

Schedule B is a statement of the number of Licenses issued in the several Counties and Cities during the past thirteen years, the agregates agreeing with those of Schedule A, except as to Six Months' Licenses, which are not included in the present Schedule.

Licenses in Minor Municipalities.

Schedule C gives, in detail, as regards each City, Town, Incorporated Village, and Township, and the Unorganized Territory of the Province, the number of licenses (other than vessel licenses) and of extensions, transfers and removals, granted during the past three years.

Total Collections.

This Schedule also gives the amounts collected on account of licenses and fines (including the sums imposed by municipal by-laws), the totals of which (with the duties derived from Vessel Licenses), were as follows:—

1883-4	$444,745 40
1884-5	540,299 24
1885-6	451,072 97
1886-7	401,626 65

Municipal Revenue.

The payments to the Municipalities are shewn by the same Schedule to have been in—

1883-4	$287,246 31
1884-5	283,589 80
1885-6	231,433 91
1886-7	153,716 59

the decrease being attributable to the reduction, already referred to, in the number of licenses issued.

Fines.

The Fines collected during the past year as shewn in Schedule D, amounted to $12,033.55 as compared with $18,717.74 in 1885-6, and $18,826.30 in 1884-5. This sum does not include the fines collected in districts in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force.

Salaries of Inspectors—Expenses of Commissioners.

The payments during the past year under these heads are set out in the same Schedule, and show a decrease of $15,082.94 as compared with the preceding License year ; the reduction having been caused by the coming into force of The Canada Temperance Act, 1878, in several of the Counties.

Commitments for Drunkenness.

Schedule E shews the number of prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1887 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1887 exceeds the number committed in 1886 by 575. Analysing the returns gives the following result :—Taking first those Counties in which The Canada Temperance Act is in force, it will be seen that in Dufferin, Lincoln, and Renfrew the same number were committed each year. In Elgin, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Leeds and Grenville, Norfolk, Northumberland and Durham, Oxford, Peterboro', and Simcoe, the commitments for 1887 were less than in 1886. In Brant, Bruce, Carleton, Frontenac, Lanark, Lennox and Addington, Middlesex, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Victoria and Wellington the commitments in 1887 exceeded those of 1886. Of those Counties and Districts in which the License Act is in force—Algoma, Essex, Grey, Haldimand, Hastings, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, Waterloo, and York—had a greater number of commitments for drunkenness in 1887 than in 1886, while Peel, Perth, Prescott and Russell, Prince Edward, Wentworth and Welland had a less number.

To Summarize : Of the Scott Act Counties 3 had the same number of commitments in 1887 as in 1886. 10 had a greater number in 1887, and 11 a less. Of the Counties and

Districts under the License Act 9 had a greater number in 1887 and 6 had less. Of the 10 Counties under the Scott Act, having a greater number of commitments in 1887 than in 1886 Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, and Middlesex, the County Gaols therein receive prisoners committed from the cities of Brantford, Ottawa, Kingston, and London, in which the License Act is in force.

The Inspectors of Licenses.

The names and post-office addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses are set out in Schedule G.

Special Inspection of License Districts.

The special inspections of the License Districts, and the examination of the work of the license officials therein, from time to time, have been continued during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY LICENSE DISTRICTS, shewing the number of (Provincial) such Licenses extended, transferred or removed, and the amount of Revenue received 1884-5, 1885-6, and 1886-7 respectively.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses Issued.										Tavern Licenses Extended.			Shop Licenses Issued.			Shop Lieenses Extended.		
	Yearly Licenses.						Six Months' Licenses.												
	Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.									
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Adpington	44	41	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....
Algoma	23	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	5	....	....	....
Brant, North	19	17	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Brant, South	30	26	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	....	5	5	....	....	....	....
Brantford	....	....	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Brockville and South Leeds	52	53	....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	13	13	....	2	1	....
Bruce, North	38	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....
Bruce, South	61	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
Cardwell	39	22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....
Carleton	40	39	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	24	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Dufferin	34	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	23	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Durham, East	30	27	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	5	....	....	....	....
Durham, West	19	18	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Elgin, East	51	47	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	10	8	....	....	....	....
Elgin, West	23	22	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Essex, North	47	54	49	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	....	....	....	11	11	13	....	....	....
Essex, South	23	23	20	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	....	1	....	4	2	3	....	....	....
Frontenac	16	17	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glengarry	31	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
Grey, East	36	36	29	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....
Grey, North	30	30	29	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	10	10	9	....	....	....
Grey, South	25	25	25	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7	6	6	....	....	....
Haldimand	37	37	25	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	2	2	..	1	....
Haliburton	....	....	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	96	108	108	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	2	47	48	45	1	....	....
Hastings, East	32	31	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	3	....	....	....
Hastings, North	27	27	31	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	7	4	....	....	....
Hastings, West	40	40	42	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	....	....	3	7	8	9	....	....	....
Huron, East	29	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Huron, South	42	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
Huron, West	44	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
Kent, East	45	41	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	4	4	....	1	....	....
Kent, West	30	30	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	1	....
Kingston	38	37	40	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	....	20	22	22	1	....	....
Lambton, East	28	26	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	5	....	....	....	....
Lambton, West	46	42	....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	10	5	....	....	....	....
Lanark, North	18	19	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Lanark, South	18	18	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	4	....	....	....	....
Leeds & Grenville, N. & South Grenville	36	35	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
Lennox	18	17	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	65	60	27	..	..	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	11	10	7	1	1	....
London	48	49	56	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	22	22	21	....	....	....
Middlesex, East	65	66	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....
Middlesex, North	27	29	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....

* Wholesale license extended.
† And one wholesale license extended in each case.

SCHEDULE A.

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses issued, and the number of by the Province therefrom, including the proportion of Fines, in the license years

Wholesale Licenses Issued.			Vessel Licenses Issued.						Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Totals.			Proportion of Duties for Provincial Licenses, Fees for Transfers and Removals, and Fines, received by the Provinces.			Remarks.
			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Transfers.			Removals.									
1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
																		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
									8	4	....	..	1	..	55	49	....	1414 39	1207 67	.....	[force. C.T. Act in
									1	2	3	..	..	..	27	29	31	1001 07	931 65	1350 61	[force.
*	*1								3	1	....	..	..	..	24	20	....	759 32	706 32	.....	C.T. Act in
	....	3							2	2	....	..	1	..	39	41	....	2476 26	2378 30	.....	do
									.....	.....	2	..	..	2	....	....	31	.....	.....	3416 00	
									5	4	....	..	..	..	76	72	...	3830 07	2601 62	.....	[force.
									....	....	....	..	..	..	47	....	....	1518 58	.....	.....	C.T. Act in
									7	....	....	..	..	..	78	....	....	2650 89	.....	.....	do
									4	3	7	1	..	..	47	26	28	1194 63	608 21	1043 27	
									4	4	....	1	..	..	46	45	....	1201 52	1140 38	.....	[force.
									3	....	..	1	..	..	33	....	....	1236 42	.....	.....	C.T. Act in
									3	....	....	..	..	..	41	....	....	1373 90	.....	.....	do
									....	....	....	..	..	..	25	....	....	731 45	.....	.....	do
									5	5	..	1	..	..	42	37	....	1510 71	1401 51	.....	do
									4	2	....	..	..	..	26	24	....	773 86	750 91	.....	do
									3	3	....	1	..	..	65	60	....	3703 26	3429 80	.....	do
									4	2	....	..	..	..	30	27	....	705 25	671 69	.....	do
1									4	3	4	..	..	..	63	68	71	2607 62	2667 77	4758 40	
									4	6	4	..	..	..	31	33	33	1081 24	1046 67	1864 41	
									....	2	....	..	..	..	16	20	....	401 12	462 17	.....	[force.
									6	....	....	2	..	..	46	....	....	1151 39	.....	.....	C.T. Act in
									3	6	3	..	1	..	41	45	38	1099 34	1055 16	1488 84	
			1					3	2	2	3	..	..	..	43	42	47	1901 81	1791 91	3149 53	
									2	3	2	..	..	..	34	35	34	1054 67	1045 20	1710 87	
									4	1	6	1	..	1	45	42	47	1176 37	1228 71	1627 47	
									....	....	1	..	..	..	....	....	8	.....	.....	275 20	
†4	3	5							10	32	34	1	5	8	162	199	206	13655 58	14650 98	29336 85	
	....	....							1	3	5	..	..	..	35	36	38	920 41	930 93	1587 22	
									6	3	3	1	..	..	40	37	39	980 78	1012 40	1793 12	
3	3	2							7	7	17	1	..	3	59	60	77	3754 17	3936 60	5935 71	[force.
	....	....							7	....	....	..	..	..	38	....	....	877 59	.....	.....	C.T. Act in
									5	....	....	1	..	..	54	....	....	1702 90	..	.....	do
									4	....	....	..	..	..	57	....	....	2183 20	.....	.....	do
									10	5	....	..	..	..	61	50	....	2007 00	1829 97	.....	do
									5	4	....	..	..	..	42	39	....	1650 98	1474 02	.....	do
†2	1	1	5	4	5	1	..	1	4	1	3	..	1	..	74	69	73	6307 52	6039 80	9613 77	[force.
	....	....							7	2	....	..	1	..	41	35	....	1145 18	1044 67	.....	C.T. Act in
1	....	....							6	9	....	2	..	..	65	58	....	2530 61	2110 37	.....	do
									2	1	....	..	..	..	22	22	....	660 77	689 42	.....	do
									3	....	....	..	..	..	26	22	....	1033 69	959 31	.....	do
									2	1	....	..	..	..	42	41	....	1479 55	1532 56	.....	do
									2	3	....	..	..	..	26	25	....	860 10	805 23	.....	do
									12	9	7	1	..	..	93	84	43	4981 93	4712 96	4535 49	
2	1	2							6	15	13	..	2	..	78	89	98	6551 86	6535 06	14924 27	[force.
	....	....							....	7	....	..	..	..	71	79	....	2390 67	2490 10	.....	C.T. Act in
									4	5	....	1	..	..	37	39	....	1001 26	1027 63	.....	do

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement shewing the number of (Provincial)

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses Issued.												Tavern Licenses Extended.			Shop Licenses Issued.			Shop Licenses Extended.		
	Yearly Licenses.						Six Months' Licenses.														
	Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.											
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Middlesex West	34	30	....	..	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	6	5	....	....	...	...
Monck	18	12	9	1	4	4	1	1	.	1	..	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....
Muskoka and Parry Sound	43	35	20	5	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1 B. & W.	2	4	1	....	1	....	....
Nipissing	5	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	5	4	....	....	....
Norfolk, North	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Norfolk, South	20	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Northumberland, East.	28	25	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7	6	....	1	1	....
Northumberland, West	24	27	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	..
Ontario, North	39	40	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	8	9	....	....	....	....
Ontario, South	27	26	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	75	75	74	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	78	77	69	....	1	....
Oxford, North	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Oxford, South	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	..	4	....	....	....	....	....
Peel	36	36	32	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....
Perth, North	61	61	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	3	9	9	8	....	....	....
Perth, South	41	32	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	5	4	....	....	....
Peterborough, East	21	18	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	2	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
Peterborough, West	25	25	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	9	8	....	....	....	....
Prescott	43	44	43	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	....
Prince Edward	21	23	23	..	..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	..	....
Renfrew, North	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....
Renfrew, South	18	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	9	..	....	1	....	....
Russell	38	37	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....
Simcoe, East	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe, South	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe, West	49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....
Stormont	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Thunder Bay	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thunder Bay, East	45	25	32	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	10	2	9	7	9	1	....	....
Thunder Bay, West	4	9	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	1	....
Toronto	217	224	221	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	88	71	66	5	....	....
Victoria, North	32	29	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria, South	26	25	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Waterloo, North	47	46	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	8	8	7	....	....	....
Waterloo, South	43	44	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	3	6	5	5	....	1	....
Welland	78	76	73	1	..	4	7	9	9	..	..	..	1	4	2	14	15	12	..	1	....
Wellington, Centre	35	20	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	4	2	....	....	....	....
Wellington, South	36	35	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	8	7	....	....	....	....
Wellington, West	45	42	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	1	....
Wentworth, North	30	30	27	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	4	4	4	....	....	....
Wentworth, South	24	24	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....
York, East	37	28	27	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....
York, North	43	44	41	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	5	4	2	....	1	....
York, West	41	42	38	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	6	6	7	....	....	....
Totals	3230	2561	1495	23	24	72	26	34	25	1	..	1	28	33	27	675	525	367	16	10	....

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

Wholesale Licenses Issued.			Vessel Licenses Issued.						Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Totals.			Proportion of Duties for Provincial Licenses, Fees for Transfers and Removals, and Fines, received by the Province.			Remarks.
			Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.			Transfers.			Removals.									
1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
																		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	....	..	1	..	46	41	....	1507 09	1318 44	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	..	....	....	22	18	18	577 65	388 27	737 23	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	8	..	....	....	65	54	33	1900 48	1695 83	1337 59	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	....	1	12	32	30	350 61	1035 47	1295 78	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	32	....	....	1077 21	.....	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	....	..	....	....	28	....	....	585 20	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	....	1	1	..	44	38	...	1194 59	1055 60	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	....	..	....	....	30	33	....	1076 50	1268 69	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	...	3	1	..	63	58	....	1425 32	1531 57	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	....	..	....	....	37	34	....	1264 75	1225 40	.....	do
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	21	11	5	6	2	170	181	159	14209 52	14028 45	26456 97	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	36	....	....	1377 52	.....	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	....	..	....	....	42	....	....	1585 56	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	8	2	1	1	47	47	48	1324 83	1292 20	2086 09	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	9	1	1	..	87	79	81	3047 60	3944 73	6126 45	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	4	..	....	....	52	40	42	1835 30	1552 87	2616 61	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	....	..	1	..	30	28	....	716 86	655 00	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	...	..	....	....	37	36	....	1734 37	1691 50	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	6	..	....	....	52	58	52	1426 10	1538 35	2315 00	
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	6	6	..	....	....	29	37	35	1073 56	1230 67	2023 27	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	35	....	....	1352 20	.....	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	32	....	....	917 37	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	1	..	40	42	29	1082 10	1078 86	1083 33	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	46	....	....	1585 26	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	36	....	....	1049 30	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	....	..	....	....	70	....	....	2541 50	....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	..	....	....	16	....	....	278 08	.....	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	do
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	11	2	3	2	3	89	57	50	2194 71	2038 96	3328 30	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	...	1	1	2	10	17	12	175 42	373 01	429 10	
13	14*	13	2	2	1	1	..	2	40	39	43	2	..	11	370	356	365	29921 51	29023 79	54648 14	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	....	1	....	....	38	31	....	642 22	798 85	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	....	..	....	....	33	28	....	1419 48	1104 85	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	7	..	....	....	59	55	60	2122 22	2123 48	3547 89	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	50	52	49	1899 15	1810 51	3290 36	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	9	3	..	..	121	117	109	3996 48	4047 64	6795 21	[in force.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	....	..	....	....	43	33	....	1231 90	888 43	.....	C. T. Act
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4	...	..	....	....	44	46	....	2815 23	2644 47	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	....	1	....	....	63	51	....	1873 99	1937 79	.....	do
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	..	..	39	36	37	1280 09	1252 15	2075 42	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	....	....	27	32	25	653 28	675 37	1111 36	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	....	....	40	33	33	1559 90	797 87	1355 30	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	8	..	....	....	55	53	56	1647 57	1714 36	2726 63	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	10	1	1	..	55	56	60	1497 32	1536 18	2658 72	
28 †	24	28	12	8	6	2	..	6	427	361	265	44	28	34	4516	3608	2326	192867 02	165285 62	216455 78	

* Domin ion issue.

† And four extended.

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, by COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, and in the Cities separated from Counties, for the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6.

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Algoma (including Thunder Bay)	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	.....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
Brant	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	.....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	44	7	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Bruce	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Carleton (not including Ottawa)	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Dufferin	1881	33	7			New County erected 24th January, 1881.
	1882	33	5			
	1883	34	5			
	1884	34	4			
	1885					Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886					do
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16	2		
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1884	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886					Can. Temp. Act in force.
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29		1		
	1877	17				Dunkin Act assumed to be in force until quashed, December 28th.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886					Can. Temp. Act in force.
Grey	1874	115	20		3	
	1875	114	16		2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877			6	2	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in force until September.
	1879	91	12	1	1	
	1880	88	17	1	2	
	1881	84	16		1	Melancthon and Shelburne attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	88	18		1	
	1883	95	20		3	
	1884	91	19		1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16		3 B. & W.	

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
Haliburton	1886	7	.....	.....	.....	See Victoria, *post.*
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	99	15	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
Huron	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses	REMARKS.
Kent	1874	128	41	.....	1	
	1875	118	34	.....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	.....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	.....	1	
	1882	69	14	.....	1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Lanark	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	14	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force, except in Perth.
	1879	33	6			
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Leeds and Grenville	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	87	17			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Lennox and Addington	1874	52	7			
	1875	46	8	.....	1	
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	.....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Liceases.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Lincoln	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force, except in St. Catharines.
Middlesex (not including London)	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16	.....	1	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Muskoka & Parry Sound..	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
Nipissing	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	5			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5			
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Northumberland and Durham	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months, except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	.....	1	
	1880	100	22	.....	1	
	1881	100	23	.....	1	
	1882	102	23	.....	1	
	1883	104	23	.....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Ontario	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Oxford	1874	104	29			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Perth	1874	145	33			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
Peterborough	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force, in part of West Riding, for 10 months.
	1879	42	13	.....	1	
	1880	46	12	.....	1	
	1881	46	14	.....	1	
	1882	50	15	.....	1	
	1883	50	14	.....	1	
	1884	46	13	.....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Prescott and Russell	1874	63	10			
	1875	58	11	1		
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
Prince Edward	1874	22	3	.....	3	
	1875	23	3	.....	1	
	1876	.....	.....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force.
	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1879	23	2	.....	1	
	1880	24	2	.....	3	
	1881	24	3	.....	1	
	1882	22	3	.....	2	
	1883	23	4	.....	2	
	1884	21	1	.....	2	
	1885	23	2	.....	2	
	1886	24	2			
Renfrew	1874	100	35	.....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	.....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Simcoe	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	Mono and Mulmur attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	146	23	1		
	1883	147	26			
	1884	138	24			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Victoria	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	.....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	.....	
	1877	56	5	.....	.....	
	1878	56	6	.....	.....	
	1879	60	6	.....	.....	
	1880	59	5	.....	.....	
	1881	62	4	.....	.....	Including Haliburton.
	1882	62	3	.....	1	
	1883	62	3	.....	2	
	1884	58	3	.....	.....	
	1885	54	3	.....	.....	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Waterloo	1874	135	21	3		
	1875	136	20	13		
	1876	86	19	10		
	1877	84	17			
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15	.....	1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licen ses.	REMARKS.
Welland	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			
	1885	78	15			
	1886	82	12			
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	.....	.....	Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafraxa, attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
	1883	126	22			
	1884	116	19			
	1885	104	13			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
Wentworth (not including Hamilton)	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
York (not including Toronto)	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1879	114	15	.....	.....	do one month (May).
	1880	117	16			
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

CITY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	215	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	98	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	14*	2*	
	1886	224	66	13	3	
Hamilton	1874	127	93	.....	3	
	1875	110	72	.....	.....	
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8	.....	
	1880	74	57	7	.....	
	1881	89	55	7	.....	
	1882	98	58	8	.....	
	1883	105	54	8	.....	
	1884	97	47	4	.....	
	1885	110	48	3	.....	
	1886	112	45	5	.....	
Ottawa	1874	120	77	6	.....	
	1875	114	148	7	.....	
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	.....	1	
	1879	73	71	.....	1	
	1880	75	72	.....	1	
	1881	75	77	.....	1	
	1882	75	76	.....	1	
	1883	75	84	.....	1	
	1884	75	78	.....	1	
	1885	75	77	.....	.....	
	1886	75	69	1	.....	
London	1874	75	40	3	.....	
	1875	75	74	2	.....	
	1876	57	34	5	.....	
	1877	58	35	1	.....	
	1878	58	37	1	.....	
	1879	57	36	2	.....	
	1880	45	27	2	.....	
	1881	45	24	2	.....	
	1882	47	26	3	.....	
	1883	47	24	2	.....	
	1884	48	22	2	.....	
	1885	49	22	1	.....	
	1886	61	21	2	.....	

* Dominion issues.

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

CITY.	Year.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	REMARKS.
Kingston	1874	97	25	.....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
St. Catharines	1886	29	7			
Brantford	1886	19	5	3		

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded,*

RECAPITULATION, shewing the total number of Provincial Licenses issued in the several Counties in the Province, including the Cities, during the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1874	4793	1307	52	33	6185
1875	4459	1257	78	24	5818
1876	2977	787	147	27	3938
1877	2845	739	65	27	3676
1878	2910	724	52	29	3715
1879	3199	757	42	22	4020
1880	3227	760	40	22	4049
1881	3311	764	34	24	4133
1882	3317	787	35	24	4163
1883	3363	781	36	21	4201
1884	3253	675	28	14	3970
1885	2574	525	24	9	3132
1886	1567	367	28	12	1974

The Six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued, according to the Statement, does not correspond with the number as shown in Schedules A and C. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners, to the holder of a license expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be enabled to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six Months' Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted in localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners are of opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether Ordinary or Beer and Wine, issued, and the number extended, transferred or removed, the gross sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts therefor, and for Fines, and the revenue paid over to the Municipal Treasurers during the license years 1884-5, 1885-6 and 1886-7 respectively.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
ADDINGTON.	Camden	14	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sheffield	7	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newburgh	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Loughborough	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hinchinbrooke	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Portland	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oso	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Barrie	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kaladar and Anglesea	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Palmerston and North and South Canonto	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bedford	1	1	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Denbigh, Abinger, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Olden	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kennebec	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ALGOMA.	Sault Ste. Marie	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Howland	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Assiginack	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gordon	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carnarvon	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tehkummah	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	St. Joseph	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hilton	1	1	1	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Billings	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	6	7	8	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
ADDINGTON.	Camden	3	...	....	....	....	....	17	13	.....	1183 00	936 00	.....	513 29	369 79	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Sheffield	3	1	....	....	....	....	11	9	.....	631 00	641 00	.....	270 54	258 41	.....	
	Newburgh	2	...	....	....	....	....	5	2	.....	170 00	160 00	.....	65 75	56 89	.....	
	Loughborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	....	380 00	418 00	.....	161 81	175 43	.....	
	Hinchinbrooke	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	216 00	216 00	.....	91 03	85 32	.....	
	Portland	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	.....	480 00	365 00	.....	212 39	144 61	.....	
	Oso	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	4	.....	244 00	254 00	.....	160 69	161 65	.....	
	Barrie	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	72 00	72 00	.....	30 35	28 43	.....	
	Kaladar and Anglesea	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	.....	256 00	221 00	.....	111 25	87 70	.....	
	Palmerston and North and South Canonto	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	244 00	112 00	.....	150 79	68 44	.....	
	Bedford	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	144 00	72 00	.....	60 68	28 45	.....	
	Denbigh, Abinger, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Olden	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	40 00	36 00	.....	20 23	14 23	.....	
	Kennebec	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1884-5 and 1885-6.
ALGOMA.	Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	673 00	673 00	625 00	500 65	489 18	363 26	
	Howland	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	4	3	246 00	301 00	255 00	116 75	104 19	121 18	
	Assiginack	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	309 00	189 00	180 00	158 06	92 09	49 12	
	Gordon	1	...	1	....	....	....	4	3	4	236 00	231 00	275 00	104 16	93 14	75 74	
	Carnarvon	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	112 00	112 00	.....	68 91	43 11	.....	
	Tehkummah	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	72 00	87 00	75 00	28 91	41 05	.....	
	St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	144 00	144 00	180 00	57 83	52 09	49 12	
	Hilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	72 00	72 00	90 00	28 91	26 05	24 56	
	Billings	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	72 00	72 00	90 00	28 91	26 05	24 56	
	Unorganized Territory	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	9	13	646 00	648 00	1168 15	.....	.....	719 34	Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License Districts.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
NORTH BRANT.	Paris	8	8	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
	South Dumfries	5	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brantford, T'nship, northerly portion	3	3	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Onondaga	3	3	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH BRANT. (Brantford City.)	Brantford, City	21	17	19	....	1	5	5	5	3	1 ext.	2 ext.	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brantford, T'nship, southerly portion	4	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oakland	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burford	3	4	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BROCKVILLE & SOUTH LEEDS.	Brockville	20	19	....	....	...	....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gananoque	7	7	...	....	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newboro'	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	...	....
	Bastard and Burgess	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rear of Yonge	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Crosby	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Crosby	1	2	....	....	....	....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	5	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elizabethtown	5	5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
	Front of Yonge	...	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	...	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Front of Escott	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Escott	....	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removal. 1884-5.	Removal. 1885-6.	Removal. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH BRANT.	Paris	1	....	....	....	....	....	11	10	.....	1375 00	1440 00	.....	614 47	628 46	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	South Dumfries	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	.....	365 00	300 00	.....	132 66	159 37	.....	
	Brantford, T'nship, northerly portion	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	236 00	216 00	.....	86 96	75 37	.....	
	Onondaga	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	221 00	221 00	.....	80 44	77 49	.....	
SOUTH BRANT. (Brantf'd City)	Brantford, City	2	2	2	....	1	2	29	32	31	6691 25	6576 50	7780 00	3494 14	3277 12	3452 01	
	Brantford, T'nship, southerly portion	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	.....	308 00	256 00	.....	116 55	91 55	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Oakland	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	144 00	144 00	.....	54 96	48 72	.....	
	Burford	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	234 00	308 00	.....	87 40	108 19	.....	
BROCKVILLE & SOUTH LEEDS.	Brockville	2	....	....	....	....	....	27	24	.....	5510 00	5320 00	.....	3865 97	3685 30	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Gananoque	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	8	.....	1930 00	1555 00	.....	1409 62	1161 69	.....	
	Newboro'	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	282 50	276 25	.....	134 63	120 23	.....	
	Bastard and Burgess	....	3	....	....	....	....	9	10	.....	630 00	609 00	.....	299 83	279 98	.....	
	Rear of Yonge	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	.....	256 00	221 00	.....	122 14	98 65	.....	
	North Crosby	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	313 00	360 00	.....	146 98	160 00	.....	
	South Crosby	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	.....	162 00	216 00	.....	83 27	95 99	.....	
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	.....	544 00	380 00	.....	255 43	170 66	.....	
	Elizabethtown	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	6	.....	587 00	416 00	.....	285 85	186 65	.....	
	Front of Yonge	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	.....	42 68	.....	
	Front of Escott	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	210 00	.....	.....	99 94	.....	.....	
	Escott	....	....	..	...	....	....	.....	3	.....	.....	236 00	.....	.....	106 65	.....	

SCHEDULE C—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Shop. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Wholesale. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Extended Tavern. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Extended Shop. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Six Months. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
NORTH BRUCE.	Wiarton	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amabel	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Albermarle	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arran	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bruce	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elderslie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Elgin	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Paisley	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Southampton	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Saugeen	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tiverton	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chesley	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tara	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmund	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH BRUCE.	Kincardine, Town	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carrick	11	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Walkerton	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kinloss	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Greenock	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Culross	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brant	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kincardine, Township	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huron	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lucknow	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Teeswater	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
CARDWELL.	Adjala	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledon	9	11	10	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tecumseth	10	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bolton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Albion	7	8	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH BRUCE.	Wiarton	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	660 00	....	....	389 10	....	....	Canada Temperance Act in force.
	Amabel	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	141 00	....	....	64 95	....	....	
	Albermarle	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	72 00	....	....	32 48	....	....	
	Arran	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	360 00	....	....	162 32	....	....	
	Bruce	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	164 00	....	....	73 53	....	....	
	Elderslie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Port Elgin	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	710 00	....	....	478 59	....	....	
	Paisley	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	515 00	....	....	312 98	....	....	
	Southampton	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	440 00	....	....	178 58	....	....	
	Saugeen	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	72 00	....	....	32 46	....	....	
	Tiverton	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	265 00	....	....	136 94	....	....	
	Chesley	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	530 00	....	....	339 88	....	....	
	Tara	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	406 25	....	....	251 77	....	....	
	Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmund	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	288 00	....	....	129 86	....	....	
SOUTH BRUCE.	Kincardine, Town	4	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	1530 00	....	....	851 73	....	....	Canada Temperance Act in force.
	Carrick	1	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	991 00	....	....	462 94	....	....	
	Walkerton	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	1200 00	....	....	677 72	....	....	
	Kinloss	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	256 00	....	....	120 25	....	....	
	Greenock	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	504 00	....	....	234 76	....	....	
	Culross	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	144 00	....	....	67 08	....	....	
	Brant	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	576 00	....	....	268 32	....	....	
	Kincardine, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	144 00	....	....	67 08	....	....	
	Huron	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	522 00	....	....	241 35	....	....	
	Lucknow	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1000 00	....	....	626 59	....	....	
	Teeswater	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	525 00	....	....	279 96	....	....	
CARDWELL.	Adjala	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	800 00	20 00	....	336 42	8 16	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Caledon	3	2	3	....	....	....	13	14	15	735 00	894 00	1135 00	304 25	305 15	369 79	
	Tecumseth	....	....	....	1	....	....	13	....	....	919 00	....	....	383 39	....	....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Bolton	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	335 00	370 00	510 00	181 54	179 50	235 87	
	Albion	....	1	4	....	....	....	7	9	10	524 00	621 00	580 00	217 67	213 63	190 85	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
CARLETON.	Huntley	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Gower	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Marlborough	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Goulburn	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	March	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nepean	24	23	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tarbolton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fitzroy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
CORNWALL.	Cornwall, Township	13	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cornwall, Town	11	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DUFFERIN.	Orangeville	9	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mulmur	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mono	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Melancthon	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Garafraxa, East	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Shelburne	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amaranth	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
CARLETON.	Huntley	....	....	...	.	....	....	3	3	.....	236 00	216 00	.....	105 27	92 29	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	North Gower	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	.....	365 00	400 00	.....	160 53	174 35	.....	
	Marlborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	72 00	72 00	.....	31 59	30 77	.....	
	Goulburn	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	281 00	221 00	.....	128 95	94 86	.....	
	Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	240 00	200 00	.....	94 74	82 03	.....	
	March	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	144 00	144 00	.....	63 15	61 53	.....	
	Nepean	2	3	....	1	....	....	27	28	.. ..	1763 00	1765 00	.....	776 33	758 89	.....	
	Tarbolton	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Fitzroy	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.. ..	....	10 53	.....	.....	
CORNWALL.	Cornwall, Township	2	....	....	....	....	....	17	.....	.....	1315 00	.....	.....	682 05	....	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Cornwall, Town	2	....	....	....	...	2	16	. ....	.....	3460 05	.....	.....	2415 78	.....	.....	
DUFFERIN.	Orangeville	1	....	....	....	....	....	13	.....	.....	1945 00	.....	.....	1110 52	.....	... .	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Mulmur	1	....	...	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	365 00	.....	.....	158 07	.....	.....	
	Mono	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	365 00	.....	. .....	158 08	.....	.....	
	Melancthon	....	....	...	....	....	....	6	.. ...	.....	432 00	.....	.....	186 59	.....	.....	
	Garafraxa, East	....	....	...	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	216 00	.....	.....	93 29	.....	. ....	
	Shelburne	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	380 00	.....	.....	174 76	.....	.....	
	Amaranth	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.. ...	.....	226 00	.....	....	98 49	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
DUNDAS.	Iroquois	4	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Matilda	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Morrisburgh	5	....	....	....	....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Winchester	6	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Williamsburgh	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mountain	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
EAST DURHAM.	Millbrook	4	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manvers	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cavan	5	5	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Hope	2	1	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Hope	15	15	....	....	....	....	5	4	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST DURHAM.	Darlington	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cartwright	3	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Bowmanville	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newcastle	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clarke	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
DUNDAS.	Iroquois	....	....	....	...	....	....	4	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	370 87	.....	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Matilda	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....	4 68	.....	.....	
	Morrisburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	1165 00	.....	.....	784 09	.....	.....	
	Winchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	...	732 00	.....	.....	419 09	.....	.....	
	Williamsburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	368 00	.....	.....	170 87	.....	.....	
	Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	...	.....	288 00	.....	.....	102 33	.....	.....	
EAST DURHAM.	Millbrook	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	.....	560 00	625 00	.....	317 22	350 90	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Manvers	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	3	...	293 60	149 00	.....	128 40	65 38	.....	
	Cavan	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	360 00	360 00	.....	157 23	156 92	.....	
	Hope	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	179 00	87 00	.....	95 52	46 38	.....	
	Port Hope	3	3	....	1	....	....	24	22	.....	3620 00	3480 00	.....	2249 05	2156 41	.....	
WEST DURHAM.	Darlington	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	276 00	250 00	.....	140 39	106 81	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Cartwright	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	.....	241 00	180 00	.....	91 38	65 38	.....	
	Bowmanville	3	2	....	....	....	....	10	9	.....	1150 00	1125 00	.....	599 71	582 17	.....	
	Newcastle	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	160 00	490 00	.....	194 01	203 85	.....	
	Clarke	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	340 00	340 00	.....	159 20	156 62	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
EAST ELGIN.	Bayham	7	6	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Dorchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Malahide	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Yarmouth	9	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Vienna	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Aylmer	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Thomas	22	22	....	....	....	....	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Springfield	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WEST ELGIN.	Dunwich	7	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Aldborough	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Southwold	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Stanley	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
NORTH ESSEX.	West Tilbury	8	10	11	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Maidstone	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Windsor	17	17	17	....	....	....	6	6	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Rochester	3	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Sandwich	7	9	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Sandwich	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sandwich, Town	4	6	4	....	....	1	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Belle, River	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST ELGIN.	Bayham	....	1	...	.....	...	....	8	9	.....	616 00	565 00	.....	304 52	278 05	.....	
	South Dorchester	....	....	...	.....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Malahide	....	....	...	.....	...	....	5	4	.....	420 00	288 00	.....	210 83	140 48	.....	
	Yarmouth	1	....	...	.....	...	....	10	8	.....	653 00	560 00	.....	319 19	275 13	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Vienna	1	....	...	.....	...	....	4	3	.....	245 00	260 00	.....	108 35	117 08	.....	
	Aylmer	....	1	...	.....	...	....	5	6	.....	530 00	505 00	.....	393 24	278 53	.....	
	St. Thomas	1	1	....	1	...	....	31	28	.....	7680 00	7191 00	.....	4680 47	4380 63	.....	
	Springfield	....	....	...	.....	...	....	2	2	.....	180 00	200 00	.....	81 97	93 68	.....	
WEST ELGIN.	Dunwich	2	....	...	.....	...	....	10	8	.....	716 00	686 00	.....	334 72	305 85	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Aldborough	1	....	...	.....	...	....	8	6	.....	564 00	462 00	.....	239 58	185 41	.....	
	Southwold	1	2	...	.....	...	....	8	9	.....	509 00	534 00	.....	196 62	194 25	.....	
	Port Stanley	....	....	...	.....	...	....	4	4	.....	343 50	443 50	.....	160 08	197 32	.....	
NORTH ESSEX.	West Tilbury	3	2	....	.....	...	....	11	12	12	696 00	730 00	1080 00	334 45	346 52	408 20	
	Maidstone	....	....	...	.....	...	....	2	2	2	184 00	144 00	147 50	89 17	68 17	62 34	
	Windsor	....	1	1	.....	...	....	24	24	25	4465 00	4165 00	5325 00	2774 96	2669 40	2742 14	
	Rochester	....	....	1	.....	...	....	3	4	5	216 00	288 00	415 00	100 33	136 33	167 24	
	East Sandwich	1	....	1	.....	...	....	10	11	9	713 00	832 00	775 00	337 23	397 64	303 30	
	West Sandwich	....	....	1	.....	...	....	4	4	5	288 00	288 00	415 00	133 77	136 33	167 24	
	Sandwich, Town	....	....	....	.....	...	....	7	9	9	970 00	1177 50	1525 00	503 31	611 50	644 76	
	Belle River	....	....	...	.....	...	....	2	2	4	180 00	160 00	420 00	78 03	68 17	119 06	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
SOUTH ESSEX.	Mersea	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Leamington	5	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Amherstburgh	6	6	6	....	....	1	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anderdon	2	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Malden	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Gosfield	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Kingsville	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Essex Centre	1	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colchester, North	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colchester, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pelee Island	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
FRONTENAC.	Kingston, Township	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Storrington	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pittsburgh	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wolfe Island	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Portsmouth	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GLENGARRY.	Charlottenburgh	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lochiel	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lancaster	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kenyon	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Alexandria	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH ESSEX.	Mersea	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	3	2	179 00	155 00	135 00	93 03	68 99	71 07	
	Leamington	2	2	....	....	....	....	7	7	6	470 00	460 00	660 00	186 64	181 39	157 61	
	Amherstburgh	....	1	2	....	....	....	11	10	11	1360 00	1227 50	1507 50	633 80	575 65	538 14	
	Anderdon	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	174 00	286 00	217 50	75 66	125 97	71 62	
	Malden	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	141 00	128 00	172 50	60 52	55 43	57 30	
	Gosfield	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	281 00	281 00	167 50	153 31	153 21	308 56	
	Kingsville	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	3	200 00	200 00	305 00	100 53	100 46	109 22	
	Essex Centre	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	125 00	140 00	290 00	52 96	60 46	151 64	
	Colchester, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	Colchester, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	83 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Pelee Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	90 00	.....	.....	28 66	
FRONTENAC.	Kingston, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	.....	400 00	288 00	.....	112 41	89 77	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Storrington	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	.....	161 00	256 00	.....	46 27	82 29	.....	
	Pittsburgh	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	6	.....	328 00	365 00	.....	92 57	114 09	.....	
	Wolfe Island	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	.....	204 00	305 00	.....	59 51	102 88	.....	
	Portsmouth	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	240 00	240 00	.....	50 51	67 31	.....	
GLEN-GARRY.	Charlottenburgh	2	....	....	....	....	....	12	.....	.....	730 00	.....	.....	318 93	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Lochiel	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	368 00	.....	.....	205 47	.....	.....	
	Lancaster	3	....	....	....	....	....	13	.....	.....	815 00	.....	.....	363 35	.....	.....	
	Kenyon	1	....	....	1	....	....	9	.....	.....	560 00	.....	.....	248 85	.....	.....	
	Alexandria	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	.....	.....	645 00	.....	.....	302 18	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
EAST GREY.	Artemesia	7	7	6	...	....	1	.....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Proton	7	7	6	.....	...	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland	7	7	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Collingwood, Township	7	7	6	.....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Euphrasia	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Osprey	5	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH GREY.	Owen Sound	12	12	*12	.....	.....	.....	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Meaford	6	5	5	.....	...	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Derby	3	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Keppel	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sydenham	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Vincent	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sarawak	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH GREY.	Durham	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bentinck	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glenelg	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Normanby	10	10	10	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Egremont	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST GREY.	Artemesia	1	1	2	....	....	....	8	8	9	529 00	509 00	587 50	238 55	217 86	203 74	
	Proton	1	2	....	....	....	....	9	10	8	601 00	586 00	707 50	270 73	251 20	249 57	
	Holland	1	1	....	....	....	....	7	9	7	549 00	534 00	545 00	249 26	232 02	192 92	
	Collingwood, Township	1	....	1	....	....	....	9	8	8	651 00	626 00	627 50	320 73	296 05	224 71	
	Euphrasia	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	216 00	216 00	180 00	96 49	92 27	61 12	
	Osprey	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	7	4	360 00	370 00	455 00	160 85	158 91	170 60	
NORTH GREY.	Owen Sound	....	1	....	....	....	....	18	19	17	2540 00	2690 00	3155 00	1228 57	1297 89	1222 50	
	Sullivan	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	360 00	360 00	450 00	158 87	157 20	155 38	
	Meaford	....	1	3	....	....	....	8	8	11	1060 00	935 00	1322 50	518 95	456 02	508 76	
	Derby	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	216 00	323 00	327 50	95 34	144 09	119 10	
	Keppel	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	144 00	144 00	247 50	63 54	62 87	93 19	
	Sydenham	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	154 00	216 00	270 00	68 83	94 31	93 20	
	St. Vincent	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	144 00	72 00	90 00	63 57	31 43	31 04	
	Sarawak	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	50 00	.....	.... ..	25 90	
SOUTH GREY.	Durham	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	6	945 00	960 00	1180 00	520 68	523 02	508 30	
	Bentinck	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	7	524 00	550 00	642 00	227 14	235 72	214 54	
	Glenelg	1	1	1	....	....	....	7	8	8	487 00	589 00	675 00	214 23	255 46	230 93	
	Normanby	....	2	1	....	....	....	10	13	12	760 00	786 00	998 20	330 37	338 85	342 16	
	Egremont	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	216 00	72 00	92 00	92 91	30 00	30 80	

* Not including two Beer and Wine, Vessel, Great Lakes, and one Beer and Wine, Vessel, Inland Waters.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
HALDIMAND.	Cayuga Village	5	5	2	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledonia	3	4	1	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oneida	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cayuga, North, Township	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dunn	3	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rainham	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Walpole	11	10	7	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Seneca	5	4	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
HALIBURTON.	Minden	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dysert	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anson	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherban	....	....	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
HALTON.	Nelson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nassagaweya	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Esquesing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burlington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgetown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oakville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Acton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Trafalgar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
HAMILTON.	Hamilton, City	96	108	108	1	2	4	47	48	45	4 1 Ext.	3	5	1 B. & W.	....	2	1	....	....	1 B. & W.	1 B. & W.	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5. $ c.	1885-6. $ c.	1886-7. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5. $ c.	1885-6. $ c.	1886-7. $ c.	Remarks.
HALDIMAND.	Cayuga Village	1	....	1	....	..	1	7	6	8	605 00	630 00	695 00	302 55	330 43	280 43	
	Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	580 00	740 00	850 00	370 03	483 45	447 74	
	Oneida	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	236 00	216 00	375 00	100 03	97 13	192 16	
	Cayuga, North, Township	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	216 00	216 00	360 00	90 00	97 13	116 22	
	Dunn	...	...	1	...	....	....	3	4	3	216 00	288 00	80 00	90 00	129 51	29 94	
	Rainham	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	288 00	288 00	360 00	120 00	129 49	116 22	
	Walpole	1	1	3	1	...	...	14	12	14	871 00	743 00	795 00	365 09	334 54	261 48	
	Seneca	2	..	1	...	...	...	7	5	6	470 00	424 00	502 50	255 04	245 68	230 73	
HALI-BURTON.	Minden	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	180 00	.....	... ..	46 20	
	Dysert	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	187 00	.....	.....	50 90	
	Anson	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	1	.....	.....	90 00	.... ..	.....	23 11	
	Sherban	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.. .	2	.... ..	.....	162 00	.....	.....	46 17	
HALTON.	Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....							Scott Act in force, 1882-3-4-5, and Druggists' licenses issued thereunder, viz.: in 1882-3, 2 in Oakville, 1 in Milton, 1 in Acton, and 1 in Georgetown; in 1883-4, 1 in Milton, 1 in Georgetown, 1 in Oakville, 1 in Acton and 1 in Burlington; and in 1884-5, 1 in Oakville, 1 in Acton and 1 in Esquesing.
	Nassagaweya	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....							
	Esquesing	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....							
	Burlington	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....							
	Georgetown	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....	614 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Oakville	...	...	....	...	...	...	.....	.....	....							
	Milton	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....							
	Acton	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....							
	Trafalgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	....							
HAMILTON.	Hamilton, City	10	32	34	1	5	8	162	199	206	32038 75	34795 00	49169 05	16495 92	18042 21	18098 70	

* One Tavern License 1885-6.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
EAST HASTINGS.	Tyendinaga	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hungerford	8	8	8	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thurlow	10	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deseronto (formerly Mill Point)	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH HASTINGS.	Marmora and Lake	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Huntingdon	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stirling	3	3	4	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madoc, Township	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tudor, Limerick & Cashell	4	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollaston	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monteagle and Herschel	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rawdon	2	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madoc Village	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wicklow and Bangor	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dungannon and Faraday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carlow and Mayo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST HASTINGS.	Belleville	25	25	26	...	...	...	5	5	5	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Trenton	10	10	10	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Sidney	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST HASTINGS.	Tyendinaga	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	11	10	720 00	751 00	910 00	279 17	293 72	274 22	
	Hungerford	1	....	1	....	....	....	11	10	12	725 00	800 00	1095 00	281 50	316 53	343 88	
	Thurlow	...	....	2	....	....	....	10	9	10	740 00	708 00	730 00	288 48	279 28	227 00	
	Deseronto (formerly Mill Point)	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	6	6	880 00	890 00	1100 00	671 66	676 37	699 33	
NORTH HASTINGS.	Marmora and Lake	1	....	...	....	....	....	6	5	5	365 00	360 00	450 00	142 67	140 41	130 86	
	Huntingdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	144 00	144 00	180 00	57 10	55 25	52 36	
	Stirling	1	1	2	....	....	....	6	6	7	505 00	505 00	530 00	242 70	242 79	149 06	
	Madoc, Township	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	241 00	144 00	180 00	89 21	62 47	52 35	
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	144 00	144 00	180 00	57 10	55 26	52 33	
	Tudor, Limerick & Cashell	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	7	293 00	432 00	577 50	106 63	173 42	170 11	
	Wollaston	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	92 00	.....	.....	34 83	2 24	.....	
	Monteagle and Herschel	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	72 00	144 00	270 00	28 54	56 01	78 52	
	Rawdon	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	4	144 00	144 00	275 00	57 08	55 25	80 70	
	Madoc, Village	3	2	....	....	....	....	10	9	6	855 00	960 00	960 00	479 80	540 70	397 01	
	Wicklow and Bangor	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	72 00	72 00	90 00	28 54	27 63	26 15	
	Dungannon and Faraday	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20 00	.....	50 00	8 70	0 56	21 82	
	Carlow and Mayo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	20 00	... .	.....	9 46	.....	
WEST HASTINGS.	Belleville	3	7	12	1	....	2	38	41	47	7350 80	7515 00	8676 00	3711 61	3671 87	3550 16	
	Trenton	3	....	4	....	....	1	15	14	22	1895 00	2302 50	3021 00	1029 34	1333 09	1323 99	
	Sidney	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	5	8	365 00	400 00	567 50	166 00	177 11	193 72	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License Districts.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
EAST HURON.	Grey	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McKillop	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hullett, East part	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Morris	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Howick	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Turnberry, East part	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brussels	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wroxeter	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH HURON.	Exeter	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Seaforth	7	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Goderich, Township, S. p't	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bayfield	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stephen	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Usborne	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hay	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tuckersmith	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stanley	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WEST HURON.	Goderich, Town	9	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wawanosh, East	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hullett, West part	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wawanosh, West	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Turnberry, West part	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wingham	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clinton	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ashfield	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colborne	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Blythe	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License Districts.	Municipalities.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST HURON.	Grey	1						7			457 00			171 44			Can. Tem. Act in force.
	McKillop							3			216 00			80 44			
	Hullett, East part	1						3			149 00			55 68			
	Morris							2			184 00			71 25			
	Howick	2						9			554 00			209 31			
	Turnberry, East part	1						4			241 00			91 29			
	Brussels							5			730 00			419 21			
	Wroxeter	2						5			201 75			75 82			
SOUTH HURON.	Exeter	2						9			900 00			565 33			Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Seaforth	1			1			11			1545 00			925 07			
	Goderich, Township, S. pt							1			72 00			32 82			
	Bayfield				1			4			285 00			122 63			
	Stephen							10			740 00			337 80			
	Usborne							3			216 00			98 52			
	Hay	1						7			492 00			228 63			
	Tuckersmith							5			360 00			164 15			
	Stanley							4			288 00			131 32			
WEST HURON.	Goderich, Town	3						14			1913 75			1069 57			Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Wawanosh, East							1			72 00			31 72			
	Hullett, West part							2			144 00			63 46			
	Wawanosh, West							2			144 00			53 46			
	Turnberry, West part							1			72 00			31 74			
	Wingham							8			980 00			438 52			
	Clinton							9			1240 00			593 41			
	Ashfield							5			380 00			158 68			
	Colborne	1						8			473 00			206 34			
	Blythe							5			475 00			233 68			

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1884-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1885-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1886-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1884-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1885-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1886-7.	Shop. 1884-5.	Shop. 1885-6.	Shop. 1886-7.	Wholesale. 1884-5.	Wholesale. 1885-6.	Wholesale. 1886-7.	Extended Tavern. 1884-5.	Extended Tavern. 1885-6.	Extended Tavern. 1886-7.	Extended Shop. 1884-5.	Extended Shop. 1885-6.	Extended Shop. 1886-7.	Six Months. 1884-5.	Six Months. 1885-6.	Six Months. 1886-7.
EAST KENT.	Howard	4	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blenheim	4	4	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dresden	5	6	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thamesville	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Camden	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bothwell	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harwick	11	10	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Orford	6	5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ridgetown	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST KENT.	Chatham, Town	18	17	....	....	....	....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....
	Chatham, Township	5	5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dover	3	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wallaceburg	4	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tilbury, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raleigh	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Romney	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KINGSTON.	Kingston, City	38	41*	40*	1	1	1†	20	22	22	2 & 1 Ex.	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST KENT.	Howard	1						6	3		385 00	276 00		175 21	125 39		Canada Temperance Act in force.
	Blenheim							4	4		520 00	540 00		283 30	267 21		
	Dresden	1	1					7	7		1095 00	979 00		626 41	560 73		
	Thamesville							4	3		415 00	360 00		260 13	214 05		
	Camden	1	1					4	4		241 00	241 00		110 51	107 11		
	Bothwell	1						6	4		785 00	605 00		439 12	332 22		
	Harwich	3						14	10		907 00	860 00		417 79	386 59		
	Orford		1					6	6		432 00	365 00		194 07	159 36		
	Ridgetown	3	2					10	9		1175 00	1010 00		699 97	518 29		
WEST KENT.	Chatham, Town	3	2					27	23		9035 00	7622 50		7298 52	6073 40		Canada Temperance Act in force.
	Chatham, Township	1	1					6	6		365 00	365 00		151 11	144 55		
	Dover	1						4	3		266 00	261 00		136 66	130 32		
	Wallaceburg		1					5	7		730 00	895 00		438 67	572 47		
	Tilbury, East										60 00						
	Raleigh										40 00	85 00			40 30		
	Romney																
KINGSTON.	Kingston, City	4	1	3		1		68	69	67	14211 50	14564 50	18737 00	7697 79	7629 11	8164 54	

* Five Vessel Licenses not included.

† One Vessel License not included.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
EAST LAMBTON.	Forest	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bosanquet	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Warwick	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brooke	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wyoming	3	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Watford	3	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Euphemia	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Plympton	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arkona	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thedford	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Alvinston	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WEST LAMBTON.	Petrolia	8	8	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Moore	8	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sarnia, Township	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sombra	7	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oil Springs	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Enniskillen	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dawn	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sarnia, Town	10	9	....	....	....	1	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Point Edward	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
NORTH LANARK.	Lanark, Village	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pakenham	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dalhousie	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Almonte	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carleton Place	4	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ramsay	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lavant, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lanark, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST LAMBTON.	Forest	....	1	....	....	1	....	7	9	.....	780 00	810 00	.....	435 39	443 81	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Bosanquet	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	57 82	.....	
	Warwick	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	.....	154 00	72 00	.....	66 68	29 84	.....	
	Brooke	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	.....	149 00	224 00	.....	64 09	139 68	.....	
	Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	480 00	440 00	.....	283 07	264 44	.....	
	Watford	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	7	.....	700 00	825 00	.....	453 85	521 53	.....	
	Euphemia	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	3	.....	291 00	261 00	.....	152 71	134 51	.....	
	Plympton	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	184 00	92 00	.....	101 54	49 83	.....	
	Arkona	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	...	265 00	260 00	.....	164 09	159 66	.....	
	Thedford	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	.....	410 00	120 00	.....	262 31	69 84	.....	
	Alvinston	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	.....	365 00	400 00	.....	165 64	199 37	.....	
WEST LAMBTON.	Petrolia	2	3	....	....	....	....	13	13	.....	1400 00	1195 00	.....	656 73	544 31	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Moore	....	....	....	2	....	....	11	8	.....	813 00	696 00	.....	462 17	393 46	.....	
	Sarnia, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	82 00	82 00	.....	44 46	44 19	.....	
	Sombra	2	2	....	....	....	....	10	9	....	606 00	654 00	.....	292 76	324 71	.....	
	Oil Springs	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	.....	200 00	185 00	.....	91 85	82 61	.....	
	Enniskillen	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	....	313 00	236 00	.....	152 13	113 95	.....	
	Dawn	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	97 00	72 00	.....	48 81	34 17	.....	
	Sarnia, Town	....	2	....	....	....	....	16	13	.....	3045 00	2125 00	.....	1893 14	1298 21	.....	
	Point Edward	....	1	....	....	....	..	5	7	....	600 00	655 00	.....	372 19	415 16	.....	
NORTH LANARK.	Lanark, Village	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	.....	305 00	280 00	.....	164 60	156 73	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Pakenham	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	.....	318 00	288 00	.....	105 79	99 17	.....	
	Dalhousie	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	154 00	144 00	.....	50 91	49 57	.....	
	Almonte	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	.....	970 00	995 00	.....	624 87	643 22	.....	
	Carleton Place	....	..	..	....	....	....	5	6	.....	620 00	740 00	.....	337 49	405 41	.....	
	Ramsay	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	246 00	246 00	.....	100 51	104 38	.....	
	Lavant, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	23 49	.....	.....	
	Lanark, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	10 00	.....	7 83	14 32	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.				Beer and Wine.															
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
SOUTH LANARK.	Perth	7	7				3	2													
	Smith's Falls	5	5				2	2													
	Beckwith	1	2																		
	Bathurst	1	1																		
	Drummond	2	2																		
	South Sherbrooke	1	1																		
	North Elmsley	1																			
	Burgess																				
SOUTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE. SOUTH GRENVILLE.	Prescott	9	9				3	3												1	
	Edwardsburgh	3	2																		
	South Elmsley	2	2																		
	Kemptville	4	4				1	1													
	Kitley	5	5																		
	Oxford	2	2																		
	Augusta	4	4																		
	Merrickville	3	3																		
	Wolford	2	2																		
	Cardinal	2	2																		
LENNOX.	Napanee	8	8				2	2													
	Bath	2	2				2	2													
	Adolphustown	1	1																1	1	
	Amherst Island	2	2																		
	Ernestown	5	4																		
	North Fredericksburgh																				
	Richmond																				

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH LANARK.	Perth	1	....	....	..	....	....	11	9	.....	1925 00	1620 00	.....	1136 34	934 39	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Smith's Falls	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	.....	1510 00	1130 65	.....	990 95	569 53	.....	
	Beckwith	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	92 00	253 24	.....	37 73	95 65	.....	
	Bathurst	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	97 00	72 00	.....	40 11	25 37	.....	
	Drummond	....	...	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	154 00	194 00	.....	66 60	68 87	.....	
	South Sherbrooke	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	92 00	92 00	.....	48 32	45 37	.....	
	North Elmsley	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	72 00	116 70	.....	28 30	47 34	.....	
	Burgess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	8 12	.....	
NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.	Prescott	....	1	....	....	....	....	12	14	.....	2430 00	2455 00	.....	1560 80	1495 24	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Edwardsburgh	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	.....	221 00	144 00	.....	92 61	61 76	.....	
	South Elmsley	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	144 00	144 00	.....	60 09	61 76	.....	
	Kemptville	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	800 00	765 00	.....	550 22	472 25	.....	
	Kitley	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	.....	365 00	380 00	.....	152 73	164 69	.....	
	Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	144 00	144 00	.....	60 09	61 76	.....	
	Augusta	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	328 00	288 00	.....	140 21	123 53	.....	
	Merrickville	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	380 00	360 00	.....	220 12	212 65	.....	
	Wolford	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	184 00	144 00	.....	80 14	61 76	.....	
	Cardinal	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	190 00	190 00	.....	90 09	91 76	....	
LENNOX.	Napanee	2	1	....	1	....	....	13	11	.....	2055 00	2073 00	.....	1282 53	1267 43	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Bath	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	.....	320 00	325 00	.....	107 39	103 13	.....	
	Adolphustown	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	108 00	108 00	.....	40 28	37 88	.....	
	Amherst Island	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	.....	184 00	149 00	.....	71 63	52 61	.....	
	Ernestown	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	.....	405 00	308 00	.....	154 37	109 43	.....	
	North Fredericksburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Richmond	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1884-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1885-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1886-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1884-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1885-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1886-7.	Shop. 1884-5.	Shop. 1885-6.	Shop. 1886-7.	Wholesale. 1884-5.	Wholesale. 1885-6.	Wholesale. 1886-7.	Extended Tavern. 1884-5.	Extended Tavern. 1885-6.	Extended Tavern. 1886-7.	Extended Shop. 1884-5.	Extended Shop. 1885-6.	Extended Shop. 1886-7.	Six Months. 1884-5.	Six Months. 1885-6.	Six Months. 1886-7.
LINCOLN.	Niagara, Township	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Catharines	31	30	27	....	....	2	9	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1
	Grimsby, Township	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grantham	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merritton	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Louth	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Dalhousie	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Clinton	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grimsby, Village	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Niagara, Town	5	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Beamsville	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
LONDON.	London, City	48	49	56	....	....	5	22	22	21	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
EAST MIDDLESEX.	London, Township	33	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Dorchester	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westminster	18	18	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	London East, Town	11	11	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Nissouri	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	London West, Village, (formerly Petersville)	3	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
LINCOLN.	Niagara, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	216 00	144 00	.....	98 68	66 86	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force in Lincoln, with the exception of St. Catharines.
	St. Catharines	8	5	7	....	....	....	49	45	44	7147 50	6906 25	7752 50	2907 55	2811 75	2618 48	
	Grimsby, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	144 00	164 00	.....	68 01	78 08	.....	
	Grantham	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	216 00	256 00	.....	111 07	122 67	.....	
	Merritton	2	2	....	....	....	....	8	8	.....	730 00	770 00	.....	450 73	468 63	.....	
	Louth	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	.....	308 00	236 00	.....	150 59	111 54	.....	
	Port Dalhousie	....	1	....	1	....	....	6	6	.....	792 50	689 00	.....	578 10	468 35	.....	
	Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	72 00	72 00	.....	32 89	33 46	.....	
	Grimsby, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	340 00	300 00	.....	185 33	160 38	.....	
	Niagara, Town	2	1	....	....	....	....	10	7	.....	743 34	630 00	.....	309 14	259 31	.....	
	Beamsville	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	400 00	350 00	.....	214 77	187 09	.....	
LONDON.	London, City	6	15	13	....	2	....	78	89	98	13520 00	13569 00	23404 50	5643 71	5650 12	6746 03	
EAST MIDDLESEX.	London, Township	....	1	....	....	....	....	23	26	.....	1656 00	1885 00	.....	757 90	852 13	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	North Dorchester	....	1	....	....	....	..	6	6	.....	432 00	365 00	.....	197 72	163 98	.....	
	Westminster	....	1	....	....	....	....	19	20	.....	1368 00	1373 00	.....	626 07	615 58	.....	
	London East, Town	....	1	....	....	....	....	14	16	.....	1895 00	2052 50	.....	970 10	1040 10	.....	
	West Nissouri	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	.....	288 00	333 00	.....	131 80	153 21	.....	
	London West, Village, (formerly Petersville)	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	7	.....	640 00	690 00	.....	404 74	428 18	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
NORTH MIDDLESEX.	East Williams	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McGillivray	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Adelaide	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Biddulph	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ailsa Craig	3	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lobo	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Parkhill	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lucan	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Williams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WEST MIDDLESEX.	Ekfrid	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Strathroy	8	7	....	....	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wardsville	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Metcalfe	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Delaware	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caradoc	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glencoe	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mosa	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newbury	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MONCK.	Wainfleet	3	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Canborough	2	1	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caistor	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherbrooke	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dunnville	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1 B & W
	Gainsborough	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pelham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses. Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH MIDDLESEX.	East Williams		1					3	4		216 00	241 00		83 49	94 39		
	McGillivray		1					2	4		164 00	221 00		64 93	85 00		
	Adelaide							2	2		144 00	144 00		55 66	55 11		
	Biddulph		1					4	6		308 00	365 00		120 61	140 11		
	Ailsa Craig							5	5		535 00	525 00		258 09	252 04		Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Lobo	1						5	4		293 00	288 00		113 65	110 25		
	Parkhill	2	2		1			9	9		950 00	925 00		566 05	552 55		
	Lucan	1						6	5		605 00	560 00		320 04	297 79		
	West Williams																
WEST MIDDLESEX.	Ekfrid							5	5		381 00	324 00		166 63	134 78		
	Strathroy	3						14	10		1870 00	1525 00		1049 29	819 31		
	Wardsville							2	1		200 00	60 00		102 28	34 98		
	Metcalfe	1						5	4		293 00	288 00		127 15	119 80		
	Delaware							3	3		226 00	256 00		98 61	109 82		Can. Tem. Act in force
	Caradoc	1	1					7	7		518 00	462 00		231 46	194 69		
	Glencoe							5	5		560 00	560 00		315 68	309 75		
	Mosa							1	1		72 00	72 00		31 06	29 94		
	Newbury	1				1		4	5		335 00	330 00		186 02	164 83		
MONCK.	Wainfleet							3	2	3	216 00	108 00	185 00	72 47	27 53	37 36	
	Canborough							3	3	3	180 00	144 00	165 00	60 38	36 73	32 02	
	Caistor							3	2		216 00	108 00		72 47	27 53		
	Sherbrooke							1	1	1	72 00	72 00	90 00	24 15	18 36	16 02	
	Dunnville			2				9	8	11	1070 00	850 00	1643 75	583 36	387 69	745 32	
	Gainsborough							3	2		216 00	144 00		72 47	36 70		
	Pelham																Dunkin Act in force.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc. —*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.	Morrison	1																				
	Bracebridge	4	4					2	1													
	McKellar	1																				
	Foley	2						1														
	Stephenson	2	2																			
	Wood and Medora	1			1															1		
	Macaulay	3	3																			
	Draper and Oakley	1	1		1										1s&w							
	Humphrey	2																		1		
	Gravenhurst	5						1						1								
	Stisted		1	1																		
	McDougall																					
	McLean and Ridout	3	3																			
	Armour	3	4	3			1															
	Chaffey	4	4																			
	Strong	1	2	2	1																	
	Chapman	2	2	2																		
	Monck	1																				
	Huntsville			3																		
	Himsworth			3																		
	Unorganized Territory	7	9	6	3	2	2									2						
NIPISSING.	Mattawa	5	9	9				5	4	3												
	Widdifield		5	7					1	1												
	Springer		2	2																		
	Ferris		1	2																		
	Bonfield																					
	Unorganized Territory		6	2																		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.	Morrison	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	72 00	..	..	29 55	..	..	
	Bracebridge	1	2	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	695 00	505 00	..	329 05	236 50	..	
	McKellar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	112 00	..	..	49 29	..	..	
	Foley	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	216 00	..	..	88 72	1 97	..	
	Stephenson	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	149 00	144 00	..	61 61	56 93	..	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Wood and Medora	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	131 00	..	..	54 21	..	..	
	Macaulay	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	246 00	221 00	..	103 50	87 79	..	
	Draper and Oakley	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	128 00	81 00	..	54 21	31 47	..	
	Humphrey	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	180 00	..	..	73 94	..	..	
	Gravenhurst	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	665 00	..	..	339 69	3 11	..	
	Stisted	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	77 00	90 00	..	30 87	34 08	
	McDougall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 00	..	..	29 58	..	..	Dunkin Act in force.
	McLean and Ridout	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	261 00	256 00	..	110 89	107 39	..	
	Armour	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	216 00	308 00	307 00	88 73	124 13	119 29	
	Chaffey	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	288 00	288 00	..	118 29	113 20	..	
	Strong	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	4	3	108 00	154 00	185 00	44 37	63 47	71 00	
	Chapman	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	3	5	149 00	149 00	195 00	61 62	59 34	76 70	
	Monck	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	36 00	..	..	14 77	..	..	
	Huntsville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	360 00	..	..	102 24	
	Himsworth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	345 00	..	..	177 25	
	Unorganized Territory	2	8	4	..	..	..	12	19	14	762 00	1202 50	657 50	..	..	..	Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.
NIPISSING.	Mattawa	2	1	3	..	..	..	12	14	15	1730 00	1721 00	1835 00	1249 86	1205 64	1130 93	
	Widdifield	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	180 00	817 00	1245 00	73 73	568 74	765 91	
	Springer	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	344 00	380 00	..	265 06	265 36	
	Ferris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	222 00	280 00	..	113 88	142 58	
	Bonfield	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5 00	..	..	2 72	
	Unorganized Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	112 05	432 00	180 00	..	..	..	Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
NORTH NORFOLK.	Middleton	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Simcoe	8	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Windham	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterford	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Townsend	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH NORFOLK.	Walsingham	6	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodhouse	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Charlotteville	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Houghton	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Dover	4	....	....	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Seymour	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Murray	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Cramshé	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Percy	4	3	....	....	....	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colborne	4	4	....	....	....	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Campbellford	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Hastings	3	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Brighton, Village	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Alnwick	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	South Monaghan	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Haldimand	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hamilton	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cobourg, Town	12	14	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH NORFOLK.	Middleton	1						10			653 00			247 55			
	Simcoe							11			1489 00			646 53			
	Windham							8			580 00			222 57			Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Waterford							3			360 00			201 75			
	Townsend																
SOUTH NORFOLK.	Walsingham	2						9			498 00			174 78			
	Woodhouse							2			108 00			37 45			
	Charlotteville	1						8			503 00			176 86			Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Houghton	1						5			257 00			89 48			
	Port Dover							1			420 00			199 85			
EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Seymour							3	3		216 00	236 00		88 83	92 76		
	Murray	2	1					5	4		226 00	167 00		93 76	63 57		
	Cramshé				1			3	1		159 00	97 00		71 70	43 28		
	Percy							5	4		480 00	368 00		257 93	188 96		
	Colborne	3	1					8	6		435 00	405 00		165 33	138 98		Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Campbellford					1		8	8		718 00	735 00		338 25	334 32		
	Hastings							6	5		680 00	620 00		392 72	346 73		
	Brighton, Village	1	2					6	7		560 00	535 50		257 39	246 58		
WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Anlwick		1					3	4		144 00	205 00		55 76	89 26		
	South Monaghan							1	1		72 00	72 00		27 88	30 60		
	Haldimand							3	3		216 00	256 00		83 64	112 20		Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Hamilton							6	7		432 00	504 00		167 26	214 20		
	Cobourg, Town		1					18	18		3307 50	3675 00		2160 46	2447 15		

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.- *Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
NORTH ONTARIO.	Reach	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Uxbridge, Village	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brock	3	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mara	5	4	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thorah	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Perry	3	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Uxbridge, Township	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Scott	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rama	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cannington	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beaverton	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH ONTARIO.	Oshawa	6	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, Town	7	7	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, Township	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, East, Township	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pickering	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
OTTAWA.	Ottawa, City	75	75	74	....	....	1	78	77	69	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1
NORTH OXFORD.	East Nissouri	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blandford	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Zorra	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Embro	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Zorra	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodstock	12	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blenheim	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH ONTARIO.	Reach	2	1	....	....	....	....	9	8	....	514 00	509 00	.....	207 13	199 21	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Uxbridge, Village	....	1	...	1	....	....	6	6	.....	615 00	615 00	.....	356 93	357 89	.....	
	Brock	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	5	.....	293 00	257 00	.....	118 04	124 51	.....	
	Mara	1	..	...	....	....	....	7	6	.....	462 00	472 00	.....	187 87	190 95	.....	
	Thorah	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	.....	440 00	72 00	.....	224 53	37 72	.....	
	Port Perry	1	1	....	2	1	....	7	8	....	701 00	1070 00	.....	485 71	780 75	.....	
	Uxbridge, Township	3	2	....	..	....	....	8	7	.....	415 00	370 00	.....	171 00	145 30	.....	
	Scott	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	.....	241 00	293 00	.....	98 76	119 25	.....	
	Rama	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	308 00	288 00	.....	125 27	112 20	.....	
	Cannington	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	4	.....	570 00	470 00	.....	309 35	252 64	.....	
	Beaverton	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	200 86	.....	
SOUTH ONTARIO.	Oshawa	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	.....	1395 00	1370 00	.....	872 18	854 33	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Whitby, Town	2	1	....	....	....	....	11	10	.....	1440 00	1435 00	.....	786 88	777 99	.....	
	Whitby, Township	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	3	.....	376 00	199 00	.....	218 76	113 38	.....	
	Whitby, East, Township	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	.....	246 00	231 00	.....	113 01	103 79	.....	
	Pickering	2	2	....	....	....	....	10	10	.....	766 00	866 00	.....	422 67	469 27	.....	
OTTAWA.	Ottawa, City	10	21	11	5	6	2	169	181	159	28915 00	28810 00	40797 50	14209 52	13501 93	12863 95	
NORTH OXFORD.	East Nissouri	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	.....	184 00	.....	.....	81 86	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Blanford	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	144 00	.....	.....	61 39	.....	.....	
	East Zora	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	380 00	.....	.....	163 72	.....	.....	
	Embro	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	265 00	.....	.....	154 19	.....	.....	
	West Zora	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	92 00	.....	.....	40 93	.....	.....	
	Woodstock	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	.....	.....	2200 00	.....	.....	1115 11	.....	.....	
	Blenheim	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	.....	596 00	.....	.....	255 81	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
SOUTH OXFORD.	Ingersoll	8						3						3								
	Tilsonburg	5						1														
	Norwich, Village	4																				
	North Oxford	3																				
	North Norwich	1																				
	South Norwich	4																				
	Dereham	4																				
	West Oxford	1																				
	East Oxford	1																				
PEEL.	Brampton	6	6	6				2	2	2												
	Chinguacousy	11	11	9			2															
	Toronto	13	13	12			1													1	1	
	Toronto Gore	4	4	3			1															
	Streetsville	2	2	2				1	1	1												
NORTH PERTH.	Mornington	11	10	10						1												
	Ellice	7	7	7																		
	Wallace	2	3	3																		
	Elma	5	4	4												1						
	Logan	2	2	2																		
	Listowel	6	7	7				1	2	1						1						
	Stratford	22	21	21				7	7	7						1						
	North Easthope	4	4	4																		
	Milverton	2	3	3																		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH OXFORD.	Ingersoll							14			2375 00			1524 42			
	Tilsonburg	1						7			950 00			520 97			
	Norwich, Village	2						6			450 00			194 49			
	North Oxford							3			216 00			94 62			
	North Norwich							1			72 00			31 54			Can. Tem. Act in force.
	South Norwich							4			358 60			162 95			
	Dereham							4			288 00			126 16			
	West Oxford	1						2			97 00			44 68			
	East Oxford							1			72 00			31 64			
PEEL.	Brampton			1				8	8	9	1000 00	1000 00	1590 00	445 53	439 47	679 01	
	Chinguacousy		5	2				11	16	13	812 00	837 00	895 00	345 37	351 93	290 76	
	Toronto	3		2			1	17	14	16	1134 50	1005 50	1195 50	527 81	427 83	398 29	
	Toronto Gore		1	3				4	5	7	308 00	293 00	322 50	132 23	122 29	107 11	
	Streetsville	2			2	1		7	4	3	320 00	305 00	420 00	161 72	420 00	147 24	
NORTH PERTH.	Mornington	3	1	1				15	11	11	959 00	725 00	995 00	453 60	337 40	385 50	
	Ellice	1						8	7	7	529 00	564 00	630 00	247 66	267 69	232 95	
	Wallace							2	3	3	144 00	216 00	270 00	66 78	100 37	99 86	
	Elma	2						7	4	5	370 00	348 00	392 50	172 53	167 30	146 98	
	Logan							2	2	2	144 00	144 00	180 00	66 78	66 93	66 56	
	Listowel	3	1	3	1	1		11	11	12	1290 00	1760 00	1970 00	734 10	1228 08	993 60	
	Stratford	7	6	4				36	34	33	5437 00	5230 00	7494 00	3441 96	2227 45	3351 77	
	North Easthope							4	4	4	308 00	288 00	360 00	144 72	133 85	133 12	
	Milverton			1				2	3	4	200 00	240 00	365 00	89 06	100 38	102 56	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc. *Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.				Wholesale.				Extended Tavern.				Extended Shop.				Six Months.			
		Ordinary.				Beer and Wine.																			
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1884-5.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1886-7.
SOUTH PERTH.	South Easthope	6	5	5	5																				
	Fullarton	3	3	3	3																				
	Mitchell	7	6	6	6		2	1	1																
	Hibbert	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	1																
	Downie	7	4	5	4																				
	St. Mary's	10	9	9	9	2	2	2	2																
	Blanchard	3	3	3	3																				
EAST PETERBOROUGH.	Ashburnham	3	3			3	3																		
	Asphodel	2	1												1										
	Dummer	2	1																						
	Otonabee	4	5																						
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	2	2																1						
	Norwood	2	2			1	1																		
	Belmont and Methuen	3	3												1										
	Douro	2	1																						
WEST PETERBORO'.	Smith	3	3																						
	Lakefield	4	4																						
	Peterborough	18	18			9	8												1						
	North Monaghan																								
	Ennismore																								

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH PERTH.	South Easthope	1	1	....	....	....	....	7	6	5	457 00	405 00	540 00	210 41	182 14	204 68	
	Fullarton	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	241 00	216 00	270 00	112 03	95 04	97 27	
	Mitchell	2	....	....	....	....	....	11	8	7	1190 00	1060 00	1440 00	584 39	508 46	660 68	
	Hibbert	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	4	452 00	246 00	384 00	207 65	110 88	138 54	
	Downie	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	5	547 25	368 00	495 00	253 15	168 94	181 06	
	St. Mary's	....	2	3	....	....	....	12	13	14	1830 00	1820 00	2330 00	1034 60	1013 24	1125 18	
	Blanchard	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	216 00	216 00	275 00	98 37	95 04	97 28	
EAST PETERBOROUGH.	Ashburnham	1	1	....	..	....	....	7	7	.....	665 00	665 00	.....	335 15	334 03	.....	
	Asphodel	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	144 00	90 00	.....	51 01	31 65	.....	
	Dummer	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	144 00	72 00	.....	51 01	25 33	.....	
	Otanabee	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	.....	308 00	369 00	.....	110 53	127 11	.....	
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	169 00	180 00	.....	61 63	63 30	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Norwood	1	2	....	1	....	....	6	5	.....	390 00	405 00	.....	166 26	223 63	.....	
	Belmont and Methuen	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	.....	221 00	216 00	.....	78 64	75 97	.....	
	Douro	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	164 00	130 00	.....	59 51	48 54	.....	
WEST PETERBORO'.	Smith	....	....	....	....	....	..	3	3	.....	276 00	276 00	.....	130 02	133 13	.....	
	Lakefield	1	....	..	....	....	....	5	4	.....	385 00	420 00	.....	192 73	215 32	.....	
	Peterborough	1	2	....	....	..	....	28	29	.....	6055 00	6109 00	.....	4244 00	4292 54	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	North Monaghan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ennismore	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1884-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1885-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1886-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1884-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1885-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1886-7.	Shop. 1884-5.	Shop. 1885-6.	Shop. 1886-7.	Wholesale. 1884-5.	Wholesale. 1885-6.	Wholesale. 1886-7.	Extended Tavern. 1884-5.	Extended Tavern. 1885-6.	Extended Tavern. 1886-7.	Extended Shop. 1884-5.	Extended Shop. 1885-6.	Extended Shop. 1886-7.	Six Months. 1884-5.	Six Months. 1885-6.	Six Months. 1886-7.
PRESCOTT.	South Plantagenet	7	7	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Hawkesbury	5	7	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Longueuil	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
	North Plantagenet	10	11	10	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledonia	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Alfred	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Hawkesbury	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hawkesbury, Village	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	L'Orignal	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
PRINCE EDWARD.	Picton	7	6	7	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
	South Marysburgh	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wellington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	
	Sophiasburgh	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hillier	3	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Ameliasburgh	5	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Hallowell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	North Marysburgh	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
NORTH RENFREW.	Bromley	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pembroke	8	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ross	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westmeath	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wilberforce	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Head, Maria and Clara	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Petawawa	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rolph, Buchanan & Wylie	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wilberforce and North Algona	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
PRESCOTT.	South Plantagenet	2	4	3	....	....	....	9	11	12	534 00	624 00	846 00	248 81	303 60	317 06	
	East Hawkesbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	7	474 00	504 00	630 00	221 15	236 14	231 22	
	Longueuil	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	142 09	144 00	200 00	66 37	67 46	77 12	
	North Plantagenet	2	3	....	....	....	....	14	16	10	914 00	1051 00	900 00	425 71	503 19	330 26	
	Caledonia	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	6	4	288 00	226 00	270 00	132 69	106 81	99 08	
	Alfred	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	5	5	365 00	420 00	415 00	168 64	202 40	162 40	
	West Hawkesbury	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	5	7	490 00	490 00	560 00	295 83	238 67	270 66	
	Hawkesbury, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	300 00	345 00	330 00	159 51	186 49	115 28	
	L'Orignal	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	240 00	262 50	410 00	99 51	113 85	126 60	
PRINCE EDWARD.	Picton	....	2	2	....	....	....	10	13	11	1896 25	2297 50	2315 00	1177 33	1236 91	1214 88	
	South Marysburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	244 00	184 00	260 00	112 61	92 30	109 38	
	Wellington	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	315 00	341 50	477 50	176 57	204 63	219 88	
	Sophiasburgh	....	2	3	....	....	....	2	5	6	144 00	226 00	285 00	48 40	82 82	84 56	
	Hillier	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	216 00	216 00	217 50	72 64	78 46	65 04	
	Ameliasburgh	2	2	1	....	....	....	8	9	9	446 00	518 00	680 00	153 31	191 82	197 30	
	Hallowell	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	56 00	.....	.....	21 79	.....	
	North Marysburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	112 00	45 00	.....	43 61	13 00	
NORTH RENFREW.	Bromley	....	....	....	....	....	...	3	.....	.....	216 00	.....	.....	91 72	.....	.....	Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Pembroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	.....	.....	1790 00	.....	.....	801 06	.....	.....	
	Ross	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	174 00	.....	.....	76 44	.....	.....	
	Westmeath	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	462 00	.....	.....	198 69	.....	.....	
	Wilberforce	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	97 00	.....	.....	43 31	.....	.....	
	Head, Maria and Clara	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	547 00	.....	.....	241 89	.....	.....	
	Petawawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	72 00	.....	.....	30 57	.....	.....	
	Rolph, Buchanan & Wlyie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	25 47	.....	.....	
	Wilberforce and North Algona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	144 00	.....	.....	61 61	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License Districts.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
SOUTH RENFREW.	McNab	3			2									1								
	Renfrew	5						4														
	Grattan	2						2						1			1					
	Brougham							1														
	Brudenell																					
	Arnprior	6						2														
	Radcliffe and Raglan																					
	Hagarty, Sherwood and Jones																					
	Griffith and Matawatchan																					
	Bagot and Blithfield	1																				
	Admaston	1																				
	Horton																					
	Jones																					
	Hagarty																					
RUSSELL.	Cambridge	5	5	7																		
	Russell	5	5	6																		
	Clarence	5	6	7																		
	Gloucester	11	9																			
	Cumberland	5	5	5																		
	Osgoode	6	6																			
	New Edinburgh	1	1																			
EAST SIMCOE.	Tiny	3						1														
	Orillia and Matchedash	3																				
	Oro	5																				
	Tay	2																				
	Medonte	9			1			1														
	Penetanguishene	4						1														
	Orillia, Town	7						1														
	Midland	5						1														

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH RENFREW.	McNab							6			306 00			117 71			Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Renfrew							9			875 00			393 51			
	Grattan							6			324 00			124 64			
	Brougham							1			117 00			48 45			
	Brudenell																
	Arnprior							8			840 00			421 60			
	Radcliffe and Raglan																
	Hagarty, Sherwood and Jones																
	Griffith and Matawatchan										20 00			9 23			
	Bagot and Blithfield							1			112 00			46 17			
	Admaston							1			72 00			26 62			
	Horton																
	Jones										20 00			9 33			
	Hagarty										20 00			10 31			
RUSSELL.	Cambridge							5	5	7	400 00	420 00	700 00	175 93	177 35		
	Russell			2				5	5	8	370 00	380 00	550 00	160 40	157 65		
	Clarence	1	2	2		1		6	9	9	385 00	507 00	640 00	168 19	214 29		
	Gloucester	1	2					12	11		837 00	793 00		364 80	337 45		
	Cumberland							5	5	5	360 00	360 00		155 25	147 79		
	Osgoode							6	6		452 00	432 00	450 00	196 63	177 35		
	New Edinburgh							1	1		72 00	105 00		31 03	41 87		
EAST SIMCOE.	Tiny							4			328 00			132 77			Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Orillia and Matchedash							3			216 00			92 82			
	Oro							5			360 00			154 70			
	Tay							2			144 00			61 88			
	Medonte							11			826 00			331 86			
	Penetanguishene	1						6			625 00			276 28			
	Orillia, Town							8			1570 50			951 33			
	Midland				1			7			690 00			370 64			

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.				Wholesale.				Extended Tavern.				Extended Shop.				Six Months.			
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																				
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
SOUTH SIMCOE.	Essa	7																							
	Innisfil	8																							
	West Gwillimbury	3						1									1								
	Tosorontio	5																							
	Alliston	4						2																	
	Bradford	3						2																	
WEST SIMCOE.	Barrie	12						5																	
	Nottawasaga	13						1																	
	Stayner	4						2									1								
	Collingwood, Town	9						3																	
	Vespra	3																							
	Sunnidale	2																							
	Floss	6						1																	
STOR-MONT.	Osnabruck	10																							
	Finch	4						1																	
	Roxborough																								
THUN-DER BAY, WEST.	Rat Portage		6						1						1			1			1				
	Shuniah																								
	Neebing																								
	Unorganized Territory		3																						
THUN-DER BAY, EAST.	Shuniah	35			1			6			2			1			1								
	Neebing	10	9	9				2																	
	Port Arthur		15	18					1	2		1	1		10	1					1			1	
	Unorganized Territory		1	5				1						2		1									

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH SIMCOE.	Essa	1						8			509 00			210 55			Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Innisfil							8			616 00			257 62			
	West Gwillimbury							4			328 00			138 77			
	Tosorontio							5			360 00			148 63			
	Alliston							6			620 00			318 36			
	Bradford							5			445 00			193 63			
WEST SIMCOE.	Barrie	5						22			2680 00			1558 80			Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Nottawasaga	2						16			1018 00			478 44			
	Stayner							7			720 00			410 77			
	Collingwood, Town							12			1800 00			1020 26			
	Vespra	1						4			230 00			113 06			
	Sunnidale							2			144 00			67 60			
	Floss							7			524 00			247 65			
STORMONT.	Osnabruck	1				1		11			2050 00			1414 23			Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Finch							5			408 00			109 93			
	Roxborough										65 00						
THUNDER BAY, EAST.	Shuniah	17			2			65			10118 50			8038 52			
	Neebing	8	2		1			21	12	11	2627 50	1930 00	2265 00	2118 96	1535 86	1620 02	
	Port Arthur		9			2		3	44	30		6910 00	6557 50		4662 96	3846 13	
	Unorganized Territory			2			3		1	9	82 00	72 00	712 50				

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
THUNDER BAY, WEST.	Rat Portage	1	6	7	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
	Unorganized Territory	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TORONTO.	Toronto, City	217	227+	221*	1	....	3+	88	71	66	13 & 1 Ext'd.	14*	13	1 Wholesale.	3	5	5	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.	Eldon	8	7	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fenelon	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Fenelon Falls	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bexley	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Laxton and Digby	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Somerville	3	1	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anson	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Minden	2	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Snowdon	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dysart	2	2	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glamorgan	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherborne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dalton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carden and Dalton	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodville, Village	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
THUNDER BAY, WEST.	Rat Portage	3	1	....	1	1	2	6	13	11	155 00	1826 70	1930 00	65 90	1247 15	1271 10	Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.
	Unorganized Territory	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	466 50	281 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	
TORONTO.	Toronto, City	40	39	43	2	....	11	367	354	362	70150 75	69472 50	93392 50	35793 03	34535 08	32983 81	
NORTH VICTORIA.	Eldon	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	.....	596 00	564 00	.....	203 04	202 17	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Fenelon	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	5	.....	329 00	324 00	.....	129 77	114 64	.....	
	Fenelon Falls	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	.....	370 00	380 00	.....	209 65	204 91	.....	
	Bexley	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	144 00	144 00	.....	48 73	50 58	.....	
	Laxton and Digby	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	90 00	72 00	.....	30 46	25 22	.....	
	Somerville	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	.....	216 00	156 00	.....	73 09	54 63	.....	
	Anson	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	.....	82 00	72 00	.....	26 74	26 93	.....	
	Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	144 00	144 00	.....	48 73	50 57	.....	
	Snowdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	72 00	.....	.....	24 37	.....	.....	
	Dysart	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	164 00	144 00	.....	53 48	53 67	.....	
	Glamorgan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	72 00	72 00	.....	24 37	25 29	.....	
	Sherborne	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Dalton	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Carden and Dalton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	72 00	72 00	.....	24 37	25 29	.....	
	Woodville, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	240 00	240 00	.....	73 00	75 85	.....	

* Not including 1 Vessel License.
† Not including 2 Vessel Licenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Provincial Licenses, etc. *Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
SOUTH VICTORIA.	Lindsay	14	13	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariposa	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Emily	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Verulam	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bobcaygeon	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Omemee	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH WATERLOO.	Waterloo, T'nship, N. pt.	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woolwich	11	10	10	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wellesley	14	14	14	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Berlin	9	9	9	....	....	....	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterloo, Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH WATERLOO.	Galt	9	9	6	1	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	1 B&W	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Preston	5	5	5	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wilmot	13	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterloo, T'nship, S. pt.	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hespeler	8	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Dumfries	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hew Hamburgh	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ayr, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH VICTORIA.	Lindsay	3			..			19	15		3115 00	2900 15		1919 45	1740 59		Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Mariposa							5	5		360 00	420 00		141 58	154 19		
	Emily																
	Verulam							1	1		72 00	72 00		28 31	25 74		
	Bobcaygeon							3	3		360 00	360 00		204 93	197 08		
	Omemee							4	4		610 00	610 00		403 24	392 77		
NORTH WATERLOO.	Waterloo, T'nship. N. part		1					7	8	7	504 00	529 00	630 00	335 02	247 95	236 74	
	Woolwich							12	11	11	924 00	877 00	1140 00	435 77	414 55	456 59	
	Wellesley	1		2				17	15	17	1143 00	1212 00	1360 00	536 31	574 28	512 94	
	Berlin	1		4				15	14	18	1725 00	1750 00	2530 00	808 53	819 92	1043 85	
	Waterloo, Town	1		1				8	7	7	915 00	938 00	1170 00	446 81	458 31	435 66	
SOUTH WATERLOO.	Galt							14	13	11	2095 00	1731 25	2572 50	1188 57	968 90	1537 16	
	Preston							6	6	6	600 00	600 00	1010 00	315 89	313 42	403 71	
	Wilmot							13	14	14	936 00	1008 00	1340 00	424 43	451 31	492 48	
	Waterloo, T'nship, S. part							5	5	5	380 00	382 00	450 00	174 12	173 01	160 60	
	Hespeler							3	3	3	260 00	240 00	360 00	108 83	96 71	96 34	
	North Dumfries							2	2	2	184 00	184 00	240 00	105 32	104 47	114 99	
	New Hamburgh							6	7	6	560 00	605 00	1180 00	275 89	297 21	476 18	
	Ayr, Village							2	2	2	200 00	200 00	350 00	105 30	104 47	174 24	

SCHEDULE C—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc. *Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																	
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
WELLAND.	Niagara Falls, Town (formerly Clifton)	14	15	15	1	....	....	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Crowland	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chippewa	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Fort Erie	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	1
	Port Colborne	5	5	5	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Humberstone	11	9	7	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Stamford	4	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Thorold, Township	4	4	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thorold, Town	7	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Welland	7	7	7	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Willoughby	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Bertie	13	13	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Niagara Falls, South, Vil.	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
CENTRE WELLINGTON.	Pilkington	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elora	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nichol	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fergus	6	6	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Garafraxa	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Township	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Luther	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Luther	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Village	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH WELLINGTON	Eramosa	9	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Guelph, Township	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Puslinch	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Guelph City	18	18	....	....	....	....	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
WELLAND.	Niagara Falls, Town (formerly Clifton)	5	4	4				26	25	24	2285 00	2375 00	2990 00	976 71	1097 99	936 38	
	Crowland	1		1				3	2	3	149 00	144 00	185 00	72 48	68 71	720 06	
	Chippewa							4	5	5	280 00	360 00	500 00	121 78	154 61	158 44	
	Fort Erie		2		2			7	8	5	392 50	358 75	560 00	184 86	171 92	167 12	
	Port Colborne	2	1					10	11	8	825 00	973 34	911 25	473 33	549 16	334 62	
	Humberstone	1		1				13	11	12	853 00	702 09	842 50	414 64	334 99	342 87	
	Stamford	1						5	4	4	293 00	254 00	360 00	142 10	121 40	138 32	
	Thorold, Township							4	4	4	288 00	308 00	307 50	139 20	148 88	121 02	
	Thorold, Town	1	2					10	12	9	1187 00	1248 34	1575 00	628 66	679 20	674 90	
	Welland	5		2	1			18	11	13	1354 00	1315 00	1720 00	655 92	630 31	624 81	
	Willoughby	1	1					4	4	3	221 00	241 00	400 00	107 28	117 41	187 26	
	Bertie		2	1				13	16	15	1156 00	1296 50	1473 50	661 82	736 20	701 50	
	Niagara Falls, South, Vil.							4	4	4	320 00	322 00	500 00	139 18	138 58	149 82	
CENTRE WELLINGTON.	Pilkington							2	2		144 00	144 00		60 23	56 98		Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Elora							7	6		700 00	600 00		350 81	200 94		
	Nichol	3	1					10	6		519 00	311 00		218 35	123 47		
	Fergus							8	7		810 00	680 00		386 05	319 43		
	West Garafraxa		1					3	3		216 00	169 00		90 35	68 86		
	Erin, Township	1	2					6	6		365 00	318 00		153 11	128 22		
	East Luther							2			184 00			80 33			
	West Luther							2			144 00	20 00		60 24	9 50		
	Erin, Village							3	3		260 00	240 00		100 40	85 48		
SOUTH WELLINGTON	Eramosa		1					9	9		648 00	581 00		305 30	244 38		Can. Temp. Act in force.
	Guelph, Township		1					4	5		333 00	293 00		133 56	150 73		
	Puslinch							5	5		360 00	360 00		169 60	151 91		
	Guelph, City		2					26	27		6210 00	5905 00		3420 01	3208 87		

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
WEST WELLINGTON.	Mount Forest	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Clifford	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arthur, Village	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Harriston	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drayton	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Palmerston	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arthur Township	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maryborough	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minto	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peel	7	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH WENTWORTH.	Dundas	9	9	6	...	...	2	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beverley	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Flamborough	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Flamborough	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Waterdown	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WENTWORTH.	Binbrook	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ancaster	4	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saltfleet	7	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barton	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glanford	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST YORK.	Scarborough	6	6	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Markham, Township	11	8	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	York, East of Yonge St.	11	11	11	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Markham, Village	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipalities.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals, and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
WEST WELLINGTON.	Mount Forest	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	9	.....	1400 00	1555 00	.....	1044 45	919 09	.....	Can. Tem. Act in force.
	Clifford	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	.....	350 00	340 00	.....	550 01	147 41	.....	
	Arthur, Village	1	1	....	....	....	....	8	7	.....	945 00	875 00	.....	616 13	536 87	.....	
	Harriston	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	.....	845 00	720 00	.....	449 46	372 97	.....	
	Drayton	2	2	....	....	....	....	6	5	.....	480 00	390 00	.....	297 21	231 49	.....	
	Palmerston	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	.....	965 00	840 00	.....	569 47	434 83	.....	
	Arthur Township	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	.....	149 00	72 00	.....	69 45	31 87	.....	
	Maryborough	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	4	.....	451 00	308 00	.....	210 56	138 03	.....	
	Minto	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	72 00	92 00	.....	33 33	42 47	.....	
	Peel	1	1	....	....	....	....	8	9	.....	523 00	545 00	.....	243 89	241 57	.....	
NORTH WEST. WORTH.	Dundas	....	2	....	....	....	....	13	15	14	1950 00	2000 00	2298 75	1049 22	1061 94	1016 40	
	Beverley	2	....	1	....	....	....	8	6	7	482 00	432 00	565 00	208 64	178 97	195 04	
	West Flamborough	2	....	....	1	....	....	12	9	9	663 00	940 00	1132 00	282 44	540 38	557 82	
	East Flamborough	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	5	528 00	400 00	595 00	322 84	231 32	317 92	
	Waterdown	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	340 00	300 00	320 00	241 05	199 65	140 17	
SOUTH WEST. WORTH.	Binbrook	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	216 00	216 00	275 00	77 50	77 40	76 30	
	Ancaster	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	6	7	472 00	452 00	515 00	183 65	174 80	191 16	
	Saltfleet	....	3	....	....	....	....	7	10	3	504 00	561 30	678 50	180 87	204 25	202 50	
	Barton	1	3	1	....	....	....	8	10	8	509 00	539 30	655 00	183 03	195 66	183 52	
	Glanford	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	216 00	256 00	270 00	77 52	94 61	74 25	
EAST YORK.	Scarborough	1	1	....	....	....	....	7	8	7	797 00	865 00	997 50	553 94	573 13	594 41	
	Markham, Township	....	1	....	....	....	....	11	9	8	1237 00	926 00	1007 50	793 35	553 85	530 18	
	York, East of Yonge St	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	12	13	1129 00	1104 00	1385 00	635 81	570 15	591 04	
	Markham, Village	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	4	5	335 00	535 00	430 00	343 75	158 58	144 96	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
NORTH YORK.	Aurora	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Holland Landing	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Gwillimbury	4	4	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	King	9	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Gwillimbury	5	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitchurch	4	4	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newmarket	6	6	6	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Georgina	6	6	6	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stouffville	3	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WEST YORK.	York, West of Yonge St.	14	14	13	....	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Vaughan	10	10	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Etobicoke	5	5	4	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond Hill	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Parkdale	2	3	3	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brockton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodbridge, Village	4	4	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weston, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1884-5.	Transfers. 1885-6.	Transfers. 1886-7.	Removals. 1884-5.	Removals. 1885-6.	Removals. 1886-7.	Total. 1884-5.	Total. 1885-6.	Total. 1886-7.	Amounts received for Provincial Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Proportion thereof paid to Municipalities. 1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH YORK.	Aurora	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	425 00	505 00	610 00	226 77	274 23	239 42	
	Holland Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	240 00	265 00	360 00	93 10	109 90	92 96	
	North Gwillimbury	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	5	6	288 00	313 00	422 50	124 19	142 07	152 32	
	King	....	1	....	..	....	....	10	11	10	1076 00	1125 00	1300 00	677 88	724 37	709 81	
	East Gwillimbury	2	....	1	....	....	....	7	5	6	370 00	385 00	482 50	160 39	174 24	183 32	
	Whitchurch	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	4	293 00	313 00	312 50	126 78	109 89	110 96	
	Newmarket	2	....	4	....	....	....	11	9	11	1395 00	1346 25	1330 00	748 60	716 06	508 70	
	Georgina	....	1	2	....	....	....	7	8	9	504 00	532 00	645 00	216 76	240 19	232 34	
	Stouffville	....	....	....	....	..	....	3	3	3	300 00	300 00	435 00	153 12	156 51	205 94	
WEST YORK.	York, W. of Yonge Street	3	4	1	1	1	....	20	21	17	1532 00	1617 00	1732 50	869 39	887 64	815 94	
	Vaughan	2	1	4	..	....	....	*12	11	11	1130 00	1245 00	1317 50	728 56	772 42	739 00	
	Etobicoke	....	....	3	....	....	....	6	6	9	452 00	452 00	522 50	204 68	195 21	193 36	
	Richmond Hill	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	610 00	530 00	630 00	420 82	372 75	365 33	
	Parkdale	....	....	2	..	....	....	4	5	7	630 00	845 00	1250 00	439 27	589 38	688 39	
	Woodbridge, Vil'ge.	1	2	....	....	....	....	6	7	4	605 00	630 00	680 00	364 28	369 51	305 08	
	Weston, Village	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	425 00	420 00	540 00	279 64	272 47	275 36	
	Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*538,714 24	*400,072 97	401,481 65	283,539 80	231,433 91	153,716 59	*Exclusive of Vessel License duties.

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected, and of the amounts paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors, in each License District, for the license years 1884-5, 1885-6 and 1886-7 respectively.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Fines Collected.			Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.			
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Addington	440 00	190 00	.....	521 75	523 50	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Algoma	195 00	20 00	83 15	442 33	559 33	652 95	
Brant, North	30 00	80 00	.....	427 00	422 05	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Brant, South	305 00	564 00	.....	680 00	728 00	.....	do do
Brantford	.....	.....	190 00	.....	.....	442 00	
Brockville and South Leeds	750 00	290 00	.....	681 05	731 50	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Bruce, North	160 00	.....	.....	458 60	.....	.....	do do
Bruce, South	325 00	.....	.....	718 00	.....	.....	do do
Cardwell	150 00	120 00	60 00	506 68	525 54	581 50	
Carleton	120 00	120 00	.....	523 00	523 00	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Cornwall	310 00	.....	.....	430 00	.....	.....	do do
Dufferin	50 00	.....	.....	513 40	.....	.....	do do
Dundas	111 00	.....	.....	516 40	.....	.....	do do
Durham, East	5 00	125 00	.....	481 30	450 00	.....	do do
Durham, West	60 00	60 00	.....	476 00	478 50	.....	do do
Elgin, East	280 00	266 00	.....	522 35	522 37	.....	do do
Elgin, West	60 00	145 00	.....	413 15	432 20	.....	do do
Essex, North	345 00	100 00	360 00	562 00	549 46	550 00	
Essex South	298 00	385 00	210 00	473 83	395 14	445 17	
Frontenac	160 00	160 00	.....	495 00	504 00	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Glengarry	126 00	.....	.....	507 50	.....	.....	do do
Grey, East	105 00	20 00	200 00	450 00	496 50	450 00	
Grey, North	200 00	380 00	300 00	510 00	505 00	505 00	
Grey, South	130 00	186 00	128 00	450 00	450 00	450 00	
Haldimand	40 00	70 00	245 00	531 75	450 00	550 50	
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 12	
Hamilton	750 00	840 00	560 00	1000 00	1000 00	1066 64	
Hastings, East	20 00	166 00	170 00	526 50	557 25	572 50	
Hastings, North	60 00	130 00	50 00	563 45	543 85	618 10	
Hastings, West	20 00	400 00	77 00	676 34	732 50	830 68	
Huron, East	200 00	.....	.....	608 00	.....	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Huron, South	155 00	.....	.....	540 50	.....	.....	do do
Huron, West	40 00	.....	.....	596 67	.....	.....	do do
Kent, East	510 00	254 00	.....	507 50	514 25	.....	do do
Kent, West	180 00	265 00	.....	553 58	582 50	.....	do do
Kingston	370 00	330 00	660 00	800 00	799 92	800 00	
Lambton, East	20 00	20 00	.....	456 00	459 25	.....	do do
Lambton, West	320 00	290 00	.....	456 00	456 00	.....	do do
Lanark, North	205 00	130 00	.....	458 45	462 10	.....	do do
Lanark, South	180 00	326 59	.....	463 20	537 20	.....	do do
Leeds and Grenville, North & South Gren.	160 00	290 00	.....	562 00	562 00	.....	do do
Lennox	125 00	88 00	.....	450 00	450 00	.....	do do
Lincoln	80 00	240 00	135 00	814 30	803 28	822 06	
London	600 00	640 00	1492 00	800 00	802 50	800 00	
Middlesex, East	.....	280 00	.....	612 00	767 98	.....	C. T. Act in force.
Middlesex, North	130 00	40 00	.....	571 50	577 51	.....	do do
Middlesex, West	237 00	140 00	.....	557 75	575 00	.....	do do
Monck	20 00	.....	40 00	480 00	482 00	494 00	
Muskoka and Parry Sound	460 00	522 50	.....	821 00	521 00	221 85	C. T. Act in force.
Nipissing	292 05	170 00	115 00	300 00	309 20	300 00	
Norfolk, North	99 00	.....	.....	604 25	.....	.....	do do
Norfolk, South	50 00	.....	.....	485 33	.....	.....	do do
Northumberland, East	185 00	230 00	.....	494 30	550 05	.....	do do
Northumberland, West	.....	160 00	.....	450 00	405 00	.....	do do
Ontario, North	111 00	110 00	.....	697 50	667 75	.....	do do
Ontario, South	240 00	240 00	.....	510 00	512 00	.....	

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of amount of Fines, etc, in each License District for the license years 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, respectively.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Fines Collected.			Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.			
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Ottawa	380 00	460 00	495 00	1080 00	1000 00	1166 67	
Oxford, North	220 00	.....	.....	543 17	.....	.....	C.T. Act in force.
Oxford, South	360 00	.....	.....	564 42	.....	.....	do do
Peel	120 00	40 00	75 00	554 00	566 00	599 00	
Perth, North	542 00	290 00	574 00	758 29	581 20	750 00	
Perth, South	103 00	290 00	219 00	529 50	523 50	533 35	
Peterborough, East	60 00	60 00	.....	500 00	490 00	.....	C.T. Act in force.
Peterborough, West	80 00	264 00	.....	420 50	411 42	.....	do
Prescott	100 00	327 50	231 00	462 35	459 75	465 00	
Prince Edward	140 00	399 00	180 00	560 00	567 50	560 00	
Renfrew, North	290 00	.....	.....	547 67	.....	.....	C.T. Act in force.
Renfrew, South	165 00	.....	.....	513 49	.....	.....	do do
Russell	130 00	300 00	70 00	493 10	500 35	486 20	
Simcoe, East	210 00	.....	.....	692 71	.....	.....	C.T. Act in force.
Simcoe, South	80 00	.....	.....	486 00	.....	.....	do do
Simcoe, West	60 00	.....	.....	543 29	.....	.....	do do
Stormont	110 00	.....	.....	561 66	.....	.....	do do
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thunder Bay, East	773 50	1110 00	380 00	298 00	317 00	350 00	
Thunder Bay, West	352 50	310 00	120 00	358 33	420 00	300 00	
Toronto	2647 00	3140 00	2120 00	2516 67	2741 66	3757 25	
Victoria, North	40 00	80 00	.....	500 00	471 57	.....	C.T. Act in force.
Victoria, South	60 00	88 15	.....	655 60	654 25	.....	do do
Waterloo, North	120 00	315 00	170 00	511 59	505 50	499 25	
Waterloo, South	60 00	42 00	860 00	582 50	574 00	569 75	
Welland	166 00	361 00	451 00	673 60	730 50	699 05	
Wellington Centre	110 00	60 00	.....	505 03	474 30	.....	C.T. Act in force.
Wellington, South	145 00	20 00	.....	641 79	649 22	.....	do do
Wellington, West	108 00	240 00	.....	555 84	619 07	.....	do do
Wentworth, North	120 00	80 00	270 00	481 50	510 00	494 00	
Wentworth, South	20 00	100 00	186 00	496 00	528 00	564 00	
York, East	130 00	75 00	80 00	485 10	532 66	530 20	
York, North	90 00	363 00	347 40	517 00	500 00	502 40	
York, West	160 00	320 00	130 00	487 00	513 90	502 50	
Totals	18,826 30	18,717 74	12,033 55	49,792 82	39,717 63	24,634 69	

SHEDULE E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, shewing the number of Prisoners committed to the County Gaols of Drunkenness, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Algoma	8	4	4	24	19	17	24	21	15	12	1	85
Brant	97	84	75	63	81	64	80	75	58	28	91	112
Bruce	1	2	17	8	2	14	4	10	3	.....	2	6
Carleton	387	319	283	272	222	269	265	261	314	205	280	286
Dufferln	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	3
Elgin	31	41	47	54	53	45	61	92	82	57	30	25
Essex	87	55	60	59	71	51	91	121	103	47	31	45
Frontenac	143	137	139	126	102	53	25	46	75	74	58	108
Grey	15	13	14	35	40	23	23	19	28	36	20	21
Haldimand	7	2	6	10	15	6	4	7	7	18	15	17
Halton	21	15	6	1	6	5	4	7	6	9	13	5
Hastings	20	13	43	34	16	35	67	57	56	45	34	51
Huron	24	29	22	15	22	18	8	5	4	3	4	.....
Kent	24	20	20	33	24	13	28	23	26	18	14	7
Lambton	123	84	142	115	120	77	77	75	105	130	72	38
Lanark	7	6	10	8	7	10	4	9	7	6	4	9
Leeds and Grenville	84	69	84	71	72	56	67	19	135	80	36	24
Lennox and Addington	6	4	5	9	11	14	11	18	20	6	3	8
Lincoln	56	98	68	51	44	55	41	65	39	29	21	21
Middlesex	155	106	211	193	235	210	242	269	445	277	338	404
Muskoka & Parry Sound	2	9	8	6	8	3	13	8	16	84	39	8
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	10	17	6	.....	13
Norfolk	11	35	21	15	26	14	18	18	17	4	6	5
Northumberland and Durham	56	67	38	24	25	20	10	21	26	26	15	6
Ontario	10	10	12	11	6	2	5	10	1	4	.....	.....
Oxford	57	30	46	55	54	47	32	28	51	21	28	.....
Peel	32	45	22	27	14	9	14	4	10	24	10	8
Perth	54	75	56	35	39	26	20	37	14	17	15	12
Peterborough	5	11	5	5	27	27	38	71	30	27	13	11
Prescott and Russell	2	6	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	3	1	.....
Prince Edward	31	29	22	46	75	60	76	70	46	41	54	20
Renfrew	2	3	2	5	10	10	24	17	27	11	2	2
Simcoe	66	91	133	82	107	62	56	87	99	31	35	16
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	33	18	17	3	4	7	8	9	3	1	4
Thunder Bay	78	105	95	81	83	126	88	296	705	153	119	148
Victoria & Haliburton	22	32	25	10	7	8	14	7	20	13	1	2
Waterloo	13	10	4	28	11	11	10	14	11	7	4	8
Welland	69	101	321	188	186	145	50	34	23	33	40	32
Wellington	41	36	26	23	40	36	51	93	49	32	12	22
Wentworth	259	396	382	382	447	339	396	376	295	368	385	373
York	1755	1807	1293	1359	1463	1342	1445	1485	1661	1707	1705	2166
Total	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3897	4650	3696	3555	4130

SCHEDULE F.

Names and Post Office Addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses of the several License Districts throughout the Province.

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Addington	James M. Smith	Tamworth.
Algoma	J. B. White	Michael's Bay.
Brant, North	Geo. Pike	Brantford.
Brant, South	Isaac B. Merritt	Scotland.
Brantford, City	Southworth Cole	Brantford.
Brockville and South Leeds	R. R. Phillips	Caintown.
Bruce, North	Alexander McConnell	Port Elgin.
Bruce, South	Angus Stewart	Lucknow.
	Frederick Kleist	Walkerton.
Cardwell	Thomas Hanton	Caledon, East.
Carleton	John O'Callaghan	Kars.
Cornwall	William Pollock	Cornwall.
Dufferin	Thomas Anderson	Orangeville.
Dundas	Asa Beach	Iroquois.
Durham, East	E. A. Powers	Port Hope.
Durham, West	W. R. Climie	Bowmanville.
Elgin, East	Archibald McIntyre	St. Thomas.
Elgin, West	Alexander Beaton	West Lorne.
Essex, North	Thomas J. Elliott	Windsor.
Essex, South	Alanson Elliott	Oxley.
Frontenac	John Dawson	Wolfe Island.
Glengarry	Alexander McNab	Alexandria.
Grey, East	James Campbell	Clarksburg.
Grey, North	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Thomas A. Harris	Durham.
Haldimand	Joseph M. Doyle	Caledonia.
Haliburton	R. C. Garratt	Minden.
Halton	W. D. Brothers	Milton.
Hamilton	J. I. Mackenzie	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	Michael Lally	Belleville.

SCHEDULE F.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Hastings, North	Edward Mouncey	Madoc.
Hastings, West	Michael J. Grainger	Belleville.
Huron, East	John R. Miller	Jamestown.
Huron, South	O. H. Sprague	Centralia.
Huron, West	Wm. J. Paisley	Clinton.
Kent, East	Thomas Boon	Bothwell.
Kent, West	Isreal Evans	Chatham.
Kingston	William Glidden	Kingston.
Lambton, East	H. G. Taylor	Wyoming.
Lambton, West	Ruben C. Palmer	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	John Scott	Almonte.
Lanark, South	Henry Stafford	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville, North and South Grenville	Charles Chapman	Prescott.
Lennox	G. B. Sills	Napanee.
Lincoln	R. Fowlie	St. Catharines.
London	Robert Henderson	London.
Middlesex, East	D. H. Williams	London, East.
Middlesex, North	Daniel Schoff	Clandeboye.
Middlesex, West	W. C. Robertson	Mt. Brydges.
Monck	J. W. McCallum	Dunnville.
Muskoka and Parry Sound	Elijah F. Stephenson	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	Napoleon Fink	Mattawa.
Norfolk, North	W. F. Nickerson	Simcoe.
Norfolk, South	John E. Decou	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	Robert Cock	Campbellford.
Northumberland, West	John Thomson	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	Thompson B. Frankish	Sunderland.
Ontario, South	John Ferguson	Whitby.
Ottawa	John O'Reilly Geo. E. St. George, Asst. Insp. & Prov. Officer	Ottawa.
Oxford, North	William G. McKay	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Gordon H. Cook	Ingersoll.

SCHEDULE F.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Peel	George Blain	Brampton.
Perth, North	Alexander M. Fisher	Amulree.
Perth, South	John S. Coppin	Mitchell.
Peterborough, East	Wm. Darling	Warsaw.
Peterborough, West	George Cochrane	Lakefield.
Prescott	James H. Malloy	Fourneir.
Prince Edward	D. L. Bongard	Picton.
Renfrew, North	Alfred J. Fortier	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	Geo. W. McDonald	Renfrew.
Russell	Daniel McLaurin	Metcalfe.
Simcoe, East	Angus McKay	Orillia.
Simcoe, South	Geo. Dinwoody	Alliston.
Simcoe, West	John W. Morrow	Barrie.
Stormont	Donald P. McKinnon	South Finch.
Thunder Bay, East	Robert Maitland	Port Arthur.
Thunder Bay, West	Frank Gardner	Rat Portage.
Toronto	Thomas Dexter, Chief John Wilson, West Thos. A. Hastings, East	Toronto.
Victoria, North	A. C. Campbell	Woodville.
Victoria, South	John Short	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Thomas Tilt	Waterloo.
Waterloo, South	Samuel D. Martin	Preston.
Welland	Archibald Thompson, jr.	Welland.
Wellington, Centre	John Macdonald	Elora.
Wellington, South	W. S. Cowan	Guelph.
Wellington, West	T. Flath	Drayton.
Wentworth, North	W. B. Williams	Dundas.
Wentworth, South	Jonathan Davis	Hamilton.
York, East	James Eckhardt	Unionville
York, North	William Malloy	Newmarket.
York, West	Robert Wilcock	Richview.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 26 AND 28 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

To the Hon. A. M. Ross,
Commissioner of Agriculture, etc.,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, to present the Report of their proceedings for 1887, the Treasurer's Report, as audited, for 1886 and 1887, according to the instructions contained in your letter of November 4th last, the Report of the Prize Farm Judges, the Essays to which prizes have been awarded, the Report on the Educational scheme, the Results and Prize Awards of the Forty-second Provincial Exhibition, the Secretary and Treasurer's Report of the Fat Stock Show held at Toronto, and the Principal's Report of Veterinary College for 1886-7.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY WADE,
Secretary of Agriculture and Arts Association.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report of Annual Meeting of Council	1
Elections of Members in Divisions 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	1
Committees	3
Secretary's Report	3
Veterinary Deputation	7
Financial Statement for 1886	9
Superintendents of Departments	32
Exhibition Committees	32
Minutes of extra meeting of Council	34
Meeting of Executive Committee	37
Exhibition Council Meetings	39
Annual Meeting	40
Results of Agricultural Examination	47
Report of Prize Farm Judges	48
Prize Essays	79
Agricultural Examination Papers	127
Official list of Prizes awarded at Ottawa—	
Horses	130
Cattle	136
Sheep	149
Pigs	156
Poultry	161
Agricultural Implements	165
Agricultural Products	168
Dairy Products	171
Horticultural Department	174
Arts and Manufactures	183
Ladies' Work	185
Machinery and parts thereof	190
Stoves and Castings	191
Saddle, Harness and Trunk-makers' Work	192
Boots and Shoes	192
Dry Goods	193
Essays	195
Table of Comparative Results	196
List of places at which Exhibition has been held	198
Reports of Superintendents	199
December Council Meeting	203
Treasurer's Report for 1887	214
Fat Stock Show	233
Veterinary College	245

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION,

HELD IN THE BOARD ROOM, CORNER YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS, ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF MARCH, 1887.

The members present were :—J. C. Snell, Edmonton ; Ira Morgan, Metcalfe ; J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh ; Joshua Legge, Gananoque ; Robt. Vance, Ida ; G. Moore, Waterloo ; J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines ; L. E. Shipley, Greystead ; Charles Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill ; D. P. McKinnon, South Finch ; James Rowand, Dunblane ; and Wm. Dawson, Vittoria.

Before the election of officers, Mr. H. Wade, Secretary, who was in the chair, begged leave to submit the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture's report respecting the gentlemen elected to the Council of the Association.

TORONTO, March 16th, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, under the provisions of sections 19 to 23, inclusive, of "The Agriculture and Arts Act, 1886," the following gentlemen have been duly elected to represent their respective Agricultural Divisions in the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association :—

William Dawson, Esq.,	to represent	Division No.	9
James Rowand, Esq.,	"	"	10
Lionel E. Shipley, Esq.,	"	"	11
Stephen White, Esq.,	"	"	12
Charles Drury, Esq.,	"	"	13

A. BLUE,
Assistant Commissioner.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows :—

On motion of Mr. D. P. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. George Moore, Mr. J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, was unanimously elected President.

It was moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. L. E. Shipley, that Mr. Ira Morgan, of Ottawa, be appointed Vice-President.—(Carried).

Mr. George Graham was re-elected Treasurer.

The President, in returning thanks for his election, said that there were few positions in the country he would sooner occupy. I confess, he said, to have had some ambition to hold this position. I have been identified with the Association, I may say, from boyhood. It has been my privilege to attend every exhibition since 1856. We occupy an important position, from the fact of the Province being an agricultural one, and the country looks to this Council for public information, as far as agriculture is concerned. After again returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and expressing the hope that the meeting would be a satisfactory and harmonious one, he begged leave to resume his seat.

Mr. Morgan, the Vice-President, on being called for, said that he did not think he could add much to the remarks made by the President, except to thank the meeting for his election, which, according to the usual order, would result in his being next year their President. He referred to his connection with the Association, which, he said, extended back some years, and that the exhibition to be held at Ottawa this year would have all the assistance he could render, and, in conclusion, said that he would leave nothing undone in upholding the position he had been elected to.

It was moved by Mr. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Dawson, that a Special Committee be appointed, to consist of Messrs Rykert, Legge, Morgan, Moore and the mover, to nominate the Standing Committees for the present year, and that they report to this Council at this evening's session, or to-morrow.

The motion was carried.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted.

The Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Francis Green and H. H. Browne to Prof. Brown, respecting the examination papers in connection with the Association.

26TH JANUARY, 1887.

PROF. BROWN,
Agricultural College, Guelph :

SIR,—We have examined the reports of Fat Stock Show made by students of the College, and make the following awards :—

1st prize,	Clydesdale Stud Book,	Vol. I.,	to Elmer Lick,
2nd "	Ayrshire Herd Book,	"	to F. J. Sleightholm.
3rd "	Galloway "	"	to J. G. Scrougham.

The report of Mr. Lick is by far the best of the three, in our opinion, and although laboured and tautological, is carefully worked up and quite worthy of the first prize.

The writer of 2nd prize report is apparently himself a good judge of live stock. He has given evidence in his paper of having studied his subject to some purpose, but he is too flippant and enters too minutely into details of no interest.

The report given 3rd place would do very well for a reporter's article, for it is little more than a bald recital of the judge's awards with details of weights and ages, copied from the Entry Book. There is too little original matter.

FRANCIS GREEN.
H. H. BROWNE.

It was moved by Mr. Vance and seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the report be adopted.—(Carried).

A communication respecting a resolution of condolence was read from the widow of the late Henry Parker, Esq., thanking the members for their thoughtfulness. The letter was put on file.

A letter from Messrs. Osborne & Co., Hamilton, respecting a matter of having scales placed on the list as a manufactured article for competition for prizes was read by the Secretary. It was referred to Prize List Committee.

A letter from John Campbell, jr., was read, asking for the Prince of Wales prize for Shropshire sheep at the next Exhibition. It was also referred to Prize List Committee.

A letter was read from McLeod Stewart, Esq., Mayor of Ottawa, respecting an enclosed letter from the Minister of Agriculture, which referred to the Executive Committee's movements in regard to the Dominion Government's grant to the Exhibition, which is to be held in Cttawa next September. It was decided to deal with this matter at a later stage of the proceedings.

The Special Committee reported the following gentlemen elected to the Standing Committees for the year :—

Executive and Building Committee.—Messrs. Rykert, Morgan, Legge, Aylesworth, McKinnon and Drury.

Finance and Printing.—Messrs. Drury, Moore, Shipley and McKinnon.

Gates and Turnstiles.—Messrs. Legge, Aylesworth, Dawson and Vance.

Prize Farms.—Messrs. Rykert, Moore and Dawson.

Fat Stock Show.—Messrs. Moore, Aylesworth and Legge.

Educational Scheme.—Messrs. Drury, Wade and Professor Mills.

Herd Books of Association.—Messrs. Snell, Shipley, Drury, Moore and Wade.

Shorthorn Herd Book.—Messrs. Drury, Moore, Rowand, Dawson, Shipley, Vance, and the President.

The report was adopted, after some discussion, and the Committee declared elected.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1886.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—As usual, I have prepared a report of the work done in your office for the past year. Commencing with registration of Live Stock, the amalgamation of the two Shorthorn Herd Books at the commencement of the year, necessitated the discontinuance of the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book, and the registration by us of that breed of stock, which is now being done by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, your Herd Book Committee being on their Executive Committee.

We still continue to record the following breeds of animals as per table below, giving the numbers recorded in 1886 :—

Horses—	Males.	Females.
Clydesdale	250	206
Shire or Cart	128	33
Office Record	21	19
Cattle—		
Ayrshire	95	125
Polled Angus	13	23
Hereford	5	11
Devon	14	18
Swine—		
Berkshire	158	168
Suffolk	9	19
Total	703	622

SUMMARY FOR REGISTRATION AND FEES FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Registrations.	Fees received.
1882	2,532	$1,672 00
1883	2,839	1,848 50
1884	2,657	1,688 00
1885	2,592	1,879 75
1886	1,325	1,398 00

Only $481.75 less than last year, without the Shorthorn registrations.

HERD BOOKS.

Receipts—

In 1886 the registration receipts were	$1,398 00
The sale of Herd Books amounted to	215 25
Total	$1,613 25

Expenditure—

Printing 1st Vol. Clydesdale Stud Book	$805 00
Proportion of salaries, as per audit	1,000 00
Total	$1,805 00

Assets—

158 Vols. Stud Book, bound	$237 00
450 " " unbound	300 00
Total	$537 00

Which amount added to the receipts will leave a credit balance in favour of the Association on this year's transactions.

CLYDESDALES.

As suggested in my last year's report, a Clydesdale Association has been organized, and their Revising Committee has been of great service in examining the pedigrees before printing. It has now a membership of 131, and is increasing rapidly. Each member is given a volume of the Stud Book by the Association. They gave $100.00 in Special Prizes, divided equally between the Provincial and Industrial Exhibitions, last year, and have just held the very successful Spring Stallion Show, witnessed by you all,—a very good commencement.

SHIRE OR CART HORSES.

In another year there will be sufficient pedigrees recorded to publish the first volume of this book. There should be a Shire Horse Association formed at an early date.

AYRSHIRES.

There has been an Association formed this year in affiliation with our Herd Book, which will doubtless grow and prosper. It has already been acknowledged by the Industrial Exhibition Association by making one of its members a Director. A communication has been received from Mr. Rodden, President of the Quebec Ayrshire Breeder's Association, proposing to amalgamate and only publish one Herd Book, instead of two, as at present. A committee has been appointed to meet with them in Ottawa, during the time our Executive meets there this spring, and our Herd Book Committee, or a delegation from it, should be authorized to assist them in their labours, as it is no doubt that it would be better to have but one Association and one Herd Book, if this can be done without too great a sacrifice.

Polled Angus.

The breeders of this fine class of cattle are urging us to have a volume published. At present we have not sufficient pedigrees on hand to publish a complete volume, but could issue one in pamphlet form, if the breeders would guarantee to take a certain number of copies to distribute as advertisements. Mr. Hay, of Hay & Paton, New Lowell, and Mr. Boyd, of Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, are very urgent; also Mr. Davidson, whose services can be made use of in revising pedigrees, if the breeders do not form an Association for that purpose.

Herefords.

I regret to say that the breeders of this class of cattle do not record very many in our book.

Devons.

Very few of these cattle are now recorded in this country.

Berkshire Swine.

The raising of this breed of pigs is now rapidly increasing in Canada. We have on record 1,233 animals, quite sufficient for a good-sized volume, as the pedigrees are quite as long as Shorthorn ones. It is quite time a Berkshire Breeders' Association was formed to assist us in revising the book, and to preserve the purity of the breed.

Suffolks.

This book is still in its infancy, and will not require any assistance this year.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging, since my last report, the receipt of the 9th Vol. of the Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book, the 6th Vol. of the American Ayrshire Herd Book, the 1st Vol. of the Quebec Ayrshire Herd Book, the 30th and 31st Vols. of the American Shorthorn Herd Books, and the 32nd Vol. of the English Herd Book, which are all valuable additions to our library.

Educational Scheme.

This has been attended with moderate success during the last year. It cost the Association $189.85 last year. It is again before the public.

Prize Farms.

Last year the premiums were given only to prize-winners of former years, and were not open to beginners. The very able report written by Mr. Thos. Shaw, and contained in our Annual Report to the Government, will soon be in your hands. Three prizes were awarded and two more recommended as follows :—

1st	Simpson Rennie, Milliken.
2nd	Wm. Donaldson, South Zorra.
3rd	John Fothergill, Burlington.
4th	Wm. Rennie, Toronto.
5th	John Campbell, Woodville.

The fourth and fifth prizes have not been awarded as yet, doubtless a diploma or medal would be acceptable to these gentlemen, to mark the appreciation shown them. This year the second tour of inspection is to be commenced in Group No. 1, consisting of the Counties of Niagara, Welland, Lincoln, Haldimand, Monck, Wentworth, North and South Brant, North and South Norfolk, North and South Waterloo and Halton,—a large area, and it has not been decided by you whether prize-winners of former years are to be allowed to enter or not. It will be necessary to do this at the present meeting. It cost us $428.94 last year. Judges will also have to be appointed.

Forty-First Provincial Exhibition.

This was held in Guelph, from the 20th to the 26th of September, 1886.

We had 9,037 entries, and paid out in premiums $13,634.50. The cash receipts were only $9,577.34 from all sources, leaving $4,057.16 for premiums alone, to be made up from the grant, besides expenses of running the show, $6,663.46, less $565 expended on buildings. More than our entire grant from the Ontario Government. This money has all been expended for the benefit of the breeders of stock, and amongst the different industries of the Province, and should not be considered a useless expenditure of money. This year our Exhibition will be held in Ottawa, and will doubtless be, as in the past, a success as far as benefitting the agricultural class is concerned. A memorial should be sent to the Dominion Government, asking them to assist us by a grant, as they did on our former visit to Ottawa.

Fat Stock Show.

The Fourth Provincial Annual Fat Stock Show was held in Guelph on December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1886, in affiliation with the Guelph Fat Stock Club. It cost us $547.76, and was a success as an Exhibition, the prime cattle every year being younger, thus encouraging early maturity. The full account will be found in the Report to the Commissioner. A memorial should be drawn up by this Association, to the City Council of the City of Toronto, to find a suitable building, such as the drill shed, for our accommodation, this fall, as Toronto is the proper place for the show.

International Association of Fairs and Expositions.

I had the pleasure of attending the Third Annual Convention of this Association held in the Sherman House, Chicago, on the 15th and 16th of December, where subjects of great interest were discussed. Reports of it will be sent to you in due time. I also, according to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board, in Guelph, invited them to hold their next Convention at Toronto, which they cordially accepted, and it was decided to meet here during the last week of July, or the first in August. It will be necessary for you to appoint a committee to entertain them as was done in Chicago by the State Board of Agriculture for Illinois, at Indianapolis by the State Board of Indiana, and at St. Louis twice by the Great St. Louis Fair Association Board. Col. A. A. Stevenson, of Montreal, Treasurer of the Provincial Exhibition of Quebec, was, at my request, appointed President of the Association; this honour was offered to me, but I thought it better to have a Montreal man who is a host in himself to lead us in entertaining, in good Canadian fashion, the visitors, who have all promised to come. The Toronto Industrial Fair Association will also do their share to make their visit a pleasant one to our American cousins.

(Signed) H. WADE,
Secretary.

The Report was adopted.

The President announced at this stage of the meeting that he believed there was a deputation waiting outside, from the Veterinary College, which desired to interview the meeting, and that it would be desirable to hear them. The deputation, which consisted of the following gentlemen, was then admitted:

Drs. Chas. Elliott, St. Catharines; J. S. Quinn, Brampton; Prof. Smith, Toronto; C. H. Sweetapple, Oshawa; J. Y. Ormsby, Oakville; J. H. Wilson, London; F. C. Grenside, Guelph; Wm. Cowan, Galt; Major Lloyd, Newmarket, and D. W. Dumphy, Salford.

Dr. Cowan, on behalf of the deputation, said: "We formed an Association some few years ago, and we require that all practitioners and graduates shall be registered; we find that this is not being complied with, and we think that the Agriculture and Arts Association can give us power to prevent such a state of affairs." He then went on to show what the deputation really requested, which was to the effect that it shall not

be lawful for any person not registered to practice veterinary medicine or surgery. That if any person not registered according to this Act practice or profess to practice, he shall, upon a summary conviction thereof, pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars, the fines and penalties to become the property of the Agriculture and Arts Association. We ask the Association to have this added as an amendment to the Agriculture and Arts Act.

Mr. Drury said that no doubt it was hard. He knew there were a number of clever men who were useful in ordinary cases, but he was inclined to think that they would have to make out a stronger case to get it passed through the legislature.

Dr. Cowan pointed out the fact that the College was going on successfully and could supply graduates wherever wanted. He considered that it was a benefit to the stock, and could point out numbers of instances where valuable animals had been sacrificed from want of skilled practitioners. He produced a petition signed by no less than four thousand and ninety-five (4,095) persons confirming them in their demands.

Dr. Lloyd, of Newmarket, referred to his experience in that place, and said he was the only graduate in that district, and that there were eight men in actual practice in North York. He quoted the fact of our sister Province, Manitoba, having protection, which he thought Ontario could very well imitate. There was no doubt about obtaining a proper number of graduates and properly skilled men to do the work. Quacks have been doing injury to farmer's stock. He cited an instance in his own neighbourhood of a farmer losing a valuable animal through the incompetency of one of these men.

Dr. Sweetapple, of Oshawa, said: "It is to compel all the graduates to register, that is what we contend for."

Dr. Grenside, of Guelph, was of the opinion that the veterinary profession deserved the same protection as that of the dental or medical profession. "It is absurd the number of mistakes made by non-professional men. Our profession is getting old, and it is not much encouragement to us to have it cast out." Numbers of the very best men are going away—such as gold medalists—because they can't get proper protection here. They would, he said, have been practicing at the present time were it not that they are driven out.

Dr. Elliott, of St. Catharines, said something would have to done. It would be impossible for them to make a living if they did not get protection. It had, he thought, as good a right to it as other professions.

Dr. Duncan then favoured the committee with a medical and veterinary view of the matter, he being a member of both professions. He was of the opinion that the lower animals demanded as careful treatment as man, and no more should we injure one of them than we should, through ignorance, one of the higher creatures. He thought that the profession was so well conducted that they should have the same protection as the medical profession. He spoke with some amount of assurance, having some years experience in the veterinary profession, and said that we should have power to prevent the amount of injury now done by people who have not the experience or special training.

Mr. Drury pointed out, in reply, that in the district where he lived, there was not a veterinary surgeon. Would the deputation propose to punish a man having, say, twenty miles to go to get a veterinary surgeon, when his next door neighbour probably could save the animal or animals that might happen to be sick? He was proud of their college in Toronto, and equally proud of the man who has been at the head of the institution; but, at the same time, our duty is to look at the interests of the farmer who, he was sure, would like to meet the views of the deputation as far as possible. He did not think we had arrived at the stage to say we are going to put our live stock upon the same footing as ourselves. In the light of his experience in the Legislature he would advise them to lessen the sweeping character of their proposal. It would involve the whole country in trouble. He closed his remarks by strongly recommending modification.

Dr. Grenside said in regard to practicing in large districts there was very little encouragement. He thought that perhaps it would be well to act on Mr. Drury's suggestion and modify their request to a certain extent.

Dr. Lloyd thought, perhaps, it would be better to do so.

Dr. Cowan followed in a similar strain, and thought that if they could get what Mr. Drury suggested, their demands would have been well rewarded.

Mr. Drury related his experience with a professional man and a neighbouring farmer, and thought the palm belonged to the latter ; the veterinary surgeon made anything but a success out of the case. He thought people would strongly object to having such violent restrictions placed upon them.

Mr. McKinnon looked at the matter from a farmer's point of view, and agreed with what Mr. Drury said.

Mr. Shipley thought the fine they proposed very high, five dollars would be sufficient.

Mr. Rowand was no advocate of quacks, still he had known some of them perform good cures, and had even known them to have been employed by regular veterinary surgeons. He would favour any reasonable protection. There were great difficulties in the matter, and it would be strongly opposed on account of its tying the farmers down too tightly.

The President then stated that the matter would be brought before the council who would take whatever action that they saw fit.

The deputation then withdrew.

It being late, the meeting decided to adjourn over to next morning at 9.30 o'clock.

The Committee resumed business on the 17th, and considered first the matter of the veterinary deputation.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Drury, who thought there might be certain counties in which there was a quantity of valuable stock, and that in such counties a by-law might be passed to the effect that practice should be confined to regular practitioners. On the other hand, some County Councils (and he instanced Simcoe) would not pass such a by-law. As far as the eight-mile limit was concerned, he was in favour of it. It must, however, be understood that they were here as representatives of the farmers, and whatever decision they arrived at would influence, to a great extent, future legislation. It would not do to hamper a farmer in his choice. The question was, " What is the interest of the farmers ? " The Government must not be misled in the matter. He would move that this Council express the opinion that the proposed amendment to the Agriculture and Arts Act, in reference to veterinary practice, should be passed only on condition that it shall not come into force except by virtue of a by-law of the County Councils.

Mr. Rykert was of a like opinion with Mr. Drury. He represented a County Council and knew that from experience they dare not adopt a thing so sweeping as this proposal of the deputation, unless greatly modified. If the matter were left to the County Councils and proved unsatisfactory, it could be repealed at any time. He had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Drury's motion, which was carried.

The deputation at this moment requested to be heard again and were admitted to the room, Dr. Cowan speaking as follows :—We do not wish to be understood to be acting against the interests of the farmers. We believe that the veterinary surgeon cannot practice without the interests of the farmers, and further, that it is to their advantage to have surgeons in their midst to attend to their stock. We have modified the proposed amendment in accordance with the wishes of the Board as follows :—

" It shall not be lawful for any person, not registered in accordance with the Act of Incorporation of the Ontario Veterinary Association, to practice veterinary medicine or surgery, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, provided that he be within the distance of eight miles of a duly registered veterinary practitioner, and if any person not registered, pursuant to this Act of Incorporation, and who practices within eight miles of a duly registered veterinary surgeon, for hire, gain, or hope of reward, practices, or professes to

practice veterinary medicine, or surgery, he shall, upon a summary conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace, for any and every such offence, pay a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than ten dollars."

The President, in reply, said that this Council had passed a resolution dealing with the matter, which was then read.

Mr. Drury, in answer to Dr. Cowan, said that they would send down a petition to the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Board to prepare the scheme and endorse the petition.

Dr. Cowan said, perhaps a deputation from both sides could interview the Minister of Agriculture at once. This, however, was decided to be inadvisable.

The deputation withdrew, after returning thanks for the way in which they had been received.

The Treasurer then presented his report of the year 1886 as follows:—

1886.	RECEIPTS.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	c.
Jan. 1	Cash in Bank			1,697 31
	REGISTRATION FEES.			
Feb. 13	H. Wade, Registration Fees, January		107 50	
March 11	" " February		104 50	
April 3	" " March		94 25	
May 7	" " April		112 50	
June 10	" " May		108 50	
July 19	" " June		169 50	
Aug. 10	" " July		122 75	
Sept. 11	" " August		190 50	
Oct. 9	" " September		182 75	
" 30	" " October		59 75	
Nov. 30	" " November		71 75	
Dec. 30	" " December		73 75	
				1,398 00
	HERD BOOKS.			
Feb. 13	H. Wade, Herd Books, January		27 00	
March 11	" " February		12 00	
May 7	" " April		9 00	
Oct. 30	" " October		152 75	
Dec. 20	" " November		12 00	
" 20	" " December		2 50	
				215 25
	RENT ACCOUNT.			
April 9	P. Jamieson, Rent to February 1, 1886		500 00	
June 11	" " May 1 "		500 00	
Sept. 11	" " August 1 "		500 00	
Nov. 8	" " November 1 "		500 00	
				2,000 00
	MEMBERS' FEES.			
Sept. 11	H. Wade, Members' Fees		500 00	
" 21	" "		200 00	
Oct. 9	" "		267 00	
				967 00
	INTEREST.			
July 19	Interest on Prince of Wales' Mortgage for half year		28 00	
Dec. 19	" " " "		28 00	
				56 00
	Carried forward			6,333 56

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.		RECEIPTS.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			6,333 56
		EXHIBITION RECEIPTS.			
Sept.	11	Clydesdale Association, special grant		50 00	
"	11	D. Collins, on account, booth rent		40 00	
"	21	J. Byam, " "		100 00	
"	23	H. Wade, " implement space		100 00	
"	23	D. Collins, " booth rent		210 00	
"	23	H. Wade, " implement space		70 00	
"	23	J. Byam, " big booth		200 00	
"	25	H. Wade, " implement space		30 00	
"	25	Turnstiles and open gates		5,870 65	
"	25	Percentage on Japanese Show		50 39	
"	25	297 children's tickets		29 70	
"	25	Carriages		53 25	
"	25	Small stands		280 50	
"	25	A. H. White, feed sold		391 75	
"	25	Stable fees from H. Wade		533 00	
"	25	Cattle " "		203 30	
"	25	Sheep " "		58 60	
"	25	Swine " "		32 20	
"	25	Poultry " "		104 00	
"	25	Children's tickets		82 90	
Oct.	30	General Superintendent, padlocks, manure, etc		170 10	
					8,660 34
		PRIZE ACCOUNT.			
Feb.	12	Canada Company, special prize		100 00	
"	12	H. Wade, prize, refund		1 00	
"	12	Eastern Dirirymen's Association		100 00	
"	12	Special prize, refund		92 20	
Oct.	30	" "		85 00	
"	30	Western Dairymen's Association		200 00	
Dec.	20	H. Wade, prize, refund		18 00	
"	20	E. Shepherd & Sons, prize, refund		6 00	
					602 20
		VETERINARY COLLEGE.			
May	16	Jos. Conly, fine, breach Veterinary Act		25 00	
Aug.	10	Mr. Phillips, J.P., " "		25 00	
					50 00
		LEGISLATIVE GRANT.			
Aug.	4	Provincial Treasurer, on account, Legislative Grant		5,000 00	
Sept.	21	" balance "		5,000 00	
					10,000 00
		LOAN ACCOUNT.			
Oct.	29	Proceeds of note discounted		800 00	
Dec.	20	" mortgage		2,000 00	
					2,800 00
					28,446 10

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		PRINTING.			
Jan. 16	4	*Mail* Job Department, office printing	160	13 00	
" 16	8	Templeton & Beetman, advertising	"	4 00	
" 16	10	W. W. Cliff, "	"	4 00	
" 16	10½	A. W. Francis, "	"	4 00	
" 21	22	D. Brown, printing	162	5 00	
" 21	23	J. White & Son, "	"	4 00	
" 21	24	Wall & Shewston, "	"	4 00	
" 25	30	*The News* Publishing Co., "	164	4 00	
Feb. 17	37	A. Matthews, "	"	4 00	
" 17	38	Jaffray Bros., "	"	4 00	
" 17	39	*Mail* Company, "	"	5 00	
March 22	45	E. G. Hart, "	166	6 00	
" 22	50	I. J. Foote, "	"	8 00	
July 7	92	*Mail* Job Department, "	170	27 75	
" 7	93	" "	172	40 00	
Aug. 9	108	*Grip* Publishing Co., "	174	4 00	
" 9	115	Toronto Lithographing Co., posters	"	360 00	
" 9	116	*Mail* Printing Co., printing	"	580 25	
" 9	117	*Advertiser* Publishing Co., in full for 1885	"	46 00	
Sept. 25	486	J. Cheesman, advertising	196	5 10	
" 29	491	H. Gummer, Exhibition printing	198	47 95	
" 29	492	*Mail* Job Department, "	"	14 50	
" 29	493	T. G. Davey, "	"	60 00	
" 29	494	Wm. Weld, "	"	24 00	
Nov. 1	845	The Grant Lithographing Co., tickets	220	64 50	
" 1	846	*Railway and Steamboat Times*, advertising	"	26 00	
" 1	847	*Grip* Printing Co., "	"	11 40	
" 1	848	*Merchant* Publishing Co., "	"	3 00	
" 1	849	*Tribune* Printing Co., "	"	3 00	
" 1	850	Hunter & Secretan, "	"	6 00	
" 1	851	Bonnick & Horrocks, "	"	5 00	
" 1	852	*The Evening Journal*, "	"	7 80	
" 1	853	*The Globe* Printing Co., "	"	23 25	
" 1	854	*The Mail* " "	"	23 25	
" 1	855	W. W. Butcher, "	"	128 50	
Dec. 23	877	Crawford Co., "	224	4 00	
" 23	880	J. Rordan, engraving address	"	20 00	
" 23	880½	*Mail* Job Department	"	35 50	
					1,639 75
		PRIZE ACCOUNT.			
May 7	62	E. L. Sutherland, paid J. Harrington in error	168	10 00	
Sept. 25	135	S. P. Ramsay, cattle	176	12 00	
" 25	136	F. M. Benham, fruit	"	38 50	
" 25	137	Mrs. T. Foster, painting	"	13 00	
" 25	138	Mrs. J. Reid, ladies' work	"	3 00	
" 25	139	Shedden Co., horses	178	10 00	
" 25	140	Geo. Atkinson	"	1 00	
" 25	141	John Clark, horses	"	32 00	
" 25	142	Henry Larter, "	"	10 00	
" 25	143	A. Atcheson, "	"	6 00	
" 25	144	Wm. Kough, vegetables	"	7 00	
" 25	145	Thos. Elmes, grain	"	2 00	
" 25	146	Wm. Kough, cattle	"	83 00	
" 25	147	R. Kennedy, horse	"	8 00	
" 25	148	W. McKenzie Ross, fruit	"	39 00	
" 25	149	F. M. Bell-Smith, painting	"	67 00	
" 25	150	Thos. Little, horses	"	35 00	
" 25	151	P. Muller "	"	15 00	
" 25	152	E. Griffen, "	"	8 00	
" 25	153	C. P. Carpenter	"	26 50	
" 25	154	H. Terryberry, plants	"	3 50	
" 25	155	C. J. Ross, fruit	"	39 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Sept. 25	156	W. R. Gray, gloves	178	8 00	
" 25	157	R. Irwin, oats	"	1 00	
" 25	158	W. T. Boyle, horses	"	12 00	
" 25	159	G. E. Horning, fruit	"	9 00	
" 25	160	H. L. Ross, hops	"	12 00	
" 25	161	W. Vroman, fruit	"	18 00	
" 25	162	E. H. Cornell, horses	"	15 00	
" 25	163	W. Anderson, fruit	"	16 00	
" 25	164	" "	"	47 00	
" 25	165	F. M. Benham, poultry	"	2 00	
" 25	166	R. G. Brown, horses	"	15 00	
" 25	167	Jno. McCarnell, carriages	"	40 00	
" 25	168	Robert Milner, painting	"	7 00	
" 25	169	Geo. Kitching, horses	"	6 00	
" 25	170	G. M. Evans, penmanship	"	4 00	
" 25	171	A. Terryberry, ladies' work	"	50	
" 25	172	H. & W. F. Ballert, cattle	"	65 00	
" 25	173	Mrs. Heaslip, painting	"	7 00	
" 25	174	Mrs. M. Conroy, "	"	22 00	
" 25	175	Mrs. Stotesbury, fancy work	"	12 00	
" 25	176	A. C. Hallman & Co., cattle	"	128 00	
" 25	177	R. Meikleham, horses	180	16 00	
" 25	178	Mrs. L. Henderson, painting	"	20 00	
" 25	179	J. S. Pearce, grain	"	25 00	
" 25	180	W. H. Talbot, vegetables	"	9 00	
" 25	181	" "	"	8 00	
" 25	182	R. McCullough, horses	"	10 00	
" 25	183	W. Croft, painting	"	5 00	
" 25	184	D. A. McNicol, harness	"	24 00	
" 25	185	W. J. Robinson, mats	"	8 00	
" 25	186	Jno. Harrison, horses	"	25 00	
" 25	187	" sheep	"	28 00	
" 25	188	F. M. Benham, honey	"	11 00	
" 25	189	M. Duquid, fancy work	"	8 00	
" 25	190	H. Sorby, cattle	"	97 00	
" 25	191	Burr Bros, furniture	"	26 00	
" 25	192	F. C. Rogers, salt	"	3 00	
" 25	193	L. P. Snyder, fret work	"	4 00	
" 25	194	" drawing	"	10 00	
" 25	195	Metallic Roofing Co., roofing	180	5 00	
" 25	196	Clark & Thompson, carpets	"	6 00	
" 25	197	W. Thompson, horses	"	14 00	
" 25	198	" "	"	5 00	
" 25	199	A. Swaffield, vegetables	"	11 50	
" 25	200	L. Maitland, fancy work	"	17 50	
" 25	201	Mrs. McKenzie, shirts	"	9 00	
" 25	202	N. Ryckman, vegetables	"	1 50	
" 25	203	" "	"	16 00	
" 25	204	H. Dyment, "	"	14 00	
" 25	205	" horses	"	24 00	
" 25	206	S. Burner, fruit	"	27 00	
" 25	207	E. Henry, horses	"	4 00	
" 25	208	Geo. Duffield, horses	"	16 00	
" 25	209	J. & P. Brooks, "	"	10 00	
" 25	210	C. A. Fleming, penmanship	182	8 00	
" 25	211	Mrs. Reynolds, painting	"	2 00	
" 25	212	" "	"	2 00	
" 25	213	" dog	"	5 00	
" 25	214	E. R. Ansley, painting	"	8 00	
" 25	215	J. Houbridge, washing machine	"	1 00	
" 25	216	J. A. K. Taylor, painting	"	10 00	
" 25	217	W. Mitchell, vegetables	"	6 00	
" 25	218	" preserves	"	3 00	
" 25	219	" grain	"	13 00	
" 25	220	" stockings	"	2 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT.—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Sept. 25	221	E. Buckland, vegetables	182	7 00	
" 25	222	M. Barclay, painting	"	2 00	
" 25	223	" fancy work	"	2 00	
" 25	224	T. Davis, flowers	"	5 00	
" 25	225	J. F. Welch, flowers	"	9 00	
" 25	226	" counterpane	"	3 00	
" 25	227	W. Thompson, vegetables	"	2 00	
" 25	228	" "	"	7 00	
" 25	229	W. McLaren, boots	"	6 00	
" 25	230	W. Ketching, butter	"	4 00	
" 25	231	D. C. W. Courtland, marble	"	4 00	
" 25	232	G. E. Smith, painting	"	3 00	
" 25	233	Jas. Manderson, flowers	"	8 00	
" 25	234	J. T. Brown, boots	"	6 00	
" 25	235	J. R. Davis & Sons, cattle	"	25 00	
" 25	236	J. Norrish, vegetables	"	3 50	
" 25	237	C. Scott, fruit	"	51 50	
" 25	238	W. J. Tolten, herbs	"	6 00	
" 25	239	H. J. Hamilton, carving, etc.	"	8 0	
" 25	240	" marble	"	21 00	
" 25	241	J. M. Weeks, stuffed birds	"	18 00	
" 25	242	J. Norrish, fowl	"	2 00	
" 25	243	D. McMillan, vegetables	"	9 00	
" 25	244	J. Hastie, jr., butter	"	25 00	
" 25	245	M. Ballantyne, cattle	"	8 00	
" 25	246	C. Grant, vegetables	"	14 00	
" 25	247	Jno. England, wagon	"	12 00	
" 25	248	J. H. Hamilton, sleighs	"	4 00	
" 25	249	W. Hepburn, boots	"	14 00	
" 25	250	J. Gillies, wool goods	"	4 00	
" 25	251	McDonald, Kemp Co., roofing	"	3 00	
" 25	252	Toronto Lime Co., cements	"	6 00	
" 25	253	J. & J. Livingstone, oils	"	6 00	
" 25	254	W. O. Moore, clays	"	5 00	
" 25	255	Goodhue Co., leather	"	10 00	
" 25	256	E. Shephard, matting	"	6 00	
" 25	257	McCausland & Sons, glass	"	8 00	
" 25	258	Marlatt Co., carriages	"	12 00	
" 25	259	Gutta Percha Co., hose	"	16 00	
" 25	260	C. Boeckh & Sons, brushes	"	28 00	
" 25	261	Jno. M. Bond, hardware	"	20 00	
" 25	262	" "	"	6 00	
" 25	263	" "	"	3 00	
" 25	264	L. Koehler, grain	"	62 00	
" 25	265	" vegetables	184	14 00	
" 25	266	W. F. Clark, honey	"	9 00	
" 25	267	Mrs. Granger, vegetables	"	5 00	
" 25	268	P. Ray, "	"	9 00	
" 25	269	M. O'Connor, horses	"	21 00	
" 25	270	D. McAlpine, socks	"	1 50	
" 25	271	J. Kitching, butter	"	6 00	
" 25	272	J. & H. Totten, painting	"	19 00	
" 25	273	H. McDougal, sewing	"	1 00	
" 25	274	R. L. Meade, honey	"	21 00	
" 25	275	W. A. Suddaby	"	4 00	
" 25	276	A. L. Parker, painting	"	3 00	
" 25	277	C. E. Parker, "	"	4 00	
" 25	278	H. Parker, wine	"	4 00	
" 25	279	" grapes	"	8 00	
" 25	280	D. Gillies, mitts	"	2 00	
" 25	281	" blankets	"	2 00	
" 25	282	M. Hitching, wool goods	186	5 00	
" 25	283	J. S. Armstrong, photographs	"	6 00	
" 25	284	H. Hall, poultry	"	11 00	
" 25	285	A. Rundell, sheep	"	4 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Sept. 25	286	J. R. Morrison, honey	186	8 00	
" 25	287	W. Herbison, fruit	"	2 00	
" 25	288	" butter	"	57 00	
" 25	289	Mrs. Stewart, ladies' work	"	2 00	
" 25	290	W. Beattie	"	2 00	
" 25	291	" butter	"	21 00	
" 25	292	Mrs. Gore, ladies' work	"	9 00	
" 25	293	" "	"	2 00	
" 25	294	G. E. Beckett, ladies' work	"	4 50	
" 25	295	J. R. Reed, horses	"	15 00	
" 25	296	R. Smith, poultry	"	2 00	
" 25	297	T. Sherwood, vegetables	"	3 50	
" 22	298	" "	"	4 00	
" 25	299	J. Kitching, ladies' work	"	1 00	
" 25	300	T. McCrae, cattle	"	25 00	
" 25	301	Jas. Monroe, drawings	"	10 00	
" 25	302	" headstone	"	6 00	
" 25	303	R. Brooks, plants	"	32 50	
" 25	304	C. Southcott, statue	"	8 00	
" 25	305	W. W. Hilborn, fruit	"	13 50	
" 25	306	H. L. Janzier, vegetables	"	45 50	
" 25	307	" flowers	"	11 00	
" 25	308	D. Gillies, carpet	"	7 00	
" 25	309	National Mfg. Co., furniture	"	33 00	
" 25	310	Thos. Abraham, horses	"	25 00	
" 25	311	Thos. Guy, cattle	"	108 00	
" 25	312	Jno. Thompson, flowers	"	3 00	
" 25	313	" ladies' work	"	1 00	
" 25	314	J. F. Peck, fruit	"	3 00	
" 25	315	" "	"	18 50	
" 25	316	" grain	"	27 00	
" 25	317	" vegetables	"	10 00	
" 25	318	C. Grant, grain	188	56 00	
" 25	319	" "	"	11 00	
" 25	320	R. Wilson, "	"	21 00	
" 25	321	G. Greenians, "	"	21 00	
" 25	322	H. J. Brown, fruit	"	22 50	
" 25	323	F. B. Lewis, "	"	18 00	
" 25	324	H. Lutz, "	"	5 50	
" 25	325	" grain	"	17 00	
" 25	326	J. D. Lutz, fruit	"	40 50	
" 25	327	" "	"	24 00	
" 25	328	J. Y. Ormsby, pigs	"	5 00	
" 25	329	" horses	"	12 00	
" 25	330	H. W. Rennick, grain	"	5 00	
" 25	331	Wyton Stock Co., cattle	"	70 00	
" 25	332	G. Cairns, fruit	"	30 50	
" 25	333	" vegetables	"	8 00	
" 25	334	G. J. Miller, fruit	"	29 50	
" 25	335	G. J. Miller, fruit	"	19 00	
" 25	336	W. Tuck, grain	"	15 00	
" 25	337	" "	"	114 00	
" 25	338	H. Woodruff, fruit	"	2 00	
" 25	339	R. Currie, "	"	19 00	
" 25	340	J. G. Nankin, pigs	"	10 00	
" 25	341	Jno. Jackson, horses	"	10 00	
" 25	342	Jas. Clarke, "	"	15 00	
" 25	343	Mrs. Kirkwood, portrait	"	7 00	
" 25	344	S. Woodley, fruit	"	46 50	
" 25	345	Mrs. Johnstone, painting	"	4 00	
" 25	346	" "	"	18 00	
" 25	347	O. Morton, horses	"	25 00	
" 25	348	R. Paddock, "	"	15 00	
25	349	Munroe & Gerrie, sleighs	"	8 00	
" 25	350	A. G. Luxton, poultry	"	22 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Sept. 25	351	D. McDiarmid horses	188	25 00	
" 25	352	J. Forester		8 00	
" 25	353	Jos. Lawrie, wagons		12 00	
" 25	354	Jas. Scott, poultry		2 00	
" 25	355	R. Short & Co., horses		27 00	
" 25	356	Jas. Starkey, "		12 00	
" 25	357	W. Jackson, "		6 00	
" 25	358	J. B. Brooks, "		20 00	
" 25	359	W. & J. McDermott, "		16 00	
" 25	360	Jno. L. Clarke, fruit		2 00	
" 25	361	Jos. Beck, horses		30 00	
" 25	362	Jas. R. Harris, fruit		20 00	
" 25	363	J. A. Watson, "		20 00	
" 25	364	W. Gray & Sons, carriages		54 00	
" 25	365	Jno. Crane, poultry		8 00	
" 25	366	H. C. Clarridge, butter		23 00	
" 25	367	T. & J. Manderson, grain		14 00	
" 25	368	Mrs. Ainsly, painting		3 00	
" 25	369	" fruit		8 00	
" 25	370	" "		6 00	
" 25	371	Mrs. Junor, painting		32 00	
" 25	372	E. E. Phipps, horses		7 00	
" 25	373	W. M. & J. C. Smith, grain		22 00	
" 25	374	" cattle		50 00	
" 25	375	J. J. Biggins, painting		11 00	
" 25	376	Geo. Coghlan, horses		10 00	
" 25	377	W. Dolson, butter		15 00	
" 25	378	Mrs. Rowden, fancy work		8 00	
" 25	379	" "		8 00	
" 25	380	E. M. Gunn, painting		38 00	
" 25	381	Hamilton Whip Co., whips		6 00	
" 25	382	Mrs. S. Mason, fancy work		8 50	
" 25	383	Jas. Anderson, dogs		17 00	
" 25	384	Jno. Anderson, fruit		2 00	
" 25	385	" pigs		30 00	
" 25	386	" vegetables		2 00	
" 25	387	W. F. Mayne, poultry		2 00	
" 25	388	Mrs. Mennie, painting		4 00	
" 25	389	" flowers		4 00	
" 25	390	Jno. Duffield, horses		10 00	
" 25	391	F. Sturdy, painting		3 00	
" 25	392	" poultry		5 00	
" 25	393	C. E. Wrensall, painting		31 00	
" 25	394	W. G. Kidd, minerals		45 00	
" 25	395	S. Mason, horses		10 00	
" 25	396	" "		12 00	
" 25	397	Tyson Bros., poultry		4 00	
" 25	398	G. A. Wallace, horses		24 00	
" 25	399	E. Eastern, fancy work		2 00	
" 25	400	G. R. Wilson		3 00	
" 25	401	C. Auld, horses		29 00	
" 25	402	E. Erb, grain		46 00	
" 25	403	" roots		10 50	
" 25	404	E. Smith, rustic work		8 00	
" 25	405	A. Saunders, honey		10 00	
" 25	406	J. S. Rawbone, painting		22 00	
" 25	407	N. Sunley, vegetables		24 00	
" 25	408	Mrs. Hallerns, wool goods		4 00	
" 25	409	Mrs. Howes, fancy work		1 00	
" 25	410	" flowers		1 00	
" 25	411	" "		1 00	
" 25	412	" herbs		4 00	
" 25	413	S. C. Rudd, horses		26 00	
" 25	414	Mrs. McCutcheon, fancy work		2 00	
" 25	415	C. Bierman, vegetables		10 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Sept. 25	416	C. Bierman, vegetables		26 00	
" 25	417	J. Mariot, flowers		21 00	
" 25	418	W. C. Beatty, cattle		33 00	
" 25	419	Jas. McCrone, fruit		30 00	
" 25	420	G. B. Lang, poultry		7 00	
" 25	421	J. & G. Carter, horses		10 00	
" 25	422	Jno. Brown, vegetables		34 00	
" 25	423	D. Sorby, horses		55 00	
" 25	424	Thos. McCrae, pigs		30 00	
" 25	425	" cattle		117 00	
" 25	426	G. W. Ritchie, poultry		1 00	
" 25	427	Geo. Moore, hops		8 00	
" 25	428	W. J. Armstrong, poultry		5 00	
" 25	429	F. Coffee, "		3 00	
" 25	430	Jno. Bunyan, pigeons		1 00	
" 25	431	H. Cockburn, vegetables		3 00	
" 25	432	" poultry		2 00	
" 25	433	Geo. Bullock, "		1 00	
" 25	434	Jno. Lyon, "		1 00	
" 25	435	T. G. Nankin, cattle		45 00	
" 25	436	Thos. Guy, "		55 00	
" 29	488	H. & I. Groff, "		167 00	
" 29	498	Robert Beith, horses		47 00	
" 29	499	V. E. Fuller, cattle		251 00	
" 29	500	S. Harper, "		140 00	
" 29	501	Samuel Smoke, "		35 00	
" 29	502	Jno. Leys, "		40 00	
" 29	504	Andrew Jeffrey, "		69 00	
" 29	505	Geary Bros., "		264 00	
" 29	506	M. Boyd & Co., "		149 00	
" 29	507	W. Sadler, horses		30 00	
" 29	508	Jas. Hunter, cattle		181 00	
" 29	509	J. Miller & Sons, horses		25 00	
" 29	510	Wm. Hendrie, "		108 00	
" 29	511	F. Coleman, "		28 00	
" 29	512	Snider & Edmonson, "		50 00	
" 29	513	Mrs. E. Parsons, cheese		12 00	
Oct. 5	514	R. J. Mackie, cattle		141 00	
" 5	515	F. W. Stone, "		187 00	
" 5	516	F. A. Fleming, "		90 00	
" 5	517	Thos. G. Agur, "		30 00	
" 5	518	H. A. Snider, horses		65 00	
" 5	519	Jno. Kelly, jr., cattle		35 00	
" 5	520	Jno. Currie, "		19 00	
" 5	521	Geo. Keith, "		33 00	
" 5	522	Walter West, "		35 00	
" 5	523	C. M. Simmons & Co., "		35 00	
" 5	524	Geo. Hill, "		37 00	
" 5	525	J. Jeffrey, "		10 00	
" 5	526	Smith Bros., "		25 00	
" 5	527	T. Nicholson & Sons, "		58 00	
" 5	528	Jas. McCormick, "		52 50	
" 5	529	T. Nelson & Sons, "		226 00	
" 5	530	Jno. Currie, "		35 00	
" 5	531	Alex. Brockie, "		15 00	
" 5	532	Jno. Dryden, "		17 00	
" 5	533	G. B. Bristow, "		20 00	
" 5	534	P. P. Barrett, horses		15 00	
" 5	535	Zimmerman Bros., "		10 00	
" 5	436	J. R. & H. T. Stenabaugh, "		10 00	
" 5	537	Chas. Parker, horses		15 00	
" 5	538	W. A. Bescole, "		20 00	
" 5	539	W. T. Norton, "		29 00	
" 5	540	D. D. Wilson, "		15 00	
" 5	541	J. H. Kennedy, "		15 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	c.
		Brought forward			
Oct. 5	542	J. C. Shannon, horses		15 00	
" 5	543	R. M. Wilson, "		62 00	
" 5	544	Hooper & Johnston, "		8 00	
" 5	545	Thos. Talbot, "		10 00	
" 5	546	McLellan & Orr, "		30 00	
" 5	547	Wm. Henry, "		20 00	
" 5	548	H. Hammond, "		25 00	
" 5	549	J. H. Stewart, "		15 00	
" 5	550	Peter Thompson, "		15 00	
" 5	551	A. McMurchy, "		5 00	
" 5	552	Robt. Rundell, "		4 00	
" 5	553	A. Frank & Sons, "		6 00	
" 5	554	T. R. Smith, "		10 00	
" 5	555	M. Howson, "		36 00	
" 5	556	M. Vanatter, "		5 00	
" 5	557	Donaldson & Carmichael, "		10 00	
" 5	558	R. Shannon, "		15 00	
" 5	559	G. H. Wild, fruit		29 50	
" 5	560	W. E. Smith, horses		15 00	
" 5	561	A. W. Green, "		6 00	
" 5	562	Jas. Reed, "		8 00	
" 5	563	Jno. Saunders, "		4 00	
" 5	564	Thos. Boles, "		5 00	
" 5	565	Robt. Telfer, "		10 00	
" 5	566	Wm. McClure, "		19 00	
" 5	567	Henry Dunbar, "		20 00	
" 5	568	Hugh Wharton, "		10 00	
" 5	569	Wm. Hall, "		25 00	
" 5	570	Chas. Macon, "		15 00	
" 5	571	John Duff, "		10 00	
" 5	572	John Donkin, "		20 00	
" 5	573	T. & W. Meadows, "		24 00	
" 5	554	Thos. McMichael, "		4 00	
" 5	575	J. & A. Pringle, "		10 00	
" 5	576	Jas. Main, sheep		119 00	
" 5	577	" " poultry		44 00	
" 5	578	F. W. Stone, pigs		11 00	
" 5	579	John Kelly, jr. sheep		75 00	
" 5	580	Jas. Murray, "		40 00	
" 5	581	W. J. Somers, "		47 00	
" 5	582	Robt. Marsh, "		66 00	
" 5	583	E. A. Stanford, "		23 00	
" 5	584	John Jackson, "		60 00	
" 5	585	John Campbell, jr. "		85 00	
" 5	586	John Dryden, "		40 00	
" 5	587	Peter Arkell, "		101 00	
" 5	588	Henry Arkell, "		40 00	
" 5	589	J. G. Snell & Bro. "		134 00	
" 5	590	W. M. & J. C. Smith, "		218 00	
" 5	591	" " poultry		29 00	
" 5	592	" " "		51 00	
" 5	593	" " "		29 00	
" 5	594	J. McCormack		2 50	
" 5	595	Geo. Hill		2 50	
" 5	596	T. Grey, tools		5 00	
" 5	597	W. H. & C. H. McNish, pigs		45 00	
" 5	598	C. M. Simmons & Quirie, pigs		24 00	
" 5	599	Geo. Green, pigs		45 00	
" 5	600	J. Featherstone, pigs		145 00	
" 5	601	" "		121 00	
" 5	602	John Hord & Sons, pigs		50 00	
" 5	603	Wm. McLeod, poultry		15 00	
" 5	604	W. G. Laidlaw, sheep		24 00	
" 5	605	W. Jackson, "		25 00	
" 5	606	W. Whitelaw, "		16 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Oct. 5	607	Wm. Oliver, sheep		83 00	
" 5	608	E. Parkinson, "		24 00	
" 5	609	Wm. Walker, "		46 00	
" 5	610	Mrs. R. Morton, fine arts		35 00	
" 5	611	G. & W. Parkinson, sheep		5 00	
" 5	612	R. Shaw, "		21 00	
" 5	613	Jas. P. Phin, "		10 00	
" 5	614	J. Rutherford, "		25 00	
" 5	615	" "		8 00	
" 5	616	Mrs. J. Hewer, pigs		8 00	
" 5	617	Jas. Anderson, dogs		5 00	
" 5	618	Geo. Sunley, poultry		3 00	
" 5	619	J. M. Carson, "		4 00	
" 5	620	G. H. Chamberlain, "		5 00	
" 5	621	Jos. Foster, "		18 00	
" 5	622	G. Bartlett, "		8 00	
" 5	623	R. Hammill, "		9 00	
" 5	624	R. McCurdy, "		3 00	
" 5	625	Wm. Barber & Co. "		27 00	
" 5	626	W. J. Rudd, Devons		130 00	
Sept. 25	627	S. & G. Penfold, buggies		14 00	
Oct. 5	628	A. Frank & Sons, pigs		59 00	
" 5	629	J. Jarvis, pigs		45 00	
" 5	630	L. McIntyre, poultry		8 00	
" 5	631	Chas. Howard, "		2 00	
" 5	632	J. Philpots, "		1 00	
" 5	633	F. A. Wardell, "		1 00	
" 5	634	Thorpe & Scott, "		10 00	
" 5	635	Bonnick & Horrocks, "		15 00	
" 5	636	Frank Coffee, "		3 00	
" 5	637	R. Smith, "		2 00	
" 5	638	John Duff, "		7 00	
" 5	639	Mrs. A. Jackson, "		1 00	
" 5	640	David Vance, "		3 00	
" 5	641	Heily Bros. "		4 00	
" 5	642	Hugh Cockburn, "		2 00	
" 5	643	S. Harper, "		2 00	
" 5	644	F. Sturdy, "		5 00	
" 5	645	A. Flawn, "		4 00	
" 5	646	J. B. Collins, "		1 00	
" 5	647	W. Court, "		3 00	
" 5	648	G. E. Horning, "		1 00	
" 5	649	H. B. Donovan, pigeons		24 50	
" 5	650	A. Bruce, poultry		4 00	
" 5	651	John Cardiner, rabbits		1 50	
" 5	652	R. Dorsey & Sons, pigs		139 00	
" 5	653	" "		68 00	
" 5	654	A. & D. Bogue, poultry		43 00	
" 5	655	" "		54 00	
" 5	656	" "		34 00	
" 5	657	Richard Oke, "		34 00	
" 5	658	" "		32 00	
" 5	659	Adams & Sons, wagons		16 00	
" 5	660	R. Parker, sleighs		6 00	
" 5	661	John Duff, farm produce		46 00	
" 5	662	Geo. Baker, grains		22 00	
" 5	662½	Thos. Todd & Sons, hops		4 00	
" 5	663	R. M. Wilson, clover		4 00	
" 5	664	Levi Bair, products		2 00	
" 5	665	W. G. Laidlaw, turnips		25 00	
" 5	666	Wm. Jackson, vegetables		8 00	
" 5	667	Thos. Magladery, "		27 00	
" 5	668	R. Guthrie, "		3 00	
" 5	669	J. Guthrie, "		1 00	
" 5	670	W. H. Brubacker, creamery		15 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Oct. 5	671	G. J. Brill		35 00	
" 5	672	S. R. Brill, butter		5 00	
" 5	673	Chas. Snedeker, "		20 00	
" 5	674	P. Dunbar, "		4 00	
" 5	675	J. Henderson, cheese		6 00	
" 8	676	T. J. Dillon, cheese		40 00	
" 8	677	Chas. Ovens, "		47 00	
" 8	678	Jas. Morrison, "		10 00	
" 8	679	S. Howard, "		35 00	
" 8	680	W. S. Allison, "		25 00	
" 8	681	Jas. Carroll, "		10 00	
" 8	682	R. Robinson, "		11 00	
" 8	683	Mrs. Bagshaw, "		5 00	
" 8	684	Kalbfleish & Shæfer, cheese		6 00	
" 8	685	B. J. Conolly, "		25 00	
" 8	686	Mrs. Harrow, maple syrup		3 00	
" 8	687	E. H. Gallop, bacon		6 00	
" 8	688	W. F. Barber, groceries, etc		5 00	
" 8	689	Mrs. H. Duffield, hams		5 00	
" 8	690	J. McIntyre, honey		1 00	
" 8	691	A. Gilchrist, "		4 00	
" 8	692	E. L. Goold & Co., beehive		2 00	
" 8	693	D. Vance, wine		3 00	
" 8	694	Thos. McCulloch, wine		11 00	
" 8	695	E. Vrooman, butter		4 00	
" 8	696	Jas. Clarke, cheese		15 00	
" 9	698	Donaldson & Co		5 00	
" 9	699	W. McClure, pigs		63 00	
" 9	700	Mrs. McClure, ladies' work		1 00	
" 9	704	W. H. & C. H. McNish, cheese		10 50	
" 9	705	" " "		1 50	
" 9	706	D. Vanduzen, fruit		37 00	
" 9	707	B. Cornell, "		11 00	
" 9	708	J. Holden, "		28 00	
" 9	709	T. McCullough, "		4 00	
" 9	710	J. Gordon, "		35 50	
" 9	711	H. Marshall, "		40 50	
" 9	712	H. L. Janzen, "		56 50	
" 9	713	Edwd. Kendrew, "		4 50	
" 9	714	A. Glass, "		25 50	
" 9	715	" "		34 00	
" 9	716	T. R. Merritt, "		20 00	
" 9	717	" "		22 00	
" 9	718	R. Guthrie, vegetables		26 50	
" 11	719	E. C. Fearnside, fruit		23 00	
" 11	720	C. McDougall, "		1 00	
" 11	721	R. Murray, "		1 00	
" 11	722	G. Sunley, "		4 00	
" 11	724	G. Elliott, "		28 00	
" 11	723	S. Harper, "		2 00	
" 11	725	W. Lyon, "		6 00	
" 11	726	M. Tovell, "		1 00	
" 11	727	Mrs. H. Duffield, "		2 00	
" 11	728	Jas. Gilchrist, flowers		49 50	
" 11	729	A. Swaffield, vegetables		11 50	
" 11	730	A. Frank, "		6 00	
" 11	731	L. Bald, "		2 00	
" 11	732	J. Guthrie, "		4 00	
" 11	733	Mrs. Montgomery, "		2 50	
" 11	734	J. G. Davis, "		4 00	
" 11	735	T. O. Veale, "		11 50	
" 11	736	P. Ray, "		2 00	
" 11	737	E. Buckland, "		2 00	
" 11	738	W. Mann, flowers		22 00	
" 11	739	Mrs. Gilchrist, "		6 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Oct. 11	740	W. Warner, flowers		4 00	
" 11	741	A. Baker, vegetables		1 00	
" 11	742	W. L. Judson, fine arts		89 00	
" 11	743	Miss Scroggie, "		10 00	
" 11	744	Mrs. Chillas, "		9 00	
" 11	745	W. N. Cresswell, "		21 00	
" 11	746	Miss A. Cull, "		10 00	
" 11	747	Mrs. B. McConkey, "		7 00	
" 11	748	Miss McNaught, "		6 00	
" 11	749	C. De Cew, "		2 00	
" 11	750	Wm. Wood, "		4 00	
" 11	751	E. R. Babbington, "		12 00	
" 11	752	E. Armstrong, "		8 00	
" 11	753	G. B. Parsons, "		3 00	
" 11	754	Grant Lithographing Co., engraving		8 00	
" 11	755	J. Barrett, carving		15 00	
" 11	756	C. A. Hirschfelder, natural history		40 00	
" 11	757	J. Stirton, "		11 00	
" 11	758	Mrs. Gilchrist, plants		4 00	
" 11	759	Miss Choate, "		8 00	
" 11	760	Thos. Richardson, natural history		6 00	
" 11	761	Miss McVean, ladies' work		6 00	
" 11	762	Mrs. J. Harland, "		2 00	
" 11	763	Mrs. W. Tarrish, "		2 00	
" 11	764	Mrs. J. Goodwin, "		4 00	
" 11	765	Mrs. J. McMillan, "		1 00	
" 11	766	Mrs. W. Tarrish, "		4 00	
" 11	767	Mrs. Bell, "		8 50	
" 11	768	Mrs. Dent, "		2 00	
" 11	769	Mrs. Gollop, "		1 00	
" 11	770	Mrs. Duffield, "		1 00	
" 11	771	Miss Falcher, "		2 00	
" 11	772	Miss Cull, "		3 00	
" 11	773	Mrs. Drummond, "		11 00	
" 11	774	Mrs. Gansby, "		2 00	
" 11	775	The Soap Co., soap		4 00	
" 11	776	Miss Gilchrist, ladies' work		3 50	
" 11	777	D. C. White, woods		12 00	
" 11	778	Geo. Sunley, scroll work		2 00	
" 11	779	W. Stahlschmidt & Co., school furniture		10 00	
" 11	780	Royal Manufacturing Co., wringer, etc		8 00	
" 11	781	The Brush Co, hair brush		4 00	
" 11	782	H. & J. Winger, harness		51 00	
" 11	783	C. S. Hyman & Co., leather		2 00	
" 11	784	Stewart & Co., shirts		3 00	
" 11	785	Clark, Thompson & Co., carpets		6 00	
" 11	786	E. Shepherd & Sons, matting		6 00	
" 11	787	W. Mitchell, preserves		3 00	
" 11	788	Mrs. M. Clark, wool goods		45 00	
" 11	789	Enoch Erb, "		6 00	
" 11	790	Miss T. H. Tolton, mats		2 00	
" 11	791	Mrs. Tarrish, "		3 00	
" 11	792	Mrs. Duffield, yarn		1 00	
" 11	793	Muirhead & Co., groceries		14 00	
" 11	794	A. Leith, provisions		15 00	
" 11	795	E. Kendrew, flour		6 00	
" 11	796	J. D. Lutz, "		2 00	
" 11	797	Mrs. Gilchrist, fruit		5 00	
" 11	798	T. McCullough, preserves		5 00	
" 11	799	J. Cull, "		2 00	
" 11	800	F. Peck, "		1 00	
" 14	807	Beatty & Torrance, horses		70 00	
" 14	808	S. Beatty, "		15 00	
" 14	809	Mrs. Bennett, ladies' work		1 00	
" 14	810	James Torrance, horses		35 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
Oct. 14	811	Thos. Elmes, essay		20 00	
" 14	812	D. Nichol, "		30 00	
" 14	813	Jno. Compbell, "		20 00	
" 14	814	Thos. Shaw, "		30 00	
Nov. 3	859	J. & W. B. Watt, cattle		3 50	
" 3	863	Jno. Wanless, medals for prizes		504 00	
" 14	865	J. K. Gordon, fruit		18 00	
Oct. 20	823	McCrae & Co., wools		21 00	
" 20	824	A. Leith, hair		4 00	
" 20	825	F. M. Bell Smith, painting		2 00	
" 20	826	A. M. Smith, fruit		59 00	
" 20	827	Morris & Co., horses		26 00	
" 20	828	W. Hartman, seed		2 00	
" 20	829	F. Peck, dried fruit		4 00	
					15,274 25
		BUILDING REPAIRS.			
March 22	49	Keith & Co		30	
" 22	49½	Aikenhead & Co, supplies		5 97	
May 27	70	E. H. Roberts, repairs		1 25	
" 27	71	J. H. Kirk, "		1 75	
Dec. 23	875	J. P. Wagner & Co., lumber		14 53	
" 23	878	Aikenhead & Co., materials		2 64	
					26 44
		EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.			
Jan. 16	3	*Mail* Job Department		13 75	
July 7	97	Innes & Davidson, examination papers		7 50	
Aug. 9	104	C. Drury, education committee		13 60	
" 20	123	Prof. Mills, examination papers		20 00	
Oct. 8	817	W. L. Herriman, agricultural examination, 2nd class		25 00	
" 8	818	C. B. Stevenson, " 2nd "		20 00	
" 8	819	S. A. Laidman, " 3rd "		30 00	
" 8	820	M. S. Schell, " 2nd "		25 00	
" 8	821	A. E. Myer, " 2nd "		20 00	
" 8	822	F. Bridgeman, " 2nd "		15 00	
					189 85
		STATIONERY.			
Jan. 16	12	Bain & Son, stationery		8 00	
June 19	76	" "		3 75	
July 8	99	Brown Bros., "		19 65	
Nov. 1	843	" "		66 75	
					98 15
		HERD BOOK.			
Jan. 6	13	Brown Bros, printing		4 00	
" 6	15	H. Parker, Herd Book committee		10 82	
March 22	48	*Mail* Printing Co., " printing		7 50	
April 9	55	H. Parker, committee meeting		10 96	
" 9	56	C. Drury, "		9 60	
" 9	57	J. C. Snell, "		10 00	
" 9	58	Geo. Moore, "		13 20	
" 9	59	L. E. Shipley, "		16 00	
May 27	69	*Stock Journal* Co., printing		9 00	
" 27	69½	A. J. Henderson, supplies		8 55	
July 7	89	W. Weld, advertising herd book		5 00	
" 7	90	Brown Bros., stationery		2 10	
" 7	91	*Mail* Job Department, for herd book		43 75	
Aug. 9	106	Brown Bros., stationery		4 75	
" 9	110	*Stock Journal*, advertising		3 60	
Nov. 1	837	H. Wade, Shire book and Berkshire record		10 20	
" 1	844	Hunter, Rose & Co., Clyde stud book		636 00	
					805 03
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
		POSTAGE.			
Jan. 25	29	Geo. Graham		3 00	
Feb. 13	31	Postage stamps, received as Reg. fees for January		11 00	
March 22	..	H. Wade, postage stamps " "		3 50	
" 22	43	" " " by cheque		12 00	
April 3	54	Postage stamps as Reg. fees		4 25	
May 7	68	H. Wade, " April		3 75	
June 10	73	" "		4 25	
" 19	77	" postage stamps (cheque)		60 00	
July 7	98	" " "		40 00	
" 17	100	" " Reg. fees, June		3 00	
Aug. 10	118	" " cheque		40 00	
" 10	119	" " Reg. fees		6 00	
Sept. 11	129	" " "		8 00	
" 11	130	" " cheque		40 00	
Oct. ..	497	G. Graham, " "		6 00	
" 9	696½	H. Wade, " Reg. fees		5 50	
" 11	801	G. Graham, " cheque		3 00	
" 11	856	H. Wade, " Reg. fees		8 00	
Dec. 22	869	" " "		3 50	
" ..	879	" " cheque		22 53	
" 31	887	" " Reg. fees		4 50	
					291 78
		SALARIES.			
Jan. 16	1	H. Wade, salary for January		190 00	
" 21	25	J. B. Smyth, Auditor		30 00	
" 21	26	J. J. Hobson, "		30 00	
" 25	28	Geo. Graham, salary for January		33 00	
Feb. 25	35	H. Wade, " February		190 00	
" 25	36	G. Graham, " "		33 00	
March 25	51	H. Wade, " March		190 00	
" 25	52	G. Graham, " "		34 00	
April 26	60	H. Wade, " April		190 00	
" 26	61	G. Graham, " "		33 00	
May 27	72	H. Wade, " May		190 00	
June 19	74	G. Graham, " "		33 00	
" 19	78	" " June		34 00	
" 19	79	H. Wade, " "		190 00	
July 21	101	" " July		190 00	
" 21	102	G. Graham, " "		33 00	
" 21	103	H. Wade, expenses, salaries		60 00	
Aug. 23	125	" salary for August		190 00	
" 23	126	G. Graham, " "		33 00	
Sept. 29	495	H. Wade, " September		190 00	
" 29	496	G. Graham, " "		33 00	
Oct. 21	830	H. Wade, " October		190 00	
" 21	831	G. Graham, " "		33 00	
Nov. 25	868	H. Wade, " November		190 00	
Dec. 23	870	" " December		190 00	
" 23	871	G. Graham, " November		33 00	
" 23	872	" " December		35 00	
					2,800 00
		VETERINARY COLLEGE.			
Jan. 16	2	Hastings & Peterkin, cabinet ware		2 50	
March 22	46	Prof. A. Smith		110 00	
" 27	53	H. Parker, committee		10 96	
July 7	87	T. A. Allen, costs *re* prosecution		11 00	
					134 46
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
		RENT ACCOUNT.			
Dec. 23	876	Hon. A. M. Ross, heating		200 00	
					200 00
		LEGAL EXPENSES.			
Dec. 23	881	Johnston & McLean, legal expenses		6 31	
					6 31
		EXHIBITION EXPENSES.			
Jan. 16	6	Jno. Craig, reporting on machines		15 00	
" 16	9	Reid Bros., plates		2 70	
" 21	18	H. Wade		10 00	
" 21	19	J. Carnegie, attending Committee meetings		10 56	
" 21	20	C. Drury, " " "		9 60	
Feb. 17	33	H. Wade, for H. Matthews		6 00	
" 17	34	" expenses to Indianapolis		26 00	
Mar. 22	47	Watson Bros., fixing for creamery		1 00	
June 26	81	H. Wade, expenses to Guelph		3 75	
" 26	82	J. C. Rykert, Executive Committee, Guelph		10 24	
" 26	83	S. White, " " "		16 00	
" 26	84	J. C. Snell, " " "		6 56	
" 26	85	Geo. Moore, " " "		5 36	
" 26	86	Ira Morgan, " " "		31 60	
July 7	88	W. Marshall, photos Exhibition grounds		5 00	
" 7	98	Toronto Lithograph Co., covers for prize lists		86 00	
Aug. 9	107	Brown Bros., stationery		13 55	
" 9	107½	American Express Co		23 25	
" 9	109	Dominion "		4 30	
" 9	111	Samson & Co., supplies		12 15	
" 9	112	School Supply Co., posters		72 30	
" 9	114	H. Wade, attending Committee meeting, Guelph		11 25	
" 9	114½	" bill posting		50 00	
" 20	121	" cartage, express, etc		36 67	
" 20	122	Executive Committee, expenses at Guelph		81 77	
" 20	124	E. H. Maddock, on account of buildings		100 00	
" 20	127	Jno. H. Lamprey, " "		20 00	
" 20	131	H. Wade, petty cash		18 25	
" 20	132	Clerks in office		100 00	
Sept. 2	132	" "		60 00	
" 20	133	E. H. Maddock, on account of buildings		80 00	
" 22	134	J. A. Lamprey, " "		30 00	
" 25	437	J. Legge, lunch for gate keepers		2 00	
" 25	438	P. A. Ellis, use of safe		5 00	
" 25	439	R. Mackenzie, telegrams, expenses for		12 80	
" 25	440	T. J. Day, cards		74	
" 25	441	F. C Grenside, special attraction		100 00	
" 25	442	G. Graham, Treasurer, expenses at Exhibition		20 70	
" 25	443	J. G. Gordon, repairing locks		8 00	
" 25	444	G. N. W. Telegraph Co., telegrams		5 98	
" 25	445	H. Parker, boy at Zoo		2 00	
" 25	446	D. Nicol, expenses		12 80	
" 25	447	" pay list, Horticultural		130 00	
" 25	448	" " main buildings		180 53	
" 25	449	John C. Evans, feed		157 71	
" 25	450	John M. Bond, supplies		37 06	
" 25	451	A. H. White, salary		150 00	
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
" 25	452	Ira Morgan, refund *re* booths		2 50	
" 25	453	H. Wade, pay list, Secretary's office		184 35	
" 25	454	R. Christie, rosettes		21 00	
" 25	455	R. Stewart, lumber		29 90	
" 25	456	George Atkinson, straw		307 31	
" 25	457	F. S. Dickey, keeping gate, Japanese Exhibition		16 50	
" 25	458	H. Martin, sundries		5 22	
" 25	459	Innes & Davidson, printing		59 84	
" 25	460	T. J. Day, stationery		5 83	
" 25	461	T. Ballantyne, dairy department		17 25	
" 25	462	H. Hall, sundries		2 20	
" 25	463	A. H. White, Superintendent's pay list		373 25	
" 25	464	" caretakers, etc., "		118 50	
" 25	465	W. B. Ker, tin boxes		6 40	
" 25	466	E. H. Maddock, building stalls		205 00	
" 25	467	H. Wade, cartage		3 50	
" 25	468	Jas. Hewer, hay		202 06	
" 25	469	Jackson & Co., sundries		1 50	
" 25	470	Council expenses		491 89	
" 25	471	Men at turnstiles		224 80	
" 25	472	Pay list, dairy department		41 50	
" 25	473	" night watch		64 50	
" 25	474	" carpenters		34 00	
" 25	475	J. Hannah, sundries		24 10	
" 25	476	G. W. McKay, express		13 70	
" 25	477	G. Bengough, sundries		2 25	
" 25	478	G. A. Richardson, hardware		5 70	
" 25	479	Thos. McKee, police		10 00	
" 25	480	Clerks in Treasurer's office		54 65	
" 25	481	J. Legge, sundries		35	
" 25	482	Pay list, arts department		74 75	
" 25	483	J. A. Lamprey, shed		150 00	
" 25	483½	Judges		516 64	
" 29	490	R. McKenzie, local secretary		75 00	
" 29	802	H. Wade, balance on bill posting		24 47	
" 29	803	A. Jacques, " "		3 00	
" 29	804	D. J Sutton, " "		7 23	
" 29	805	H. Jackman, " "		9 00	
" 29	806	F. Herchmer, " "		6 00	
" 29	815	P. H. Bryce, judge		5 00	
" 30	832	General Superintendent, expenses in connection with Exhibition		155 72	
Nov. 1	833	J. H. Veard, cartage		5 00	
" 1	834	H. Wade, Exhibition clerks, night work		43 25	
" 1	835	E. C. Hill, bill posting		2 00	
" 1	839	C. W. Reynolds, painting signs		3 65	
" 1	840	*Canada Railway News*, bill posting		40 00	
" 1	841	C. Henry, bill posting		1 75	
" 1	842	Dominion Railway Advertising, bill posting		50 00	
" 4	861	J. D. Fenwick		3 00	
" 9	862	J. W. Hastings, band		50 00	
" 17	864	H. Wade, expenses, Chicago Fat Stock Show		18 00	
" 22	866	C. A. D. Bouter, bill posting		1 00	
Nov. 25	867	R. Gardner, employé Dairy Department		7 50	
Oct. 9	697	H. Wade, cartage		9 90	
	701	G. N. W. Telegraph Company		3 18	
	703	D. Derbyshire, Superintendent Dairy Department		24 00	
Dec. 23	883	D. S. Ritchie, bill posting		3 33	
	884	J. Fisher, "		1 50	
	885	D. Sturton, "		8 00	
					5,515 60
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1886.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
		FURNITURE ACCOUNT.			
Jan. 16	5	J. P. Wagner, furniture		8 25	
	11	R. Hulch, office "		2 20	
June 19	75	H. Wade, " "		2 50	
	94	J. F. Lash & Co., copying machine, half price		24 00	
	94½	A. J. Henderson, caligraph. "		30 00	
					66 95
		OFFICE EXPENSES.			
Jan. 16	7	G. N. W. Telegraph Co.		2 88	
	14	Brown Bros., supplies Secretary's office		8 55	
Feb. 17	32	G. N. W. Telegraph Co.		1 40	
June 26	80	H. Wade, supplies Secretary's office		7 98	
Nov. 1	838	R. L. Polk & Co., per H. W., directory		6 00	
					26 81
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jan. 16	16	Ira Morgan, 2 days' attendance *re* memorial		8 00	
	17	J. Legge, " "		16 72	
Nov. 1	836	W. H. Dickson, expenses collecting fine, Martin, violation Agricultural Act		19 40	
" 3	838	H. Wade for J. & W. Watt, *Berkshire Record*		6 50	
" 23	882	" Chicago Industrial Fair		20 00	
					70 62
		PRIZE FARM.			
Aug. 9	113	J. Shaw, prize farm expenses		110 00	
	484	H. Parker, "		16 00	
	485	J. I. Hobson, "		120 00	
	489	H. Berks & Co., silver service, prize farm expenses		182 94	
					428 94
		COUNCIL EXPENSES.			
March 11	40	Expenses of Board meeting at Toronto		302 00	
	41	Committee meeting at London		21 20	
	42	" to amalgamate herd books		94 24	
Aug. 9	105	C. Drury, finance committee		13 52	
	702	J. C. Rykert, 5 days at Exhibition, 100 miles		28 00	
Nov. 1	860	C. Drury, 2 " attending finance committee		13 60	
Dec. 22	874	Expenses, meeting at Guelph		187 68	
					660 24
		FAT STOCK SHOW.			
May 7	63	J. B. Aylsworth, committee		20 00	
	64	A. White		14 40	
	65	Geo. Moore		5 36	
	66	H. Parker		8 00	
Dec. 23	873	Fat Stock Premiums		500 00	
					547 76
		INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
Jan. 21	21	J. I. Hobson for Miss Loghrin, interest on mortgage		150 00	
Aug. 20	120	" " "		150 00	
Nov. 1	857	Discount on note		9 97	
					309 97
		Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

1884.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Voucher	$ c.	$ c.
		Brought forward			
		LIBRARY ACCOUNT.			
Jan. 21	27	R. L. Polk & Co.		5 50	5 50
		INSURANCE ACCOUNT.			
March 22	44	H. Wade, Insurance		18 75	
	96	" "		65 00	83 75
		PETTY CASH.			
May 7	67	H. Wade, petty cash for office		14 87	14 87
		LOAN ACCOUNT.			
Dec. 29	886	Bank Commerce, note retired		800 00	800 00
					28,357 28
		By balance on hand			88 82
					$28,446 10

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, 31st December, 1886.

RECEIPTS.		$ c.	EXPENDITURE.	$ c.
To cash on hand January 1st, 1886		1,697 31	By Printing	1,639 75
" Registration fees	$1,398 00		" Prizes	13,634 50
" Herd Book	215 25		" Building, Repairs	26 44
" Rent Account	2,000 00		" Educational Scheme	189 85
" Members' Fees	967 00		" Stationery	98 15
" Interest	56 00		" Herd Book	805 03
" Exhibition Receipts	8,660 34		" Postage	291 78
" Prize Account	602 20		" Salaries	2,800 00
" Veterinary College	50 00		" Veterinary College	134 46
" Legislative Grant	10,000 00		" Rent	200 00
" Loan Account	2,800 00		" Legal Expenses	6 31
		26,748 79	" Exhibition Expenses	5,515 60
			" Furniture Account	66 95
			" Office Expenses	26 81
			" Miscellaneous	70 62
			" Prize Farms	428 94
			" Council Expenses	660 24
			" Fat Stock Show	547 76
			" Interest	309 97
			" Library Account	5 50
			" Insurance	83 75
			" Petty Cash	14 87
			" Loan Account	800 00
				28,357 28
			Cash balance on hand	88 82
		$28,446 10		$28,446 10

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, as classified by the Auditors, for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
		$ c.			$ c.
To Cash on hand		1,697 31	By Prizes	$13,130 50	
" " Herd Book Sales	$215 25		" " in Medals	504 00	
" " Registration Fees	1,398 00				13,634 50
		1,613 25	" Exhibition Expenses	$4,458 71	
" " Rent of Building		2,000 00	" Printing and Advertising for Exhibition	1,639 75	
" " Interest		56 00	" New Building on Ground	565 00	
" " Prizes, Grants and Refunds		652 20			6,663 46
" " Legislative Grant		10,000 00	" Council Expenses—Ordinary	$660 24	
" " Loan Account		2,800 00	" " Exhibition	491 89	
" " Veterinary Account Fines		50 00			1,152 13
" Exhibition Receipts, Members' Fees	$967 00		" Building Repair Account		26 44
Booth, Licenses, etc	880 89		" Educational Scheme		189 85
School Children's Tickets and Carriages	165 85		" Stationery Office Account		98 15
Stable Fees, Horses	533 00		" Herd Book Printing Account	$805 03	
" " Cattle	203 30		" Proportion of Salary	1,000 00	
" " Sheep	58 60				1,805 03
" " Swine	32 20		" Salaries, A. & A. A.		1,800 00
Coop " Poultry	104 00		" Postage Account		291 78
Fuel and Manure sold	561 85		" Veterinary College		134 46
Turnstiles	5,870 65		" Rent Account for Heating		200 00
Machinery, space	200 00		" Legal Expenses		6 31
		9,577 34	" Furniture for Office		66 95
To error in Registration Fee		3 40	" Office Expenses—Miscellaneous		97 43
		$28,469 50	" Prize Farms		428 94
			" Fat Stock Show		547 76
			" Interest Account		309 97
			" Library and Petty Cash		20 37
			" Insurance		83 75
			" Loan Account		800 00
			" Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1886		92 22
					$28,469 50

Audited and found correct.

JOHN B. SMYTH, } Auditors.
JOHN I. HOBSON, }

TORONTO, January 25th, 1887.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, 31st December, 1886.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.	
		$ c.		$ c.
To Cash in Bank		92 22	By Mortgages on Real Estate	7,000 00
" Real Estate, Agricultural Hall		40,000 00	" Amount due Ontario Government	2,000 00
" Library 1,630 Volumes		2,000 00	" Balance owing Veterinary Museum	180 51
" Prince of Wales' Fund on Mortgage		800 00		
" Office Furniture, Safe		600 00		
" Herd Book, Short Horn, value, 25 per cent		655 75		
" " Ayrshire, 150	$225 00			
Clydesdale, 158	237 00			
		462 00	Balance of Assets over Liabilities	35,429 46
		44,609 97		44,609 97

JOHN B. SMYTH,
JOHN I. HOBSON, } Auditors.

TORONTO, January 25th, 1887.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—We, your Auditors, beg leave to report that we have examined the Treasurer's books and accounts and find them correct. There are a few cheques out, not having been presented for payment by the parties to whom they were sent.

The balance on hand to the credit of the Association is $92.22.

It may be mentioned that since the amalgamation of the Short Horn Herd books there is a great depreciation in the value of the books now in stock, recognizing that we have, in estimating their value as assets, struck off seventy per cent. of the former valuation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. SMYTH, }
JOHN I. HOBSON, } Auditors.

The Report was referred to Finance Commitee.

The Auditors' Report was then read, and likewise referred to Finance Committee.

Dr. Bryce, on behalf of the Board of Health, begged leave to interview the Committee with regard to the sanitary condition of Agricultural Hall, which he described to be in such a bad state, owing to imperfect drainage and other sanitary derangements that he had been compelled to leave his office and remove to other quarters in consequence. The cost of the necessary repairs had been estimated at $648, half of which to be borne by the Government and the remaining half he asked the Association to be liable for. He explained fully to the meeting how the matter stood by means of plans and specifications.

The following resolution was moved in connection with the matter :—

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, that the President, Messrs. Drury and Wade be a committee to attend to the repairing of the drainage of this hall, and that this Council pay one-half of the cost ; provided that the said cost do not exceed the sum of six hundred and forty dollars in all, as set forth in accompanying specification.—Carried.

A letter was read from the Treasurer referring to a request for the statement of the amount paid by the Council for the erection of a wing for veterinary purposes to the Agricultural College, at Guelph. The amount expended in 1875 was $2,174.90, and in 1876 it was $1,866.40, making in all $4,041.30. It was referred to Finance Committee.

A general discussion took place about the Dominion grant to the Exhibition, some of the Committee fearing the Industrial Exhibition's claims might possibly be recognized before their own. Resolutions of a decided nature were, however, passed at a later period of the proceedings.

Mr. Aylesworth moved, seconded by Mr. Vance, that the Secretary be authorized to memorialize the Minister of Agriculture in favour of an appropriation by the Government of the Dominion grant to the Annual Exhibition to be held this year at Ottawa.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Morgan, that Messrs. Shipley, Aylesworth, the President and Treasurer be a committee to wait on the Commissioner of Agriculture, to ask that the amount owing the Government, on account of improvements in Agricultural Hall, be remitted this Association, basing their application therefor upon the fact that this Association advanced some $4,000 for the erection of a wing to the Agricultural College in 1875 and 1876. The motion was carried.

Mr. Moore asked if gold medalists would be allowed to compete in the prize farm competition this year. After some discussion it was decided to exclude gold medalists in each agricultural district from competing a second time, as it tended to discourage other competitors.

Mr. Legge moved, seconded by Mr. Moore, that the President and the Executive Committee of this Association, at an early day, wait upon His Excellency the Governor-General and invite him to formerly open the Provincial Exhibition, which is to be held in Ottawa, next September.—Carried.

A motion was made by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Morgan, that the Treasurer be instructed to forward to the Secretary the registers of the turnstiles, and that Mr. Wade be authorized to have them properly repaired before shipping them to Ottawa. Also that Mr. Wade ascertain the cost and report to the Executive Committee.—Carried.

The Secretary was authorized to dispose of volumes Nos. VI., VII., VIII., IX. of the old Shorthorn Herd Book to the best advantage possible.

It was also decided not to start a second-class book, as some breeders had recommended.

Polled Angus Herd Book.

Mr. Drury, speaking of the Polled Angus Herd Book, said he had had some correspondence with Mr. Davidson, manager for Messrs. Hay & Paton, of New Lowell, on this subject, and he had told Mr. Davidson that he considered it inadvisable to spend so much money in printing a new book, when there were so few herds. The members of the Council must remember that this is a matter involving the expenditure of money. The breeders want the Council to publish the book, whilst they themselves are to have supervision over it. But, who would buy the book? was the question they should ask, he thought. Mr. Davidson would be of great assistance in revising the pedigrees.

Mr. Wade, the Secretary, suggested that a cheap edition might be got out. Probably Mr. Hay would take two or three hundred copies, then at a later date we could have a bound volume, so that the expense would not exceed, say, $200.

It was decided that the Secretary be instructed to write these gentlemen and find out how many volumes really they would buy, and that he should report to the Executive Committee, when final action would be taken in the matter.

It being after 12 o'clock, the meeting adjourned for luncheon.

Mr. Drury opened the afternoon's proceedings by moving, seconded by Mr. Moore, that the Chairman of the Finance Committee be empowered to arrange for a temporary loan not to exceed $1,000, for the purpose of repairing Agricultural Hall and paying other small accounts.

Respecting a communication from F. Gale, Esq., London, Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, it was moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Legge, that the Secretary be authorized to subscribe for the annual report of the Society.—Carried.

The appointment of the Superintendents next occupied the attention of the meeting. Messrs. Vance and Moore both pointed out how unsatisfactory the matter stood, the Superintendents all claiming night pay and travelling expenses.

Mr. Aylesworth wished to see the Guelph minutes, which showed "that railway fares be paid for the last time that year, and that this year they provide for themselves." Some difficulty was experienced in deciding whether the above clause covered the Superintendents, but it was decided that they were included.

Mr. Moore finally moved, after some discussion, seconded by Mr. Legge, that the Guelph minute be rescinded, and that Superintendents and gate-keepers be allowed three dollars per day and single fare to Exhibition as travelling expenses.—Carried.

Mr. Aylesworth drew the attention of the members of his being Chairman of Gates and Turnstiles. Every member, he said, is supposed to furnish one gate-keeper and is to be responsible for him, and that they generally tried to give each man about four days' work. He hoped that this arrangement would be carried out this year.

On motion of Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Legge, the appointment of the following Superintendents of Departments was agreed upon :—

Horses	Robt. Vallance	Osnabruck Centre.
Cattle	E. W. Chambers	Woodstock.
Sheep	Horace Chisholm	Paris.
Pigs	Wm. Collins	Peterborough.
Poultry	W. McNeil	London.
Horticultural	David Nicol	Cataraqui.
Dairy Produce	D. M. McPherson	Lancaster.
Arts Department	E. Jackson	Newmarket.
Ladies' "	Mrs. Heaslip	Toronto.

Mr. Moore begged to say that, in his opinion, altogether too many passes were given at the Exhibition. There ought to be some understanding about the matter. A short discussion followed which resulted as follows :—

That six passes be given to every member and that the Vice-President have eight, and the President to use his own discretion, as far as the number he issued is concerned.

Mr. Aylesworth moved, seconded by Mr. Shipley, that a vote of thanks be hereby given to the Eastern Dairymen's Association for their liberal grant of $200 for prizes in that department.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, the appointment of Committees for the Exhibition be adopted. The following list was adopted :—

Horses	Messrs.	Moore and Shipley.
Cattle	"	McKinnon and Rowand.
Sheep and Pigs	"	White and Vance.
Poultry	"	Aylesworth and Morgan.
Implements	"	Legge and Dawson.
Arts Department	"	Drury and Rykert.
Horticultural Products	"	Rykert and McKinnon.
Agricultural "	"	Aylesworth and Legge.
Dairy "	"	Morgan and Dawson.

Delegates and Judges—All the Council.

A motion was made by Mr. Geo. Moore, seconded by Mr. Shipley, that the President, Secretary and Messrs. Morgan, Rykert and the mover be a committee to arrange for the entertainment of the delegates of the International Fairs Association, to be held in Toronto next summer.—Carried.

After some difficulty had been experienced in selecting names, Mr. Dawson moved, seconded by Mr. Moore, that Messrs. Thomas Shaw, of Hamilton, and J. B. Freeman, M.P.P., of Freeman, be judges on Prize Farms for this year.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Dawson, that Mr. Drury and Mr. Wade be appointed a committee to act with the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, to meet the Quebec Aryshire Association at Ottawa at an early date. Also to wait upon the Minister of Agriculture with Mr. Morgan, concerning the Parliamentary grant, in advance of the Executive Committee and in response to the letter received from the Mayor of Ottawa, dated the 16th March, 1887. The motion was carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Shipley, that the report of the Finance Committee be adopted.—Carried.

For various purposes the debt of $414.90 had been incurred and this was ordered to be paid.

It was also moved that the President and Secretary be appointed to memorialize the City Council to provide accommodation for the Fat Stock Show here.

In reference to a discussion opened by Mr. McKinnon, *re* the revising of the Prize List, it was moved by him, seconded by Mr. Legge, that Messrs. Drury, Rykert, Moore,

Vance and the President be appointed a committee to revise the Prize List, in case we do not get the Dominion grant, but in the event, however, of getting the grant, a special meeting of the Board was to be called. The motion was carried.

In reply to a question of Mr. Vance's, the Secretary stated that when a member could get no suitable person to act as judge, he was to notify the Secretary. Notices were always sent out in good time.

It was moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, that the Council now adjourn to meet at the call of the President.

Approved May 20th, 1887.

J. C. SNELL,
President.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OTTAWA, 27th April, 1887.

There were present—Messrs. Rykert, Aylesworth, Drury, Legge, McKinnon, and the Secretary.

The Committee met the Exhibition Committee of the City Council at 10 a.m.

Mr. Wade read the list of requirements for the Exhibition of 1883, by A. W. White, General Superintendent, which was as follows :—

(*Copy of Report of General Superintendent*).

To the President and Members of the Executive Committee of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—Having by your order visited the Agricultural Grounds of the City of Ottawa for the purpose of reporting to your honourable body the condition of the grounds and the improvements necessary for the holding of your Provincial show, I beg leave to report :—

1st. I find the main building commodious, a large octagon in the centre, 92 ft. across with eight wings, 60 x 32 ft. each, apparently in good order.

2nd. I found 140 horse stalls 7 x 15 feet, floored and well made, also 61 stalls on the north side of the ground formerly used for cattle. I would recommend fitting up these for horses, and building 100 more stalls 9 x 14 ft. for mares and foals and heavy draught stallions, each and every stall to have a berth overhead for grooms to sleep and store their food, doors to be cut square across the centre, so that the lower one can be locked and the upper one left open when required to be so.

3rd. For cattle, there is now one cattle shed with 50 stalls and 60 more stalls on the south side of grounds. You will require a new shed with 70 stalls on each side 10 x 12 ft. each, with a passage running through the centre 6 ft. wide, and fitted up with the proper mangers and feed-boxes.

4th. For sheep, there are now on the grounds 120 pens, which will require some repair, and 30 more pens, 8 x 10 ft. each, will need to be erected, each pen to be provided with a proper feeding trough.

5th. For pigs, there are a number of pens on the grounds out of repair. You will require 150 in all, each pen provided with a trough for feeding.

6th. The poultry house is large and provided with coops sufficient for the accommodation of the show.

7th. There is a large Horticultural Hall, 210 x 36 ft., with two wings, 20 x 36 ft. each, which will be ample space for the exhibition in that department.

8th. There is also a good dairy building, 80 x 35 ft., which will be required to be fitted up with tables and railings to accommodate the exhibitors.

9th. For stoves, I would recommend using one or more wings in the Palace, as required.

10th. For carriages, you will require a new building, 250 x 24 ft., with railing on each side of centre.

11th. I find a hay barn on grounds, one end of which will have to be fitted up with bins for holding oats, chop, etc.

12th. There will also be required a good and sufficient water supply, with troughs at the ends of stock sheds for watering.

13th. There will also be required a small tank for showing pumps; fences and water closets put in good repair, and an additional water closet built.

14th. A ring will be required to be fenced in for showing horses, and six small cattle rings for showing the different classes of cattle.

I remain, your obedient servant,

A. H. White.

April 7th, 1884.

A discussion then ensued between members of the City Council, condemning the action of the Council of 1886 in asking the Provincial there this year, when they had so little money to spare, and finally leaving the matter to be voted on at the next meeting of the Council. The members of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association were then driven to the Fair Grounds by the Mayor and Council.

At an evening session of the Committee, held at the Russell House, Mr. Rykert presiding, the following tenders for printing, etc., were accepted:—That of the *Mail* job department for 8,000 copies of the Prize List, at $3.35 per page, without covers, and for 2,000 large three-sheet posters in four colours, on paper going 70 pounds to the ream, for $185. Also the tender of the Toronto Lithographing Co. for 8,000 covers of Prize List for $86. Also the tender of Alexander & Cable for 4,000 lithographed posters, with two hangers, top and bottom, for $225.

The Committee also took part in the discussion as to the amalgamation of the two Ayrshire herd books, and voted in favour of it under certain conditions.

The meeting then adjourned.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

J. C. Snell,
President.

Approved 24th August, 1887.

MINUTES OF AN EXTRA MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Board Room, Toronto, 25th May, 1887.

Members present—Messrs. Snell, Aylesworth, Morgan, Legge, Rykert, Vance, Drury, McKinnon, Rowand, Dawson, and the Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, Mr. Snell, explained that the meeting was called to consider a telegram received from the Mayor of Ottawa, which would be read after the Secretary had read the minutes of last meeting. The minutes being read and adopted, the following message from the Mayor of Ottawa was read:

Ottawa, 17th May, 1887.

At City Council last night, resolution to provide accommodation for Provincial Exhibition was voted down, ten against exhibition, six for it. Please imform Directors.

McLeod Stewart,
Mayor.

Mr. Aylesworth reported to the Council the action of the Executive Committee at their meeting in Ottawa on 27th April last. He had gone with the others to the Exhibition Grounds, with the Mayor and Council of Ottawa, and they had found the grounds in good condition. It would not require a large sum of money to put everything in good repair, and for his part, he advocated the holding of the show there, notwithstanding the action of the City Council.

Mr. Rykert then at some length explained that it was not the City Council they were to consider altogether in the matter, as the citizens in general were in favour of having the show in Ottawa. He also considered it very unfair of the Dominion Government to give their grant to the Toronto fair, a local, permanent exhibition, instead of to one of the Provincial fairs.

Mr. Morgan, on rising to speak, said that he had never felt more humiliated in his life than now, at the disgraceful repudiation of the Ottawa City Council, of the promises made by the 1886 Council concerning the Provincial Exhibition. He explained fully the success and management of former shows there, and guaranteed personally that the necessary accommodation would be provided if the Board would adhere to their intention of going to Ottawa.

Mr. Drury said he had heard for the first time, while in Ottawa the other day, that the members of the City Council had complained of discourteous treatment at the hands of the Council of Agriculture when the show was last held in Ottawa, by not keeping their appointment to meet the City Council on the last morning of the show. He had never heard of such an arrangement, and he was on the grounds until eleven o'clock that morning. A meeting of the Council had been held at the Russell House on Friday evening, which was public, but no one from the City Council had thought it worth while to attend, although the Mayor himself lived in the same house. If any one was badly treated, it was the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association. Complaints had also been made because the responsible positions in the Fair were held by people from a distance. This he characterized as puerile, because they could not put untried and inexperienced men on responsible posts. These men were all trained in the duties of their office by years of experience. He had come to this meeting, he explained, to vote against holding the show in Ottawa this year, but as the Vice-President, who represented that district, had guaranteed the necessary requirements, and as the grant had been given on the understanding that the show should be held there, he had changed his mind and would vote for Ottawa.

Mr. McKinnon spoke in the same strain.

The matter was finally settled by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :—

Moved by Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Vance, "Whereas the City Council of Ottawa had passed a resolution in September, 1886, inviting the Agriculture and Arts Association to hold their next exhibition at Ottawa, at the same time guaranteeing that all necesssary arrangements would be made, and suitable accommodation provided for holding the same ; and whereas this Council accepted the invitation in good faith, the time appointed for holding the show being decided at the December meeting of the Council ; and whereas at this late date the City Council of Ottawa repudiate their resolution as far as providing the accommodation is concerned ; and whereas, in view of the fact that the grant was made this year in order that the exhibition should be held in Ottawa this year, that the wish of the citizens and residents in the vicinity, as well as the breeders in the eastern part of the province, should be complied with ; and whereas the representative of that district in the Council, Mr. Ira Morgan, had guaranteed, on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa and the surrounding country, to furnish the necessary accommodation : Be it resolved, That the arrangements for holding the exhibition be proceeded with, as initiated at the meeting held in Guelph, in September of last year."

A communication was then read from the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Toronto City Council, concerning a request made by the Association for accommodation for Fat Stock Show, as follows :—

April 28th, 1887.

Henry Wade, Esq.,
Secretary of Agriculture and Arts Association.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the proposition to hold the next Annual Fat Stock Show in this city, in December next, provided the City Council procured buildings suitable for the purpose, I am directed by the Executive Committee of the City Council to say that the only buildings available for the purpose, and controlled by the Corporation, are the exhibition buildings, a number of which will be placed at your disposal.

I am also instructed to say that the city will provide the Association with one of the public halls, heated and lighted for the purpose of holding meetings or transacting other business.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant.

R. J. Coady.
Secretary Executive Committee.

The Secretary stated that immediately on receipt of the above letter he had written to Alderman Frankland, explaining to him that the Exhibition Buildings would be entirely useless for the Fat Stock Show as they were so far out of town.

On the 10th May the following letter was received from Alderman Frankland.

Dear Sir.—Your letter to me in answer to one from Mr. Coady about a suitable place for a Fat Stock Show was read before the Mayor and Council, and referred to the Property Committee with the understanding that I would assist them in discussing the matter. The result of this publicity has brought forth the enclosed letter from Mr. Grand. Will you thank him for his offer, made without solicitation, and advise me further.

Truly yours,

Ald. Frankland.

(*Copy*).

Ald Frankland,

Dear Sir,—If the Repository is suitable for Fat Cattle Show, I will place it at your disposal for a few days without charge, any time you require it.

Yours sincerely,

W. D. Grand.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Rykert, That the offer of Mr. W. D. Grand be accepted and that the sum of $500 be granted to the Fat Stock Show.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Vance, That the thanks of this Conncil be conveyed to Mr. W. D. Grand for his kind offer, and that he be appointed one of the committee. Also that the thanks of the Association be conveyed to the City Council for their endeavour to procure a suitable building for the show, and for the promise of a hall for public meetings.—Carried

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Rowand, That the Treasurer be paid the sum of $5.00 for expenses in attending a meeting at Guelph and one at Toronto.—Carried.

The following letter from the Commissioner was read :—

April 14th, 1887.

Henry Wade, Esq.

Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of 7th inst, stating that the proposed sanitary repairs to Agricultural Hall are estimated at $648, and that the Council have agreed to carry out these alterations provided the Government pay one half of the cost.

I transmit your communication to Mr. Tully, architect, and will reccommend that your proposal be acceded to.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

A. M. Ross.
Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Council then proceeded to revise the prize list which was concluded at four p m, when the meeting adjourned.

HENRY WADE.
Secretary.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AT RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

August 24th, 1887.

There were present—The President, Mr. J. C. Snell, and Messrs. Morgan, Legge, Aylesworth, Drury and the Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was then read from Lord Lansdowne regretting that he could not be in Ottawa to open the Exhibition.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Blue regarding the election in Division No 12.

Toronto, Aug 17th, 1887.

Dear Sir.—I am instructed by the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture to inform you of the appointment (under authority of Section 23 of the Agriculture and Arts Act, 1886) of Albin Rawlings, Esquire, of the village of Forest, in the County of Lambton, for Division No 12, in the Council of Agriculture and Arts Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen White, Esquire, the late representative of that Division.

Your obedient servant,

A. Blue,
Assistant Commissioner.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Legge That the General Superintendent, Mr. A. H. White, be allowed to bring two Assistants with him for his office and the feed barn, one railway fare to be allowed.—Carried

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That Mr. W. Cheeseman be employed to conduct the milk test under the supervision of the Superintendent of the dairy department for the sum of $40.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That permission be given Dr. Coleman to get up a class for cavalry horses for the Friday afternoon of the show.—Carried.

A letter from W. H. Roberson was read, as to the acceptance of the "Little World," the Association to retain 20 per cent. of the receipts by putting a man on to sell tickets.

It was decided to accept the offer.

Messrs. Aylesworth, Morgan and McKinnon were appointed a committee to decide on the eligibility of sideshows.

Moved by Mr. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Legge, That Mr. Drury be appointed to take the Treasurer's place in selling booths, etc, and to draw up a set of rules and regulations as to sale.—Carried

Moved by Mr. Legge, and seconded by Mr. Morgan, That the Treasurer be allowed to employ his own assistants, and that the money from each gate be kept separate until the final count for the day.—Carried.

It was decided to admit school children to the exhibition at 10 cents each, the tickets to be given up at the gates and not turn stiles.

Peanut vendors to pay $5 for the privilege and receive one ticket a day.

The booths were sold under the following conditions. Six privileges, as follows:—

1.	North-west of main building (30x40)	$100
2.	West half, under grand stand	165
3.	East half, "	250
4.	North west of main building (40x50)	350
5.	East " (50x100)	350
6.	South " (40x50)	370
		$1,585

The conditions of sale being 20 per cent. of purchase money down, and the balance on the first day of Exhibition, or permission to sell would be refused.

Twenty admission tickets allowed each day to the holders of the four large booths, and five each day to holders of Nos. 2 and 3.

Booth-proprietors to be supplied with city water twice a day in their own barrels. The sale of cider to be confined solely to the booths.

It was decided to authorize Mr. Morgan to secure a band for three days at a cost not exceeding $60.

Prof. Brown, of Guelph, was added to the Judges on Jerseys, and Mr. Wm. Garvey, of Morrisburg, to the Dairy Judges.

The Secretary was authorized to invite Mr. Dudley Miller, of New York State, to act as judge on Holstein cattle.

William Thompson was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the machinery department at $3 per day.

Mr. Mann was appointed to a position on gates and turnstiles.

The Executive Committee to meet again on Saturday afternoon, 17th September; the Council on Monday morning following.

Mr. T. M. Woodburn was appointed Assistant Superintendent in carriage department at $3 per day.

Mr. A. S. Woodburn to be paid $50 to act as Local Secretary, and to print the catalogues.

Mr. A. H. White was to be notified to be on hand at show ten days before the opening.

Mr. Morgan assumed the responsibility of erecting a machinery hall.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF COUNCIL AT OTTAWA.

10 a. m. Monday, Sept 19th, 1887.

The Council met in board room, exhibition grounds, the President in the chair.

It was ordered that the Board should meet each day during the exhibition in the board room at ten a. m. and three p. m.

The following letter was then read :

Toronto, August 17th, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture to inform you of the appointment under authority of Section 23 of the Agriculture and Arts Act, 1886, of Albert Rawlings, Esq., of the Village of Forest, in the County of Lambton, as representative for Division No. 12, in the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen White, Esq, the late representative of that Division.

A. Blue,
Assistant Commissioner.

Henry Wade, Esq.,
Toronto.

Mr. Rawlings was then received and took his place in the Council. He was appointed to the committee on sheep and pigs in the room of the late Mr. White.

The Secretary read the following letter from the Secretary of the Western Fair Association.

London, Sept 13th, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by our board to notify your association that, as a basis for an agreement, it is proposed to give your association the privilege of holding a fair every fourth or fifth year, in consideration of you relinquishing your lien on the old fair grounds. Kindly bring the matter before your council when they meet at Ottawa and advise.

Yours truly,
George McBroom,
Secretary Western Fair Association.

Henry Wade, Esq,
Toronto.

The letter was laid on the tuble for further developments.

Mr. Delamere, representing the Free Grant Districts of Ontario, was admitted and addressed the Council, to the effect that the judges in the horticultural department be instructed to inspect the exhibit, and to grant such recognition as may be authorized by the committee on their recommendation.

This was assented to.

It was ordered that the application of Mr. Waugh, of the Manitoba exhibit, to enter for competition as individual exhibitors, notwithstanding the time for receiving entries had elapsed, be allowed.

Messrs Rowand and Shipley were added to the committee appointed to award prizes for Essays in class 68.

The President appointed Messrs. Rykert, Aylesworth and Drury a committee to draft a resolution of condolence in reference to the death of Mr. White.

The Secretary was authorized to send complimentary tickets to the members of the Carleton County Council.

Mr. Rykert presented the report of the committee appointed to draw up the resolution of condolence with the family of the late Mr. White, as follows :

This Board having learned with deep regret of the death of one of our colleagues, Stephen White, Esq., one of the oldest and most esteemed members of this association,

one who by his untiring efforts very largely aided in promoting the welfare of the association, and one whose presence at our meetings will be greatly missed, takes this, the earliest opportunity to offer to the family and relatives of the deceased gentleman its heartfelt sympathy and regret for the loss they have sustained.

On motion of Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Drury, the report was adopted, and a copy of the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the widow.

The meeting then adjourned.

Board Room, 10 a.m., Tuesday, Sept. 25th.

The President in the chair, all the members present.

Moved by Mr. Aylesworth, seconded by Mr. Rykert, That the President and mover be a committee to look after watering the grounds.—Carried.

The Secretary explained, that in order to secure the attendance of several short-horn breeders, he had to promise that a special prize of $50 would be offered for herds outside of the provisions of the rule applying thereto.

The matter was referred to the Prize List Committee, to report at the afternoon session.

The meeting then adjourned.

Board Room, 2 p.m.

All the members present, the President in the chair.

A fakir, who had been ordered to stop his gambling operations, then appeared to explain why selling medicine was not gambling, but his explanation did not satisfy the Council, so the order was sustained; and as he had already paid $20 for the privilege of selling his wares on the grounds before the committee was aware of the nature of his business, it was ordered that his money be refunded.

Mr. McCuaig, Secretary of Local Committee, then wanted to know what privileges would be granted to those entering the sports.

It was decided to furnish them all with free admission tickets.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, That a horse and buggy be provided for the chairman of the gates and turnstiles committee, to be used in collecting the gate-keepers' cash boxes.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Drury, That the General Superintendent be authorized to advertise for tenders for all the lumber used in the erection of the temporary buildings, in all about 36,000 feet, to advertise the same in the three city papers, on the understanding that the Association was not bound to accept any tender unless satisfactory.—Carried.

A telegram from Mr. A. W. Porte, President of the Western Fair Association, of London, was read stating that the city of London required them to have all the claims on the old ground settled, and asking the Council to discuss the matter as contained in the proposal made in the secretary's letter, and to wire the result, to save them the expense of sending a deputation to Ottawa.

A discussion of the matter was deferred to the next meeting of the Council.

Moved by Mr. Vance, seconded by Mr. Rawlings, That Mr. Drury be authorized to pass the accounts against the Association.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Board Room, 10 a.m. Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

All the members present, the President in the chair.

The whole session was spent in receiving credentials of judges, and in sending them out to their several duties.

2. p.m.

Moved by Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That the Mayor of Ottawa and his guests, the officers of H. M. S. *Tourmaline*, be received by the Council to-morrow, and shown over the fair.—Carried.

Another telegram from the Western Fair Association was then read, asking for an immediate answer to their proposal concerning the lien, and repeating the offer made in a former telegram.

It was, however, decided to ask them to wait for our answer until the December meeting, of which decision they were notified.

Messrs. McKinnon and Rowand stated that Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, of Markham, were exhibiting a herd of Sussex cattle, and as no provision had been made for them in the prize list, they had appointed a competent judge to examine the herd and report to Council.

The appointment was ratified, and the Secretary was authorized to pay him the usual judge's fee.

The meeting then adjourned.

Board Room, 10 a. m., Thursday, Sept. 22nd, 1887.

All the members present, the President in the chair.

It was agreed to give Messrs. E. & A. Stanford a silver medal and $15, as an award for his herd of Sussex cattle.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Moore in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Rawlings, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That the prize awarded Mr. Nankin on pigs be kept back, because the committee were convinced the animals entered in certain sections were not what they were represented to be.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rowand, seconded by Mr. Dawson, That the Herd Book Committee be made members of the Ayrshire Association.—Carried.

The meeting adjourned.

Board Room, Friday, Sept. 23rd.

All the members present, the President in the chair.

A telegram had been received the night before from the Western Fair Association, asking for date of the last meeting to be held. The Secretary had answered this. One had also been received to-day stating the inability to send a deputation, and asking us to close the matter on the basis of every fourth year, beginning with 1890, the earliest possible date at which the grounds would be free. And in case of a failure to come to a settlement, to appoint a committee with full power to act for the Association, as the City Council of London wanted the matter settled promptly.

The matter was referred to the evening meeting.

As some complaints had been made by exhibitors of unnecessary delays in the forwarding of their stock to Ottawa, the President had protested against a like state of affairs in returning to the managers of the two railroads, and these had answered at once promising the employment of greater despatch in returning the stock to the starting points.

Dr. Baynes, of Montreal, appeared before the Council to explain the features of his water filter for private houses and public buildings.

Mr. Drury moved that the question be left over for the December meeting when they could hear Dr. Baynes give, as he had suggested, further evidence as to the benefit to be derived from the filter and from his aëration process.—Carried.

The report of the committee on Implements was presented by Mr. Legge and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Drury, That each member be allowed $3.00 for extra expenses, over and above his usual allowance.—Carried.

RUSSELL HOUSE, Friday Evening, Sept. 23rd.

All the members present, the President in the chair.

The Treasurer, Mr. Graham, stated that the receipts from all sources were $8629.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That the settlement of the Murphy contract be left to Messrs. Drury, Graham and Wade. —Carried.

Messrs, Aylesworth and McKinnon reported the sum of $138.50 received from side shows. Their report was adopted.

Mr. Drury said he had passed McKenzies' account at $3.00 per day and $1.50 for night work.

The President then read the several telegrams received from the Western Fair Association in connecton with the lien on the London Show Grounds.

Mr. Drury thought that the $4,000 offered in settlement of the claim should be taken.

Mr. Legge and Mr. Moore were of the same opinion.

Mr. Rawlings thought the London people wanted us, and that we should go there in 1889, and every four years afterwards.

Mr. Drury said it would be a very undignified action on our part to go there under the circumstances.

After more desultory discussion of this kind, it was moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Moore, That the President, Mr. Drury, Mr. Shipley, Mr. Rykert, Mr. Rawlings and the Secretary be a committee to confer with the Western Fair Assoiation, and to settle with them, if considered advisable, in the matter of the ien.—Carried.

Mr. Drury looked forward to the future advantage in amalgamation with the Exhibitions in the larger cities.

The British American Dyeing Co. of Montreal was allowed a Gold Medal for "Redyed Good." and Messrs. Erratt of Ottawa, and Heintzman & Co., Toronto, were each granted a Silver Medal.

The Romain plough matter was next taken up.

Mr. Drury thought the Manitoba Government should be prepared to spend a large amount of money in experimenting with this plough, because if it was anything like what was claimed for it, it would bring about a revolution in the work on the farm.

Moved by Mr. Rawlings, seconded by Mr. Vance, That Mr. Drury and the Secretary be a committee to draw up a resolution in favour of Mr. Romain's invention.—Carried.

The committee reported as follows:—

At the request of Mr. Romain, your committee inspected the model and plans of the machine for tillage, known as "The Steam Farmer," and while recognizing the fact that it is not likely to be brought largely into use in any but a prairie country, are of opinion that the expenditure of a reasonable sum by either the Government of the Dominion or Manitoba, would be judicious for the purpose of testing its practical utility.

The meeting then adjourned.

Approved, 13 Dec. 1887.

J. C. SNELL, President. HENRY WADE, Secretary.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, OTTAWA.

WEDNESDAY, 21st Sep. 1887.

The President, Mr. J. C. Snell, called the meeting to order.

The Secretary, Mr. Wade, then proceeded to call the roll, first of the members of the Council, and next of the delegates from the different Agricultural Societies ; the names of those gentlemen who respectively answered to their names will be found recorded below:—

Members of the Council.—District No. 1, D. P. McKinnon, South Finch ; No. 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalfe ; No. 3, Joshua Legge, Gananoque ; No. 4, J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh ; No. 5, Robert Vance, Ida ; No. 6, Jno. C. Snell, Edmonton ; No 7, George Moore, Waterloo ; No. 8, J. C. Rykert, M. P., St. Catharines ; No. 9, Wm. Dawson, Victoria ; No. 10, Jas. Rowand, M. P., Dunblane ; No. 11, L. E. Shipley, Greystead ; No. 12, Albin Rawlings, Forest ; No. 13. Charles Drury, M. P. P., Crown Hill.

Delegates from Societies.—Addington, C. W. Williams, Newburgh ; Algoma, J. H. Delamere, Haliburton ; Brant, N., John Kay, Paris, and John Brookbank, Paris ; Brant, S., H. Chisholm, Paris ; Dundas, Thos. Moorehouse, Morrisburg, and A. VanAllan, Morrisburg ; Durham, E., Robert Wade, Port Hope ; Elgin, E., Wm. Donaldson, St. Thomas ; Glengary, John R. Whiteman, Lancaster, and R. R. Sangster, Lancaster ; Grey, N., Wm. Keogh, Owen Sound ; Hastings, E., John Wilson, Thorboro, R. R. Palmer, Belleville ; Kent, W., McKenzie Ross, Chatham ; Lanark, N., Wm. Snedden, Almonte, J. C. Stevens, Almonte ; Lanark, S., D. McLaren, Perth ; Leeds, S., Jas. Barlow, jr., Delta ; Leeds, N., A. Carson, Merrickville ; Lincoln, J. C. Rykert, M. P., St. Catharines, C. Barlow, St. Catharines ; Monk, John Jackson, Abingdon ; Norfolk, S. Joseph McCall, Norfolk ; Northumberland, W., R. Cullen, Cold Springs, W. J. Wisington, Cobourg ; Oxford, N., E. W. Chambers, Woodstock ; Peterboro, E., A. K. Kidd, Norwood, Chas. O'Reilly, Norwood ; Peterboro, W., Wm Collins, Peterboro ; Prescott, John Cross Vankleek Hill, Albert Hagar, M. P. P., Plantagenet ; Renfrew S., Jas. O'Connor, Renfrew ; Russell, W. C. Edwards, M. P., Russell ; Stormont, E. Donnovan and D. McDonald, Avonmore ; Toronto, E. D., Prof. Smith, Vet. Coll. Toronto ; Victoria, S., Robt. Hannah, Lindsay ; Wentworth, S., Thos. Shaw, Hamilton ; York, N., E. Jackson, Newmarket ; Sault Ste. Marie, Wm. Sanders, London.

The President then delivered the following address :

Gentlemen,—Having from boyhood been intimately associated with the work of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario as visitor, member and exhibitor, and lastly as one of its Council of Management, I have long taken a deep interest in its objects and aims as well as in its success. It has been my privilege to attend every Provincial Exhibition held since 1857, a term of 30 years, and to take part in the work of each. When your Council conferred upon me the distinguished honour of electing me to the presidency of the association, I felt that they were giving me a position that had been filled by a long line of worthier men—men in whom sterling worth is the only succession that has been recognized, and men who have done each in his way more than many of us shall ever know for the advancement of the best interests of the country ; and yet I feel assured that you will bear with me when I say that this has been the realization of one of the most fondly cherished dreams of my youth, an ambition that must surely seem pardonable when we take into consideration the paramount importance of the agricultural interests of this country and the duty devolving upon every farmer-citizen to do what in him lies for the furtherance of these. The organization of this Association and the establishment of the Provincial Exhibition was a happy thought on the part of our fathers, a work for which the country to-day owes them a lasting debt of gratitude, for it will not be questioned that the Provincial Exhibition has been the great originator of the improvement in the live-stock interest which has turned our province into a supply ground whence the stockmen of America very largely draw their supplies. The proportion of the improved stock in the country at the inception of the Provincial Exhibition in 1845 was small indeed, and but for this agency we have many reasons for believing that its introduction would have been disouraginly slow. The competitions entered into at this exhibition had the effect of awakening a friendly and wholesome rivalry on the part of those possessing good stock to outdo one another, and on the part of many who did not possess this to obtain it. Hence the awakening of the desire for importations to insure those engaged in the works, the mastery in the show rings, which, however, was one of the very last of the good results that flowed to this country, and which increased in volume with the increase of their importations, for, by the use of the dams and sires, but principally the latter, brought over from time to time the foundations of all true improvement in all the classes of native stock have been laid. The results of this im-

provement have reacted very favourably upon Canada and upon our farmers individually. Britain gave us good sires for the improvement of our stock, and we sent back to them in the year 1886 no less than 60,549 head of improved cattle for the shambles, with an average value of $82 55, and amounting in the aggregate to $4,998,327, not one individual of which would have gone over but for the improvement brought about by the use of imported sires and their descendants. And this splendid result only represents one instalment of what we have reaped. We have thus been enabled to carry on a very large export trade in other classes of stock to both Great Britain and the United States. In 1886 we sent 16,113 head of horses to the United States valued at $2,104,355; 25,338 head of cattle, valued at $633,094; and no less than 313,201 head of sheep, or nearly ten times as many as were sent to Great Britain, and valued at $829,884.

All honour to the memory of that army of slumbering heroes who so mightly achieved for us by the importations of the past. No characters engraved upon the granite of our hills can sufficiently keep them in remembrance. They are deserving of a perpetual place in the scroll of the worthies of our country who have endured and achieved for their country's good. While there is room for gratitude that so much has been done, the work that lies yet before us is vast, and the workmen are relatively few, for the keepers of improved stock are still overwhelming in the minority. Of the 569,649 head of horses that we possess, the 2,018,173 head of cattle, the 1 610,949 head of sheep, the 860,125 head of swine, and the 6,958,915 of poultry, more than half by far are still branded "scrub" are being kept at a loss to the owners, and must be consumed in the land of their nativity, for neither dealers care to buy them for export nor foreigners to purchase them for consumption. It is to be hoped that the leaven of improvement which is now at work will continue to extend its benign influences till it shall be the pride of every farmer in Ontario to keep only the best of its kind in any class of live stock that finds a place upon his farm. But the improvement of the live stock of the country is only one branch of the work taken up and fostered by this Association. It has lent its influence to the encouragement of a higher class of farming by the medals offered, and bestowed for the best managed and best tilled farms in different sections of the province. The various reports published from time to time in connection with these awards have no doubt been extensively read, and have given a very decided stimulus to a large number in the direction of improved farming. The dairy interests have been fostered by this Association, and in the grand results achieved by our cheese industry giving employment to more than 700,000 cows and 770 factories, and producing cheese in 1886 to the value of $5,893,818. It has engaged in the work of encouraging the prosecution of a course of reading on agricultural subjects during the leisure evenings of winter, by the sons of our farmers, in the hope that they may thereby be stimulated to higher effort in the great work that lies before them. The response made to this feature of the work of the Association has not been all that could have been desired, but it is still hoped that the number of our young men who will study with a view to obtaining the certificates given by the Association will greatly increase as time moves on. The prizes offered from time to time for essays on agricultural subjects have borne good fruits. Essays creditable to the writers and of considerable value to the country have been forthcoming from year to year, and these have been printed in the reports of the association, and thus made available for all time. But the work of the association has not confined itself to the encouragement of agriculture pure and simple. As its name indicates, it has watched over and fostered the growth of the arts of the country, and more especially in its earlier years was of much value in the encouragement which it gave to this feature of our country's welfare. The large amount of attention bestowed upon this department by some of the other exhibitions of our large cities, should lead us to consider as to whether this feature of our exhibition might not be dispensed with and additional effort be concentered on the purely agricultural portion thereof. That the Provincial has not done a good work for Canada, then, surely no one will be prepared to affirm. It has not only grown great with the growth of the country, but has been a leading source from whence that growth emanated. It found the Province without good stock, and very deficient in all the materials that help to make an agricultural country great, unless it be the possession of a rich and greatly diversified soil. It has more than anything else stimulated the

development of the arts and industries, by the emulation which it created, long before our central shows, that are now growing strong, had any existence, and the tidal wave of rivalry that is continually increasing in volume and heaving high upon its bosom.

The elements of progress came landward to us from the old Provincial. It has been itself a type of the agriculture which it has fostered, with this difference, that while the sower is usually grateful for a two-fold return, the Provincial has given back a harvest an hundred-fold. It has been sustained at an annual cost to the country of $10,000 a year, and has given it back a good deal more than $100,000: for who shall take it upon him to say that the foundations of nearly all the advance in agriculture have not been laid by this exhibition. But while few will deny that the Provincial has been a source of great material gain to the country in the past, those who affirm that its usefulness is gone have a large, and it may be an increasing following. This fact there is no gainsaying, the evidences of it are so numerous. We behold it in the establishment of permanent exhibitions in various leading cities and in the unqualified support given to these by the newspapers of those centres. We see it in the diminishing attendance at our exhibition compared with former years. Now, it is patent to everyone, that as the Provincial Exhibition was established for the good of the people, so soon as they cease to see it to be for their good, it should be laid away in the quiet grave of the past. If those central exhibitions, which are self-sustaining, are doing more good to the country than the Provincial, the people of the country should go to them and give them their preference. If the people of Ontario think it better to drink sweet water and bitter at the same fountain and give the same to their children it is for them to say that it shall be done, and for them too to reap the consequences. If it be the wise thing for the farmers of Ontario to hand the management of every large exhibition over to the towns and cities, and often to a joint stock company in these, they should take this step. But before they do so we ask of them to weigh carefully and well the following considerations:—(1) Will it be to the interests of the farmers of Ontario to be without an exhibition provincial in its character? Or, to put it differently, will it not be to the advantage of the farmers to have one exhibition that will send along with its prizes the prestige of provincial superiority? (2) Will it not be to the interests of the farmers of this province to have one exhibition at which they are leading exhibitors under their own control? Making all due allowance for the benevolence of the motives of the joint stock associations controlling exhibitions, it is not to be expected that they will be equally anxious with the farmers themselves for the furtherance of the interests of the latter. (3) If the side-shows and other attractions of doubtful import, that are resorted to to manufacture gate-money, are the right thing, then the Provincial is not conducted on proper principles, but if these are not a wise element to introduce then the farmers, should they allow the Provincial to go to the wall, are surrendering the last bulwark of privilege which they possess in this line. The directors of the Provincial Exhibition could draw crowds of visitors by gathering attractions from every quarter under the sun, but if that would be a good way for the servants of the people to spend their money, it is for the community to determine. If such is to be the course adopted, then the Provincial should never hold another show, for all this can be done, as has been demonstrated over and over again, without the assistance of any grant. The time is surely drawing near when the agricultural intrests of Ontario will sustain an exhibition of themselves, and whether the Provincial should not be turned into one of this nature it may be well to consider. The province is now growing strong in nearly all kinds of agricultural production and it would certainly prove a boon to the people of Ontario to have an opportunity of competing apart from the distractions of the circus, which absorb so large a share of the attention of the visitors to so many of our shows. The Provincial Exhibition has laboured under disadvantages with which others have not had to contend. Like the traveller who tarries for the night, it has had no abiding home, and until a home is found it is vain to look for suitable home surroundings. The accommodation of the caravansary can never equal that of the dwelling, which would seem to point in the direction of locating the Provincial Exhibition. The farmers of Ontario, though favoured in many respects, are labouring under some disadvantages: One of these is the lack of proper representation in the management of the affairs of the country. There is no member of the Cabinet of the Ontario Legislature to-day who is a farmer, and

the number of the representatives from the farmers is comparatively small. While admitting that they are themselves to blame, we cannot but deplore the fact, and we take this opportunity of urging them to remedy this state of affairs at an early day. The farming interest, which now represents an invested capital of $989,497,911, is surely sufficiently important to entitle it to the exclusive service of one member of the Cabinet, and we feel safe in the statement that the farmers of this province would sustain the Government in making such an appointment. Another is a market too restricted. By nature we have one of the most magnificent provinces under the sun, and taking the Dominion as a whole it is almost, if not altogether, without a parallel in the extent of its resources, whether we speak of mineral resources or of those of the sea, the lumbering interest or those of agriculture. Notwithstanding that the farm products of Ontario amounted to $110,764,626 in 1886, exclusive of live stock, it is well to consider the reasons for a falling off of 14 per cent. in the average of those for the past four years. There is also some diminution in live stock values and the value of live stock products, though not in the aggregate, hence the outlook for our farmers in the near future is anything but reassuring. It surely becomes us then to look about for a remedy, in view of which we raise the question, would it not be to our advantage to give careful and unbiased consideration to the great question which is at present moving the people and occupying so large a space in the columns of the press—we mean the securing of freer trade relations with the people of the populous and wealthy country to the south of us, similar in laws, religion, civilization and aims, and only separated from us by an imaginary dividing line. That the people of that country desire our products is patent from the fact that in the years 1885 and 1886 they took from our province to the extent of $7,579,725 in live stock alone, and in the face of the present high tariff duties. If such is the extent of our live stock trade with these people under present conditions, is it not fair to conclude that the trade would greatly increase in volume if these restrictions were removed? The past season has been one of unparalleled drought, more especially in the latter portions of it, which is closing upon the farmers with a shortage of probably one-third on the average returns of the farm. This, along with the prices, reminds us of the necessity of practice of a rigid economy in the management of our material affairs, which may do something to alleviate the privation from diminished returns. We would not feel justified in closing this address without reference to the loss sustained by this Association in the death of two of the most active and useful of the members of its council during the present official year. The remembrance of the kindly spirit which they showed in both public and private relations is refreshing, and the substantial aid they rendered to the Association and to the country is deserving of much praise. Thankful for the past of this Association, grateful for the present, and hopeful for the future, and thanking the members most cordially for the honour bestowed upon me in placing me its chief officer for the past year, I now submit its record most respectfully for your consideration and that of the important agricultural interest which I represent.

Moved by Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Legge, That a vote of thanks be offered the President for his very able and interesting address; and that the same be printed in the Annual Report.—Carried.

Mr. Snell acknowledged the courtesy in a few words.

Moved by Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Moore, That Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosborough, be appointed Auditor for the Association for the coming year.—Carried.

The Report of the Examiners on Essays was then read. Mr. Blue reported as follows:

Toronto, Sept. 20th, 1887.

Dear Sir,—The essays entered in competition for your Association's prizes on "The Potato; the best modes of propagation and cultivation; its parasitical and insect enemies and diseases, with their prevention and extermination," having been submitted to me for examination, I beg to recommend the award of the first prize to D. Nicol, of Cataraqui, and the second prize to W. D. A. Ross, of Chatham.

Henry Wade, Esq., Secretary,
Agriculture and Arts Association.

Your obedient servant,
A. Blue.

The Committee appointed to award prizes to Essays on the construction of farm buildings report as follows :

First Prize, Thos. Shaw..... ..... $30.
Second Prize, D. McPherson..... ..... $20.

Your Committee also consider the Essay by John Kay worthy of commendation, and recommend a third prize of $10.

Your Committee have had a good deal of difficulty in arriving at a conclusion in reference to the order of merit of the Essays, and should recommend the publication of the three Essays in the Report of the Association for the present year.

CHARLES DRURY.
L. E. SHIPLEY.
OTTAWA, Sept. 21st, 1887. JAMES ROWAND.

The Reports and the recommendation of the Committee in the latter instance were accepted.

EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Educational Committee beg to report that eight candidates—five second class and three third class—took the examination in Agriculture ; and six certificates were granted, as follows :

Second Class.

1st prize,	F. J. Sleightholm,	Brampton	$25 00
2nd "	Chas. R. Stevenson,	Fingal	Special Certificate.
3rd "	James Bowman,	Mount Forest	$20 00
4th "	M. C. Egan,	Courtwright	15 00
5th "	J. F. Bridgman,	Smithville	10 00

Third Class.

1st prize,	John G. Inkster,	Copetown	$30 00

JAMES MILLS, M. A.
The Report was accepted. CHARLES DRURY.

Next was read the Report of the Judges on Prize Farms.

HAMILTON, 27th Sept., 1887.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit the Report of the awards that we have made in the Prize Farm Competition in Group No. 1, in the present year, as follows :

Gold Medal, John Fothergill, Burlington, County Halton ; 1st Silver Medal, Jos. K. McMichael, Waterford, North Norfolk ; 2nd Silver Medal, C. Barker, Paris Station, North Brant.

Bronze Medals have been awarded to each of the following competitors :

J. E. Brethour, Burford, South Brant ; R. Trinder, Simcoe, South Norfolk ; John R. Martin, Cayuga, County Haldimand ; John C. Shaw, Woodburn, South Wentworth ; David W. Horton, North Pelham, Monk ; H. Woodruff, St. Davids, Niagara ; Geo. R. Barrie, South Waterloo.

J. B. FREEMAN. } Judges.
THOS. SHAW. }

The Report was adopted. The competition is in Division No. 2 next year.

Mr. Shipley asked to hear from the delegate from the Free Grant Lands of Ontario, Mr. Delamere of Haliburton.

Mr. Delamere, on rising to speak, first complimented the Manitoba exhibitors on the extent and fine quality of their exhibit, and said they in the Free Grant Lands were under a like disadvantage with Manitoba, as it was very hard to get their products to market. The time was coming, though, he hoped, when this obstacle to the proper settlement of the district he represented, would be removed. People had the idea that thes-

districts were little better than barren wastes. This was very unfortunate, because the time was when there were as good farms to be had there as in any other part of Canada. The work, to be sure, to make the farm profitable, was a little harder at first, but the timber they cut paid well for the labour, so they were not so badly off. He would leave the settlement of the question to those that had seen the farm products in the Horticultural Hall, which was not all the Manitoba exhibit, as some people seemed to imagine.

Mr. Drury read the following petition from the exhibitors of live stock :

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned exhibitors, would beg to call your attention to the unnecessary delay experienced by exhibitors in getting their stock to and from your exhibition, and pray that you will exert your power and influence with the various railway companies to remedy the evil.

The petition was signed by 106 exhibitors of live stock.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Shaw, That the Council of this Association be instructed to press upon the railway companies, in the strongest possible manner, the absolute necessity of greater expedition in the shipment of live stock and other exhibits to and from exhibitions, and to consider the desirability of petitioning the Dominion House of Commons for an amendment to the Railway Act, compelling greater expedition in the shipment of live stock.—Carried.

In speaking to the motion Mr. Drury said, when it was considered how much had been done for the railways by the country, how nearly all of them had been built chiefly by bonuses granted by the municipalities through which they passed, and that now when these roads had grown rich the farmers were still paying these bonuses in the shape of taxes. It was not unreasonable for them to ask for better accommodation. Which remark met with the entire approval of the meeting.

As appears in the minutes of the Executive Committee of two or three pages before this, the railway companies had been communicated with, and the general managers had promised greater dispatch in returning the stock and other articles.

Mayor Stewart then, on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa, extended a cordial welcome to the Association, and hoped they would carry away with them a good opinion of Ottawa hospitality, notwithstanding the unfortunate action of the City Council.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Legge to the citizens of Ottawa for the hearty reception they had had.

The delegate from East Peterboro thought that the exhibition was not sufficiently advertised.

Mr. Drury said he had seen posters in every Station on the C. P. R.

The Secretary explained that large and small posters had been sent to every post office nearly in Ontario, and if the parties to whom these were sent did not put them in conspicuous places it was most unfortunate, but the council were not to blame. Besides, people knew that the exhibition was held annually, and due notice of the place was always given.

After some desultory conversation on the subject of judges, the meeting adjourned.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON THE PRIZE FARMS FOR 1887.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—The judges appointed by you to make the awards in the Prize Farm Competition for 1887 in Division No. 1, commenced the work of inspection on Monday, 27th June. The electoral divisions embraced in the competition are, Niagara, Lincoln, Welland, Monck, Haldimand, North Norfolk, South Norfolk, North Brant, South Brant, North Waterloo, South Waterloo, North Wentworth, South Wentworth, and Halton. Eighteen farms were entered in the competition, of which no less than twelve were in the four divisions of North and South Norfolk, Niagara and Halton, while no less than four out of the fourteen were not represented at all, as will appear from the following list of the entries :—

Name.	P. O. Address.	Acres.	Description.	Township.	Electoral District.	Remarks.
David W. Horton...	Wellandport	100	Lot 14, concession V.....	Pelham	Monck	"Maple Avenue."
Henry Woodruff....	St. David's.....	140	Lot 90, Queenston and Gr. Mc. Road	Niagara	Niagara	"The Woodburn Farm."
C. E. Fisher.....	Queenston.....	100	Lot. 9, Niagara River Road	"	"	"Dulverton Farm."
James Osmond	Niagara.....	121	Lot (In Reserve), Lake Shore Road	"	"	"The Pine Grove Farm."
John Fothergill.....	Burlington	210	Lot 17, concession III.....	Nelson	Halton.....	"Balsam Lodge."
Wm. Elliott.....	Milton	200	Lot 1, concession III.....	Esquesing	"	"Parkhill."
John Sproat	Mansewood . ..	400	Lots 5 and 6, concessions V. and VI	"	"	"Elmsley Farm."
J. E. Brethour	Burford	107	Lots 2 and 3, concession VII.....	Burford	Brant, S.....	"Oak Lodge."
C. Barker	Paris Station	200	Lots 34 and 35, concession I	South Dumfries....	Brant, N.....	"Hill Crest."
Jos. K. McMichael..	Waterford.....	250	Lots 9 and 10, concession VI	Townsend..	Norfolk, N	"Maple Avenue."
David Erwin	Villa Nova . ..	196	Lot 17, concession IX.....	"	"	"The Homestead Farm."
Loder Culver.....	Bloomsburg.....	310	Lots 1, 2 and 3, concession XII.....	"	"	"Rosedale."
Richard Trinder....	Simcoe	100	Lot 5, Gore....	Woodhouse..... ..	Norfolk, S	"Prospect Farm."
Robert Waddle.....	Port Dover.	190	Lots 8 and 9, concession III.....	"	"	"Roxborough Farm."
Mrs. Jos. Dunkin...	Vittoria	167	Lots 21 and 22, concession III.....	Charlotteville.... .	"	"Greenwood."
Geo. R. Barrie.....	Galt	200	Lots 19 and 20, concession X	North Dumfries....	Waterloo, S.....	"Mount Pleasant."
John C. Shaw	Woodburn	150	Part of lots 4 and 5, concession II	Binbrook	Wentworth, S ...	"Burnside."
John R. Martin	Cayuga.	200	Part of lots 28, 29 and 30, concession I	Cayuga	Haldimand.....	"Clearville Stock Farm."

it was noticed by your judges that in those divisions where there was a full list of entries, the secretaries of the agricultural societies manifested a deep interest in the work of inspection while it was going on and in the results, from which we conclude that the *extent* of the competition in these counties and the results likely to flow therefrom are dependent very largely on the degree of interest felt and manifested by those secretaries.

Very much to our regret, the entry of the farm of Mr. H. Hind, Hagersville, County of Haldimand, did not reach the office of the secretary at all. It was not known by either Mr. Wade or the judges that it had been sent till long after the inspection had been made.

Hill Crest,

The Second Silver Medal Prize Farm.

On the date above mentioned we met at Paris Station and were driven to Hill Crest, one of the competing farms of last year by its owner, Mr. Christopher Barker. It is situated north-west from Paris station about one mile. It comprises lots 34 and 35 in the first concession of that rich Township South Dumfries, which in Ontario has long been a synonym for good farms and good farmers. It is in the riding of North Brant. The two farms of one hundred acres each are separated by a narrow public road, and both extend across the Great Western Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. The south-east corner of one lot consists of a curious and pretty valley of several acres, encircled by an abrupt high rim of hill in the shape of a horse shoe, from the sides of which trickle down here and there in perpetuity of flow, the waters of little springs, which like the spirits of the glad resurrection morning, have left all their impurities behind them. Here the cattle graze from spring to autumn, and here, too, in a solid block, grow several acres of forest, where cedar and tamarack have found a most congenial home. Across two pasture fields in the north-west corner runs a rivulet which supplies these grazing grounds with water during all the year. The rest of the farm is a surface of the gentlest swells and is devoted to purposes of cultivation.

The system of farming adopted is that of a mixed husbandry, with a constant reference to the growth of more stock, which seems the surest hope of the farmers of Canada to-day. Of this there was a considerable increase since last year, particularly in the line of good pure Bates' Shorthorns, which now number ten head, the balance of twenty-seven head being good thrifty, well-developed Shorthorn Grades. The horses numbered nine head of the general purpose type, of which six head do the work of the farm and one very pretty and well matched span is kept for the road and for lighter work. There was also a good and growing flock of pure Southdown sheep, and fourteen head of fat cattle were sold last May at four and three-quarter cents per pound.

We found 22 acres of Hay, 15 oats, 4½ peas, 27 barley, 23 winter wheat, 9 turnips, ½ carrots, 2 corn and ½ fodder corn. The average of wheat grown is about 25 acres and of barley about 15 acres.

These crops were on the whole looking well, although the June drought had told on them considerably. The open nature of the soil, a sandy loam, and the porous nature of the sub-soil, render liberal feeding imperative. This we consider the greatest difficulty with which Mr. Barker has to contend. Here he is placed by nature at a decided disadvantage with several of the competitors. But our business is to deal with *systems and results* rather than natural advantages or disadvantages, and in making our awards these only are allowed to weigh.

Mr. Barker does not buy any fertilizers, and although he does not sell hay, straw, oats and turnips, peas or corn, he sells wheat and barley, of which about say forty acres usually are grown. Here then we have the sale of the produce of forty acres annually (less what barley may be fed), which without the purchase of anything to supply the drain, must lead to some deterioration in productiveness, and this we consider the most serious defect in the otherwise most excellent management of this easily tilled and beautiful farm.

The system of rotation was given in the report of last year, as also the management of the manure, and a pretty full description of the chaste, roomy, ample white brick cottage, looking out upon a well kept lawn closely shaven once a week, with just enough of

ornamental shade in it to produce a happy harmony. Adaptation to the wants of the farm, and a regard to the comfort of the inmates have fashioned it throughout, combining as it does the necessities of the country and the conveniences of the city in its construction and very complete furnishings.

The out-buildings of Hill Crest, in a transition state last summer are now completed, and they are entirely models of their kind. A careful survey of the ground plan will give the reader a better idea of the internal arrangement than could be obtained from a description by the pen, however well this might be done. It will be observed that the buildings form three sides of a square, enclosing a neat gently sloping and well kept yard open toward the south. The horse stable, twenty-six feet wide, is a model of neatness and convenience. Its six stalls are all paved with cedar blocks slightly sloping rearward, held in place by a bevelled timber which forms the inside border of a shallow plank gutter wide enough to admit of the use of a shovel. This gutter inclines both ways towards the center, whence a duct leads into the yard across the floor in the rear of the stalls which is also paved with cedar block. In the passage in front, which is partitioned from the other portion, the feed being put in through hinged doors, are feed boxes for oats and bran, and in the center a shute for hay from the loft. The oats also come from above, a box in the hay loft being filled with a supply before the hay is put in. The windows swing at any desired elevation and the loft of the stable is connected with the barn mow-room. The stalls in the ground floor of barn stable are double, the mangers resting on stone-work. A track runs along the center of the space in the rear to the manure pit at the end of the barn whence the stable can be cleared by the aid of a truck. The turnip cellar, ample and lower than the barn stable floor, has a track commencing about the center of it and extending down the passage between the box and the stalls to its farther end. The roots are sliced in the cellar, the slicer standing in a broad low flat box, whence not a shaving can litter the cellar floor. These are then placed in the box of the car which has a hinged side piece that is thrown back on the slide going into the manger, when the contents are shovelled into the latter, of whatsoever nature these may be. Here, too, there can be no littering. The partitions between the box stalls may be moved by the drawing of certain bolts for enlarging or lessening the size of these. The approaches to the barn are protected by stone walls, the intervening space being bridged. This is a most excellent plan as it leaves room for the admittance of abundance of light into the adjoining stabling, and forms a cover for the less perishable farm implements, especially those in use for the time being. The upper portions of the barn are conveniently planned, the characteristic neatness, and the perfect order for which the owner of Hill Crest has become proverbial being discernible everywhere, every bag in the granary hung upon its proper support and every sieve upon its proper peg. The stable fork stood precisely so, in its own enclosed corner. Vehicles adapted to all kinds of weather were each in its place, and protected by suitable covering when necessary. The absolute order reigning supreme in and around the out-buildings was only rivalled by that within the house, betokening a happy unity of purpose, the outcome of which is a harmony equally beautiful in its place with the most charming agreements of nature, and of greater utility. Could our slovenly, untidy farmers (they are a tremendous host), be made to march in long array around about the buildings of Hill Crest and through them, they would immediately move away asking of themselves what manner of men they were. The manure pit is an oblong basin sloped from one to two feet below the surface of the soil into which the manure from the stables is dumped from the truck. Where the basin will not filter the plan has many things to recommend it.

The garden of Hill Crest is a model of neatness. It is judiciously small, but grows an abundance of a great variety of vegetables and fruits, and is kept faultlessly clean. Instead of being allowed to grow like a wilderness, an eyesore and a disgrace, like so many farm gardens are, it was a positive ornament to the surroundings, and a source of profit, satisfaction and wealth to the dwellers upon the farm.

Our second visit was made on December 9th. In the interval a good deal of the snake fence had been repaired by staking the corners and putting on wire, but we observed that but little attention had been paid to putting blocks under the corners. The corn and roots were beautifully clean, but the wheat stubble showed some remnants of intrusive life, and

making all due allowance for the excessive drought, there were traces here and there of a soil not over-fed. So that notwithstanding the many excellences connected with the management of this farm, pitting it against its strong competitors, we did not feel justified in placi g it higher in the scale of the awards.

Oak Lodge.

The Bronze Medal Farm for South Brant.

Leaving Hillcrest about mid-afternoon we drove across the country to Oak Lodge, owned by Mr. J. E. Brethour, whose residence upon it has only been of recent years. Our course led adown the winding road into the valley of the Grand River, where lay in the happy stillness of summer the picturesque little town of Paris. Ascending its right bank for some distance we turned our backs upon it with all its romance of beauty, and cut across a beautiful country of lightish soil where every field almost had a border of handsome oaks which also lined the highways for some distance. Away to the left the smoke of the furnaces of busy Brantford ascended in spiral columns, and north, south, east, and west the undulations of the landscape with the borders of spreading oak trees formed a happy picture for the painter.

Oak Lodge contains 107 acres, all cleared and fit for cultivation, a 50 acre timber lot, three-fourths of a mile away, furnishes wood and fencing material. This farm comprises part of lots 2 and 3 in the seventh concession Township of Burford, with a concession road in front lined with promising young maple shades of Mr. Brethour's planting, and the B., N. and Port Burwell railway skirting the rear. From the building a lane runs first rearward, then transversely, giving the private road the form of a cross, which gives easy access to any field that may not be entered from the concession road. A decided feature of the farm consists in the "borders," by which we mean the lines of trees, probably a rod or more in width, with fences enclosing them some half-dozen rods away on either side where the ground remains in sod. Here it is that the herds are fed green fodder drawn to them when the pastures wane in summer, where after having eaten to the full they may rest at will in the shade. The idea is an excellent one, which combines in a marked degree that most happy of all combinations, beauty and utility, but the fear has crossed our minds that the trampling of the cattle hoofs may some day affect the vitality of the trees.

Oak Lodge is a stock farm and the system of husbandry adopted is eminently conducive to this end. Winter wheat is grown mainly with a view to provide bedding, but of so good a quality that it is usually sold for seed. The variety grown this year is the Diehl Mediterranean, an amber wheat with a red chaff and purple stem. It has a broad chunky head and on porous soils yields well, but on heavy clay has been known to rust. Barley, oats, and hay are grown, not to sell but to feed, and roots and green crops with the same object in view. The amounts of each variety this year were barley, 20 acres; oats, 6; wheat, 12½; mangolds, 1; turnips, 3½; carrots, ½; corn. 7; potatoes, 3; hay, 22; and 11 of pasture, supplemented somewhat by that in the bush lot, with orchard and garden ample for house use. These are about the usual areas of each kind of crop grown.

We found 5 head of working horses and a colt. Two of these are brood mares. The cattle numbered 27 head, of which 13 head were pure Shorthorns of the thick types which are so fashionable to-day, and these were headed by the typical two year old Cruikshank bull, Prince of Crignanon, bred at Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Two stock bulls are kept, the one just named for the improvement of the Oak Lodge herd, and the herds of those who are anxious to bring their cattle to a high standard as speedily as possible, and the oth r known as "The dollar bull" for the herds of the easy minded, who are quite satisfied with evidences of a little improvement, and intend to hand down for completion to the next generation the work which they have begun. Mr. Brethour keeps this "dollar" bull on the broad principle of supply and demand. Half a dozen fat cattle are sold every year. Those sold last spring brought 5 cents per pound live weight as shippers, and are always turned off as such under 3 years.

The pure Berkshires numbered about 40 head, although this number often varies much, as is always the case in the breeding of prolific kinds of stock. A ready market

has been found for these in places far and near between the oceans. A windmill pumps the water for the stock, and we observed salt and lime in the bottom of the troughs to prevent the accumulation of fungus growth.

It will be observed that the number of head of live stock kept upon this farm is large for its size, It could not be done without the purchase of much food unless through the soiling system which Mr. Brethour has adopted, for it is all kept in a most thriving condition. We found no less than 9 acres of a soiling crop growing, and the following is the system practised :—

Rye is sown upon a stubble field in the fall to be pastured or cut early in the season. Then the ground is ploughed and sown to white turnips in drills, or to fodder corn. These are sown at different periods of the month of June. Oats and vetches are sown as early in the spring as the season will permit, and when they are fed off, the ground is sown to white turnips and fodder corn for late feeding. Prior to this, however, fodder corn is sown early in May for feeding when the oats and vetches fail. The order of supply then is rye, pasture, pasture supplemented by (1) oats and vetches, (2) early fodder corn, (3) late sown corn and white turnips. The evergreen corn is a favorite variety for fodder purposes. Had all Ontario practised this system last summer, with its experiences of parched grasses and famished cattle that will always be remembered by the generation of the living, it had been better off to day by tens of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Brethour's experiences with permanent grasses have not been of that character which will justify their repetition. He found that most of the varieties of foreign grasses disappeared after the second summer, leaving the timothy and other native grasses in undisputed possession. He thinks highly, however, of certain of them when sown in moderate quantity for hay production in conjunction with the grasses usually sown for that purpose. He says in regard to them, "I do not think that permanent grasses will ever be able to take the place of partial soiling."

In managing the cattle, the pure bred cows are allowed to suckle their calves, the calves being kept in the stable the first summer. When a month old they are given chopped oats and bran. They get green feed in summer and in winter turnips and cut straw and hay. All the stock are kept in the stable with the windows darkened during the fly season, where green food is drawn to them, and also to the border or field in which they lodge at nights. They are allowed to run to pasture in the spring until the soiling crops are ready to cut. In winter they are fed three times daily on straw and corn stalks cut, and mixed with pulped turnips about 12 hours previous to feeding, with a feed of uncut hay at night. Ground grain, consisting of a mixture of peas and oats with bran, is also fed to the fattening animals and to the milch cows.

The manure made during winter is drawn out fresh from the stables and spread upon the ground to be occupied by the hoed crops the following season. What is made in the spring is drawn from the yard and put in a pile to be applied as top dressing, or ploughed in shallow by gang-plough for wheat. The object being to keep it under the surface, and get as near it as possible, as the subsoil of this rich sandy loam is so porous that it requires no underdraing. When put in piles, these are made shallow and flat and as solid as possible to prevent fire fang.

In the rotation it is the endeavour to have no two cereal crops follow each other, root and green crops alternating. For example, wheat ground is sown to mixed grasses, to be cut one or two seasons for hay. It is then fall-ploughed to be sown to oats, which is followed by hoed-crop or some soiling crop. This is followed by barley seeded for hay or for pasture, which is ploughed just after haying time to become ready for wheat. Summer-fallowing is not practised save when a field is very foul, the destruction of weeds being mostly accomplished in the working of the hoed crops, and through the smothering from the soiling crops.

It will be gleaned from what we have said that this method of cultivation involves a good deal of labour, which brings up the important question of its profitableness. Mr. Brethour informed us in speaking of this point that it was his practice, and had been from the outset to employ all the labour that gave him an ample return and

no more. This is reversing the usual practice, for most farmers rather try to get along with a minimum of this, a less amount than usually suffices to care properly for the farm.

The crops of this farm looked well, they were clean, thrifty, and vigorous in spite of the drought. The stake and wire fences were good, and the methods practised by Mr. Brethour we consider exceptionally so, betokening an activity, an intelligence, and an enterprize too seldom found in the farming community. When we consider that Mr. Brethour has been but five years upon this farm, and when we link with this the thorough system which he follows, a system that must soon place those who follow it far ahead of other men, we consider him richly entitled to the bronze medal awarded to him although he is without a competitor in his own riding. The buildings of this farm are better than the average, but having been erected some time ago, and lacking some of the modern advantages, these barred him from getting a place in the competition with the first three.

Mount Pleasant.

The Bronze Medal Farm for South Waterloo.

About the time of the arrival of the Toronto "Globe Train," on its westward journey, while yet the cows were in the pastures, we journeyed eastward on the morning of the 28th, then northward in the direction of Galt, at first through a pleasant arable country of gentle undulations, but some miles short of the Plattsville road we lit upon a region of hills and clear water lakes, with rims of sedge around the border.

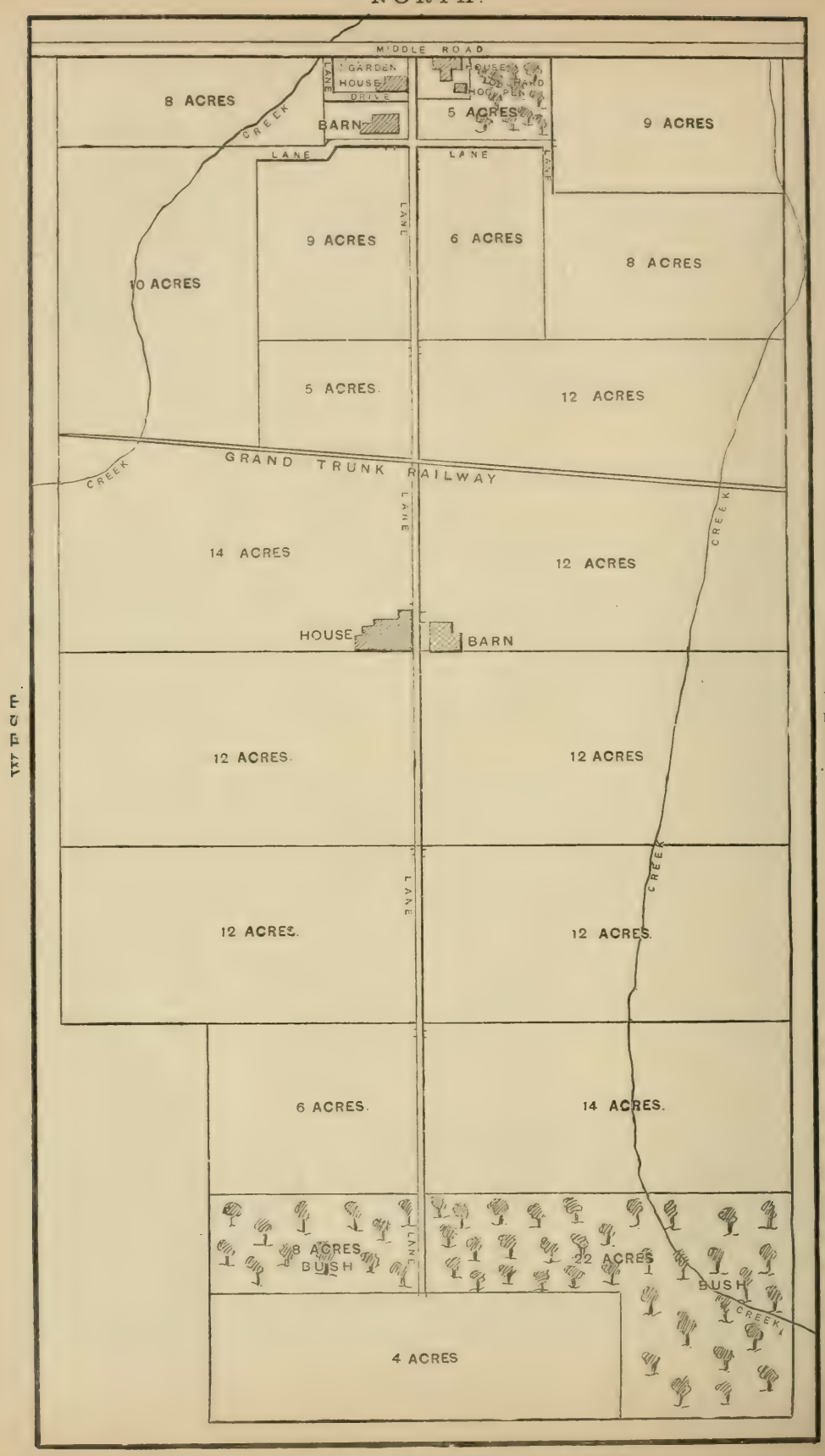
Mount Pleasant was the object of our search, a farm of 200 acres, or rather two farms of 100 acres each, on opposite sides of the Cedar Creek Road, and at opposite angles. It comprises lots 19 and 20 in the 10th concession of North Dumfries township, South Waterloo county, and is owned by Mr. George R. Barrie, whose post office is Galt.

Farm No. 1, containing the homestead, is pretty even in surface, has two widths of fields and a magnificent strip of 15 acres of healthy pine bush on part of the west border, a heritage of rare occurrence in the Ontario of to-day.

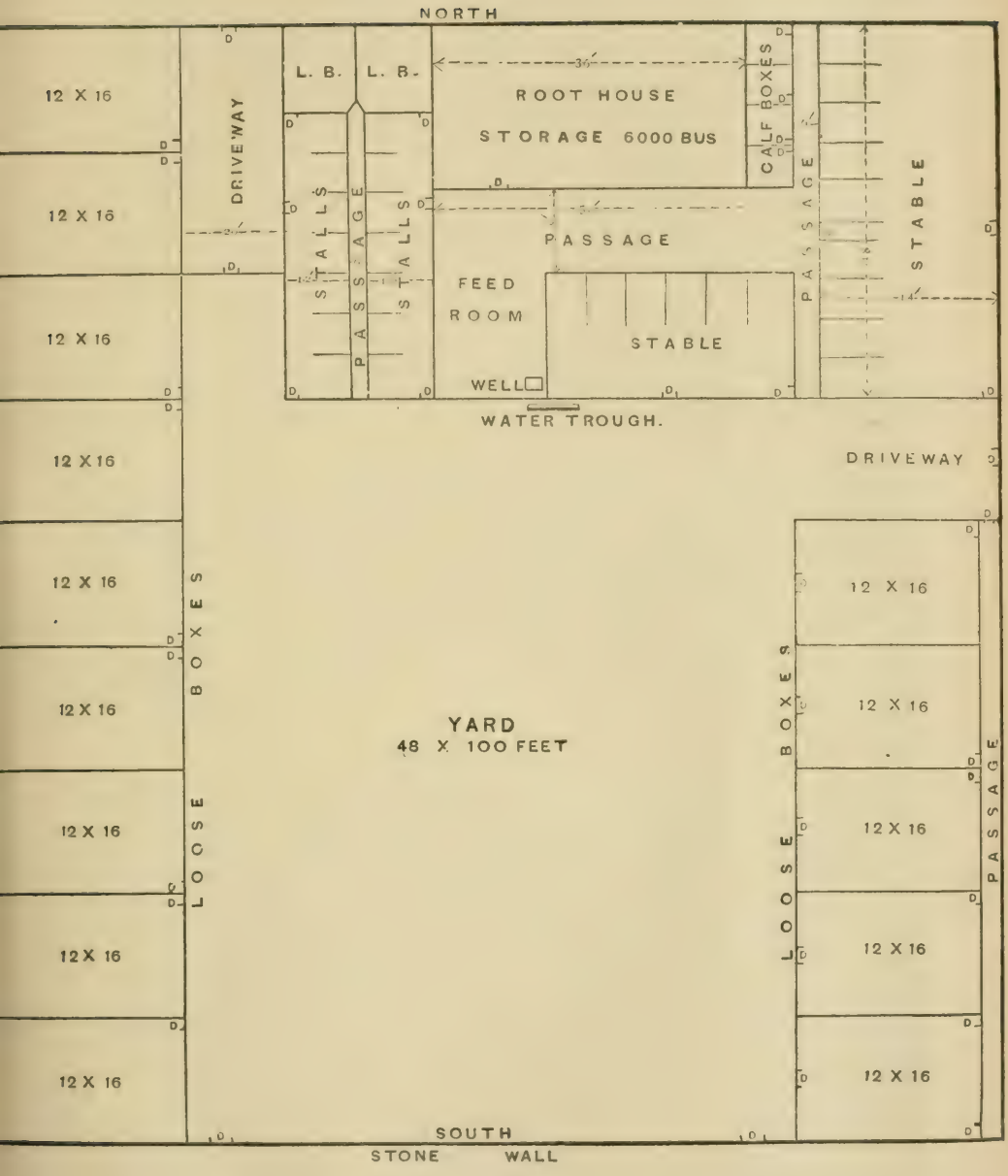
Farm No. 2 has an eccentric hilly front, a wide plain of rich deposit crossing its centre, and other 15 acres of pine bush beyond. The soil in the main is a strong clay loam, inclined to a gravelly loam, in the elevations, and to muck in the low parts of the plain, and in most places resting on a not very retentive subsoil of clay or of gravel, so that not very much is wanted in the line of underdraining unless in the plain.

Mount Pleasant can scarcely be called a model of neatness in every respect, and yet it gives evidence of good management and care of that character which brings in large returns and guards fairly well at the same time the productive capacity of the farm. The system of husbandry is essentially mixed. Grain is grown to feed the stock; wheat, barley and some hay, being sold when the price for the latter is tempting. The growing crop consisted of: hay 37 acres, wheat 37, barley 11, oats 10, peas 17, roots 6½, and potatoes 2, all of which were looking admirable, fed by the local rain that had fallen of late.

The rotation consists of seeding barley and wheat ground, with a mixture of alsike and red clover and timothy—1 lb. of the first, 6 lbs. of the second and 3 lbs. of the third; but when the timothy is sown in the fall only one pound is used to the acre, lest it should hinder the growth of the wheat. The hay is mown once or twice, though sometimes the second season it is used as pasture. A part of the meadow land is followed by peas, the residue being made summer fallow. The manured part of the pea-land is sown to wheat and the unmanured portion to oats. If the wheat sown on this is not seeded it is sown to oats. The root crop is invariably followed by barley sown to grass. Mr. Barrie is anxious to follow a short rotation, breaking up meadow land frequently, under the conviction that he is paid for the extra labour in the return. The crop for the past 3 years has given an average for wheat 30 bushels per acre, oats 55, barley 38, peas 32, and hay 2 tons.



BALSAM LODGE FARM.



Ground Plan of Outbuildings at Balsam Lodge.

The manure is drawn out as made, and when drawn in winter about three loads are put in one pile. From these it is drawn on a boat in the spring and spread from the boat. It is applied on ground intended for roots, potatoes and peas, which latter on this farm are much relied on as a food factor. The yard is shaped like a shallow basin.

The stock consisted of 6 head of working horses of a strong Clyde type, 19 head of cattle, and swine to supply the wants of the farm. The milk of the cows is sent to the cheese factory, and brought last year an average return of $34 per cow for the season. About 20 head of cattle are fed each winter. They are bought at two years old from men who, unconsciously on their part, raise them at a loss, and are sold when three years old. Those fed last winter realized 5 cents per pound live weight, and made an average gain of 340 lbs. during the 200 days of their feeding, a showing that is creditable. With judicious buying and these returns there is money in feeding cattle at the present prices of grain. They are fed one feed of long hay in the day and three feeds of chaff, or cut straw and hay containing meal—one half gallon to each at first, increased after a time to one gallon at each feed. This mixture is made up of two parts ground peas and two parts ground oats, middlings or bran, but oftener a mixture of the three.

The house is strongly built of stone, and the barn, 70x40 ft., with rearward wing 40x140 feet, has 18 ft. posts and basement under the whole, providing ample accommodation. Mr. Barrie keeps a threshing machine and separator of his own. Five men can put through about 150 bushels per day. The bedding is all cut with a chaffer, and nearly all the feed.

The implements used indicate progressive farming. A hay-loader and tedder, manufactured by M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton, were used and prized, and a large hay scale was placed at the end of the barn, with facilities for loading grain for market from the same. In this way two teams have put 600 bushels in a car, 1¼ miles distant, in a short day. The cattle are weighed on these scales every month when being fed.

The garden does not merit much praise, but the orchard is sufficient for the wants of the farm, and more than that, unless fruit is made a specialty, is ordinarily a nuisance under present market conditions.

Mr. Barrie had no opposition in his own county, but his farm is well deserving of the honour given to it.

Balsam Lodge.

The Gold Medal Prize Farm.

While the sun was yet lingering amongst the tree-tops we were quietly taking in the consistent harmonies of this pleasantly lying farm, and making an accurate record of its methods, modified in no slight degree from those of last year, as given in the report for 1886, where a full statement of the system then practised is given. At that time one of the principle products of the farm was beef; now it is milk. The reference to the stock in the report of last year reads thus: "One of the best herds of Short Horns and Short Horn grade cattle that we met with in all our rounds fed in the pastures of Balsam Lodge—for it should not be forgotten that here is the home of Prince James—95—, on so many different occasions the sweepstakes Short Horn bull of Ontario. The Short Horns number 40 head, and the herd on both farms, Short Horns and high grades, from 85 to 100 head. They have deep heavy bodies on short limbs of medium bone, and possess much of that wealth of substance so eagerly sought for by the Short Horn breeders of to-day." Owing to the recent change of standard adopted by the Dominion Short Horn Breeder's Association the major portion of the entire herd was cut off from registry, so that Mr. Fothergill was necessitated to relay the foundation of another herd or go out of the business. He chose the latter alternative, and has replaced those stately beauties with a herd of grade dairy cows whose principle mission is to furnish milk in large quantity, which is sold to the Oaklands Dairy. The change just referred to necessitates some variation in the methods of tillage, but less of this than in the varieties of feed grown.

Balsam Lodge, lot 17, in the 3rd concession of Nelson, County of Halton, contains 210 acres, situated on Dundas street, and about one mile northward from Burlington. The balance of the 460 acres owned by Mr. Fothergill, and worked in conjunction with this portion, is three miles away.

The accompanying plan shows at a glance the location of the buildings, the arrangement of the fields, the natural depressions which are slight, and the situation of the 30 acres of forest, which, in a remarkable degree, has escaped the tendencies to a destructive savagery in the item of woodland, strangely associated with what is termed an advancing civilization, for we find in this plot a strong representation of ancient pines, once the glory of this region, and of oak and beech, and a goodly dash of butternut and walnut, with a sprinkling of chestnut. Young pines are numerously springing up, where, like young people, they thrive best growing in the shade.

Richness is written in the appearance of the soil of this farm. It is dark in color and varies from a sandy loam to a clay loam, with a strong clay subsoil, and is sufficiently underdrained with 7,750 rods of two inch, 188 rods of three inch, and 261 rods of four inch tile, the laterals being 27 feet apart and 3 feet deep. The surface is smooth and has only sufficient inclination to show the surplus waters where to run. The two water courses only run in spring and autumn and do not in any way impede cultivation. Standing on the railway track and looking far around you feel that you are in a wide valley hemmed in by a wall of distant hills on the north and south, and the wide waters of Ontario sparkling in the sunlight like a sea of burnished brass, lies but a little way to the sunny south. The fences are straight rail with post and stake, and wire with scantling on top and board at bottom, and are all good and well built, save a piece of line fence, the building of which belongs to a neighbor. Why should the indolence or the indifference of a neighbor be allowed to mar the appearance of a neighbor's farm? A little of the spice of compulsory law might prove wholesome here.

Having looked over, around, and under the surface of Balsam Lodge Farm, we shall now look at, and into, its buildings. The beautiful two storey gothic brick dwelling, 30x50 ft., with suitable rear attachments and first class cellar, is properly protected by a white paling along the highway, where some grand old honey locust trees furnish an element of beauty from year to year without any change. The drive past the dwelling is intercepted by the carriage house which somebody's lack of taste placed in front of the barn in the years of long ago, thus obscuring the front view of the latter. Utility should not be sacrificed to beauty, but in this case it need not be, for there was ample room to the right for placing it; and utility and beauty combined are always a long way ahead of bald utility.

To the leftward stands the dairy house, and sufficiently far away a stone piggery with suitable divisions. To the rear of the carriage house is the barn and attachments, the divisions of which will be readily understood by consulting the basement plan One of the excellences of this plan consists in the location of the place of storage for roots. It is central and near the feed room which is also in a good position for receiving the cut feed from above, and for re-distributing below. The barn floor declines a portion of the distance toward the approach which renders the latter less steep. The mangers consist of a box wider at the top than the bottom and divided by strong slats in the centre, thus forming, as it were, a double manger, the part projecting into the passage being for the convenient reception of the feed where it slides down against the slats to be consumed. It is a good general purpose manger.

The garden had ample store of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and was in the pink of condition, and the orchard, comprising 5 acres of venerable trees in sod, was looking as well as could be expected from such old veterans.

The stock consisted of three span of working horses, one of which are imported Clydesdale mares, and one span for driving, several young horses, three imported Clydesdale stallions and an English cob. One of the Clyde stallions, Prince of Airds, is a magnificent fellow, which this year captured 3rd prize at the Royal of Newcastle, and in 1886 the same at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show of Scotland. The cob, Little Wonder, a beautiful bay with black points, was imported from his native Westmoreland by Mr. Fothergill, and this year made a most successful season, having been used mostly on half-blood mares of the leggy order. The results cannot fail to be watched with a great deal of interest. Those stallions were bought for service in the neighborhood. Sheep and sundry other kinds of stock are kept, but in conjunction with the other farm.

The live stock feature of Balsam Lodge, at present, is the milch cows, of which there were on hand about 40 head, to be increased to 50 head with the arrival of a more pro-

pitious season, and the adoption of a more complete soiling system. The price paid for the milk delivered at the Oaklands Dairy is 12 cents per gallon for the winter months and 10 cents for the summer. The following are the returns for the months of May, June, July and August :—

	Gals. Milk.	Price.	Return per month.
May	1,939	10c.	$193 90
June	2,498	10c.	249 80
July	2,143	10c.	214 30
Aug.	1,968	10c.	196 80
Return for 4 months			$854 80
Average for 1 month			213 70
Average per cow per month			5 34

The above is not a very large return, but we must consider (1) that the cows were all picked up this year and have not yet been subjected to the weeding process, (2) that the season was phenomenal in its dryness, and (3) that the arrangements for soiling are not yet perfected.

As to management, the cows were simply pastured, until July 1st, when they were given one quart chopped oats and bran each, twice a day. About the same time they were fed oats and vetches, until the second week in August, after which they were given green corn cut with the mower and fed in a sod field twice a day. It is Mr. Fothergill's intention next year to soil altogether, commencing with rye, following this with oats and vetches, and then corn : to cease growing barley and to grow oats instead.

The crops of the farm were good, notwithstanding the unsparing drought, the corn in hills being particularly so, the tillage clean, with the exception of now and then a lonely thistle, and all obstacles to cultivation completely removed, but two or three remnants of stone piles which would have looked better somewhere else.

The rotation will be substantially the same as that given last year, with the modifications already indicated. The meadows are mowed one or two years and pastured one or two, usually lying three years in grass. When broken up, which is done in autumn, oats are sown the following spring, followed by hoed crop, and seeded with the crop that will follow. Summer fallow comes after oats or sod and is thorough, the number of ploughings being gauged by the existence of weed life, but is usually not less than five. That system of culture has given Mr. Fothergill thirty sure wheat crops in thirty-one years. The averages of the crops for three years, as given in the report of 1886, were, winter wheat 32 bushels, barley 50 bushels, oats 60 bushels, corn in the ear 150 bushels. These averages were fully maintained this year, save in the case of oats, while 20 acres of the wheat grown averaged 40 bushels, as it had been threshed by the time of our second visit, Sept. 9th. The varieties were the Roger and the Democrat. Corn has always been a mainstay in the management of this farm, and under altered conditions will become more so than ever. The amount of first class feed in it, those only know who have tried it.

The only produce now sold off the farm is milk and wheat, while a large quantity of bran is purchased with its rich fertilizing properties. Artificial manures have been tried here, but it is rather the aim to produce more on the farm. Salt has been found of much service applied to turnip ground before drilling, at the rate of ten to twelve hundred pounds to the acre for turnips and three hundred to five hundred pounds for corn ground, spread over and harrowed into the surface soil. The ground intended for roots is also fed with 15 or 16 loads of well rotted manure, applied and ploughed in in the fall. The manure is drawn into heaps in winter and applied on the summer fallow before it is ploughed, the residue is kept piled in the yard and applied as above.

Mr. Fothergill does not grow mangolds because he has found them too laxative in their tendencies when fed in conjunction with cut corn stalks. Has this been the experience of others who grow corn ?

The greatest strength of Balsam Lodge, in a competition of this nature, consists in the fact that it is an all round farm, strong in every department. It lacked the absolute

order and perfect neatness of "Hill Crest," but its barns in September were better filled, an excellent indication in such a season.

There were none of those patient and costly experiments being carried on as at "Maple Avenue," the first Silver Medal Farm at Waterford, and which, had their success been set at rest, would have given Balsam Lodge a second place, but its outbuildings we considered more convenient, and its methods had more of a regard to universal adaptation.

Mr. Fothergill moved on to this farm in 1878. He found it a dirty heritage, while now it is clean. He found it with staggering fences, now these are neat and strong. He has drained its wet places, built its barns, enriched its fields, and brought it into a state of cultivation such as fittingly becomes a first prize farm. His is the fitting reward of a perseverence that is to be praised. In the group competition of 1881 he only succeeded in winning the bronze medal for the county. In the sweepstakes contest of 1886 he was placed third on the list, and now in the group contest of 1887 he has won for Balsam Lodge the proud distinction of the Gold Medal Farm.

Rosedale Farm.

The Jubilee celebrations in honour of her Majesty, who will undoubtedly be known to coming generations as Victoria, the Good, interrupted our work of inspection after leaving Balsam Lodge, until Monday, 4th July, when we met again at Simcoe, and exchanged greetings with Mr. Wm. Dawson, who represents this district on the council of your association, and Mr. Thos. Murphy, secretary of the North Norfolk Agricultural Society, who showed their kindly interest in the work by giving counsel as to the most expeditious way of undertaking the inspection of the six examinations that were to be made in the county of Norfolk, a kind of assistance not always met with in the prosecution of this work. We then drove to Rosedale Farm, three miles to the north-east of Simcoe. We left the Gold Medal Farm of 1881, owned by Mr. J. B. Carpenter on the right, and passed through a beautifully shaded avenue on leaving Simcoe, the "Forest Town" of Ontario, as London is the "Forest City." Rosedale comprises 390 acres of which 310 acres were in competition. It is made up of part of lot 1, lot 2, and part of lot 3, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Townsend, North Norfolk. Lots 2 and 3 are separated by a side road. It is owned by Mr. Loder Culver, of Bloomsburg, who has gathered this fine property by successive purchases with yellow dust dug out of the rich sandy loam that covers this magnificent township, many of the farms of which would now bring $80 to $100 an acre. The surface is undulating, the swells, like the 20 acre fields being on a large scale, the subsoil is so porous that it does not require underdraining, and across three of the large pasture fields runs a spring creek in strong volume which also provides water for several other fields. This creek, fed by hidden streams, which even the drought of 1887, one of the most prolonged ever known since the settlement of Canada, failed to dry, and a windmill on duty at the basement barn on Lot 3 supplied the stock with water at that farm.

The buildings, though neat and tidily kept, were of the style of former years, which, of course, told against the farm in the competition. The barn referred to above, 56 x 60 feet, with end drive, a good one in its external construction is only adapted in the basement to winter stock in compartments, when they are loose in companies. On the portion of the farm competing were 30 acres wheat (35 acres on the other portion), 30 barley, 30 oats, 20 corn, 4 turnips, 70 hay, and a large amount in pasture, that along the spring creek almost permanently so, and the forest comprises 12 acres of sugar bush, 17 acres in all, with 25 acres of cedar swamp elsewhere. The very large amount of labour entailed by the handling of so much produce is done by the help of three men and a boy in addition to the work done by the junior Mr. Culver, bespeaking a large measure of economy in the handling of products.

The seeding to grass is done usually on fall wheat and on barley, sometimes on oats, but the results are less satisfactory, 7½ lbs. of clover and 3¼ lbs. of timothy are sown to the acre. The grass land is broken up at the end of two years. If cut for seed the clover (the small red) is pastured till June 1st. The average of hay obtained is about two tons to the acre. Some of the broken sod is sown to wheat, some planted next year

with corn. By sowing wheat after hay when the land has been promptly ploughed, Mr. Culver considers he gets as good crops of wheat as after summer fallow, although the latter process gives less encouragement to the growth of weeds, and this we think is a common experience in many parts of Ontario. The wheat after sod is followed by fallow or corn. The corn is planted 3 feet 10 inches each way in the hill. Unleached ashes is applied at the rate of 10 bushels to the acre, the fill of a small hand scoop being sprinkled over four or five hills before the corn starts, which is found very beneficial in promoting its growth. It is run through once a week both ways with the cultivator and usually only horse labour is employed. Corn is followed by barley (1) sown to grass, or (2) by wheat after the barley sown to grass. and oats here get their too common fate of being sown on the lighter and poorer land.

Manure is drawn out in winter or early spring. On the corn land it is put in heaps for spreading, or a few loads are put in a place and drawn about with a rake with steel teeth, the implement working on the principle of an old fashioned horse-rake, and it is further scattered by hand. The balance is put on the summer-fallow before the first ploughing which is always done with a gang plough. Salt is sown on barley land at the rate of 300 lbs to the acre. It is sown from a cart or a waggon in which two men spread and one drives, which enables them to get over 30 acres in a day. Plaster is usually put on meadows the second year. The 10 acres of young orchard was cultivated and thriving.

The stock consisted of 11 head of working horses including brood mares, 18 head in all, mostly of the general purpose class, 12 milch cows and a pure Shorthorn bull. The milk is sent to the cheese factory. There were 48 fall pigs, 17 of spring litters, and 4 brood sows and a boar, all Berkshire grades. The fall bred ones are wintered and sold from the pastures during the following summer when they usually bring 5 cents per pound live weight. It was an interesting sight to see the staring excited look of the black fellows as they watched our approach in reclining posture from their summer paradise in the waters of the stream, from which they would emerge with an excited bound and scamper off in droves, without knowing why they ran. So it is with the movements of excited human nature, oftenest it flees from ills that are imaginary. Pork production on the plan indicated is much practised in this corn growing country and it is found to be an excellent way of disposing of the corn. Fourteen head of cattle were sold last spring off the grass at 3½ cents per lb. Cattle a little better bred, a little better fed, and a little more quickly matured. would we consider have brought more and payed better. He never gets the best returns, who does not provide for the best average market.

It has been Mr. Culver's experience in wintering horses that those fed on barley straw, oat straw, and having access to wheat straw with a peck of turnips a day, came out better than those fed hay without the roots, and that stockers fed one feed of hay, the balance barley straw, corn straw, and wheat straw; later on two feeds of hay, and 1 peck of roots with two to three quarts a day of corn and oatmeal from midwinter, and kept in basement stables loose, come out better than those in colder stables getting twice the quantity of meal, and an equally good ration otherwise through the entire winter. There is no manner of doubt that stone is the cheapest heating material for our stock in winter that we have.

The sales of the farm consist of wheat, barley, oats, corn, hay when dear, milk, beef and pork, a system which the rich strong soil of Townsend will sustain for a long time but not for ever, although it is only fair to add that the crops growing were nearly all looking well, especially the wheat and corn.

There were many commendable features in the management of this farm, but the fields on its north-west corner are yet to be delivered from the disputing occupancy of intruding weeds. The strong competition in its own district was another leading element which led to its being left out in the contest.

The Homestead Farm.

In the afternoon we drove to this farm owned by Mr. David Erwin, Lot 17, 9th Concession, Township of Townsend, North Norfolk, comprising 196 acres, although portions

of farms almost immediately adjoining swell the number of acres to 344, and the ownership of other lots elsewhere in the township brings up the whole number to 594 acres, the fruits of honest industry, grounded on a capital of $1,200.00 in 1852. It is a corner lot, and covers a portion of the ground on which stands Villa Nova, the nucleus of a neat little Canadian village. Our way from Rosedale farm, in the direction of Waterford, led through the pretty tiny village of Bloomsburg and along a lighter ridge of land than is the wont in Townsend. In the intense and uncommon heat the purple bloom of the pea was losing its crimson, and its stalk was languishing. We passed a hedge of Osage orange growing thriftily, but untidily trimmed. What is there that should hinder the growth of these hedges all over the lakeward portion of our Province, providing they are planted on drained ground, and are pruned at suitable times to toughen the wood for winter? We have seen them flourishing in other parts, and they form a sufficient hedge in from three to five years, and a handsome ornament to the farm. The farm is divided by a private road running to the rear, with two tiers of fields on one side and one on the other; the C. S. R. also running across it. The buildings are conveniently situated a suitable distance from the highway. They comprise a sufficient frame dwelling house, a driving house and stable 48x50 ft., an implement house and stable 40x38 ft., a barn 40x60 ft., with basement room for 28 head of cattle, a barn cornering this 58x33 ft. and an open shed opposite, 60x24 ft., with some lesser buildings attached. On the rear stands 30 acres of forest of fine, strong growing hard and soft-wood timber, through which flows the gentle waters of the Nanticoke, the fat black deposit on the banks of which speaks of great strength of soil. In this bush are some 800 beautiful sugar maples. The soil of the farm generally is a strong, but not heavy, clay loam, capable of enduring great cropping for a long term of years. About 9,000 tiles have been laid in the lower portions during the past two years.

The stock of the farm comprises 5 span of working horses, of which 1 span is heavy draught, and the balance general purpose—14 head of horses in all. The cattle are pure Shorthorns, and number 18 head, not including some grades, and the sheep—Cotswold and Leicester—44 head, with the usual complement of swine, of a Berkshire and Suffolk cross. A number of cattle are fed every winter.

Not much has been done by way of tree planting, but there are 5 acres of orchard on the farm.

Although the farming is of the mixed husbandry order, grain-growing is largely relied on for the returns. This year of the area cultivated of the 344 acres comprised in the homestead and adjacent portions, 41 acres were under hay; 66, wheat; 19, barley; 23, oats; 23, peas, and 90 acres summer-fallow. No wheat is sown save on summer fallow, and so clean is the crop kept that for the last 25 years Mr. Erwin assures us that he has not found *one* head of drips in his wheat. This experience surely strengthens the position of those who affirm that wheat never produces chess and *vice versa*. He has also grown the same variety of oats since he settled on this farm and has noticed no deterioration in them. His practice is to take out all the small seed every time of sowing. The rotation is hay two years, followed by peas, succeeded by barley, after which comes oats, then summer-fallow, then wheat, sown to hay from a mixture of seed, one part Alsike, two parts small red clover and one part timothy. The summer-fallow is ploughed four times, the manure drawn in winter, in large piles, and the residue later, to where it is wanted.

The average of wheat for some years past has been 30 bushels per acre, barley, 35; oats, 50; peas, 35; hay, 2 tons. The appearance of the crop at the time of our visit amply justified these statements. Much of the wheat lay in a tangle that would have caused one to toss on his pillow troubled, before the age of self-binders, which, like a wild beast sporting with his prey, follows in the path strewn with the results of the fury of the elements, and conquers with no less ease. The farmers and manufacturers of farm implements cannot afford to work against each other's interests, as these are mutual.

These are handsome returns. With a strong soil naturally, through years of patient industry, and well supported by his sons, for whom the mirage of city life has no attraction, Mr. Erwin has added to his possessions in a remarkable degree. But your judges could not refrain from asking each of the other: "Whether, under present conditions, the

system followed is the best?" It keeps the farm clean, but at a heavy cost, providing all the help had to be hired. Thirty bushels of wheat per year is a handsome return, but, when two years are required in its production, the average is brought down to 15 bushels, and when four ploughings are required to bring about this result, and the wheat is sold at 80 cents per bushel, the result is $12.00 per acre. The expense of tillage, and manure, and labour of handling taken from this would make a slim showing. But there must be added to the return the value of the straw additional, and the crop obtained in the other years of the rotation, in consequence of the treatment and the feeding of the land, during the years of its preparation for wheat. Then the wheat is sold, of course, and most of the barley, which, in this year's crop, would amount to nearly two-thirds of the entire area of crop grown.

Where but little in the line of fertilizers are purchased in return, this continual drain must ultimately tell adversely on the fertility of the soil, even on the fat lands bordering on the Nanticoke. For these reasons, and because of the strong competition in this riding, we left no award for this carefully cultivated farm.

Roxborough Farm.

From "The Cedars," the house of one of your judges, to Simcoe, some five miles distant, the well-tilled farms resemble the gentle swells of the sea in their contour. The ample shade, the good growing crops, the comfortable homesteads, all speak of fatness of soil.

On our arrival at Simcoe, on the morning of the 5th July, a comfortable conveyance was in waiting with a guide, through the forethought of Mr. Thos. Murphy, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, of whose kindness and attention from first to last we can only speak in unmeasured terms. With such a Secretary, the explanation is easy, as to why Norfolk County came forward with no less than six entries in this competition—the full complement—while others of them, as Welland and Lincoln, made none.

Leaving Simcoe, we journeyed south-easterly over the hills of Woodhouse. Hills of light and lighter sand, and some heavy enough, came and went in a continued succession. At Lynnville we crossed the Lynn, where the black duck sported on its current, stealing on 'neath leafy shades, like purity, which loves retirement. This busy stream drives many a manufacturer's wheel from its source to its outlet.

Roxborough Farm, consisting of Lots 8 and 9, 3rd Concession, Township of Woodhouse, contains 190 acres, and is owned by Mr. Robert Waddell. It is five miles south-east from Simcoe and three miles short of Port Dover. It is entered by a deep ravine, with the woodland on the right, by a private road, which leads past the buildings and on through the farm to the concession in the rear.

The soil is a fertile clay loam, deep and strong, and rests on a subsoil of hard clay. It is, on the whole, a good, well managed farm—on the lines that have heretofore been endorsed by the sanctions of Canadian practice—with sufficient buildings for the wants of the farm in keeping with the practice just referred to. In this we have the key to the relative large amount of wheat grown, the acreage of crop standing thus:—Wheat, 50 acres; oats, 15; corn, 5; potatoes, ½; peas, 12 to 14; hay, 20; the average of wheat being more than that of all other kinds of crop combined. Our farmers are all too slow to learn the lesson that Ontario can no more maintain her agricultural supremacy through growing wheat. But Mr. Waddell grows it successfully so far as getting a crop is concerned. The averages for wheat for some time past are 30 bushels; oats, 50 to 60; peas, 25, and hay, 1½ to 2 tons. The rotation is a short one. Grass is sown on wheat—Alsike and red clover and timothy. This is mown one or two years, or pastured for a similar term. The ground is ploughed after the hay is cut, and, after thorough working on the surface, is sown to wheat. Sometimes the pasture land is broken and sown to peas, then wheat follows, which is gang-ploughed in. Summer-fallow follows oats. The ground is ploughed in the fall and the following season as often as thought necessary. The manure is drawn in large piles, re-drawn and spread and ganged in near time of wheat sowing. Amongst the implements, a low truck for drawing grain suggested the idea that much advantage results from the introduction of low-wheeled vehicles in the harvest field in this age of rack-lifters.

The stock of this farm consists of 10 cows, the milk of which is sent to the cheese factory. They were mostly of mixed breeding; some young cattle; 18 head of Leicester sheep, and 8 head of horses, of which 3 span of the general purpose order are kept for working.

The strong point in the management of this farm is its cleanliness, owing very largely, no doubt, to the large amount summer-fallowed yearly, and to the thorough manner in which this is done. Many farms in the neighbourhood are all sprinkled with thistles, and in all probability the owners would excuse themselves for this condition of things on the plea that in such a soil it was impossible to get rid of them. In such a case it is a great matter to have Roxborough Farm in the midst of them, a continual rebuke to the inexcusable sluggishness that permits this state of things from year to year.

The strong point of the farm itself is its naturally strong, deep, rich, friable soil, which, if it gets back again from year to year all that is taken from it, will continue to gladden the heart of its cultivators through all generations.

Greenwood Farm.

Leaving Roxborough Farm, we made for Vittoria. It proved to be a quaint old village, with shaded and grassy streets, the very air of which was impregnated with the charms and real advantages of peace. Not far away is a clear, swift-running stream, much of the water of which is turned, by filtration through the cows, into cheese for England's market. The present court house stands on, or near, the site of the old one, which, in the troublous times of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, was turned to ashes, and with it perished the claims and hopes of Vittoria for pre-eminence amongst the towns on this sunny south-land shore. The way from the farm we had left led a little to the west through Doan's hollow, a picturesque landscape, skirted with hills, then south and west into a blow-sand region, a dreary country, but of short duration, where one portion of a field would be nourishing corn and another portion scooped out into caverns by the wind, like one vast burying-ground ready to receive the dead of a slaughtered army. We passed the ancient burying-ground of Woodhouse; for this is one of the oldest settled regions on Lake Erie, though the settlement of it is not yet quite 100 years old, and yet the only trace of the race by which it was then peopled is a piece of flint or arrow-head turned up by the furrow of the ploughman. Here sleep many of the pioneers, some of them itinerants in duty, the fruits of their abundant seed-sowing blossoming far and near along much of Erie's shore. The whole landscape about Vittoria is simply charming. Groves of hickory, chestnut and oak are numerous. In the yard of Mr. W. Dawson, who acted the part of host for us at midday, we measured a walnut tree, planted about 40 years ago by a Mrs. Potts, which, at 3 feet from the ground, girt 6 feet 4 inches, and the diameter of the space covered by the extension of its boughs was 66 feet. A soil so favorable is surely the locality for plantations of this useful tree.

Greenwood Farm, made up from Lots 21 and 22, 3rd Concession, Township of Charlotteville, South Norfolk, is owned by Mrs. Joseph Duncan, Vittoria. It contains 167 acres, is a corner farm, with 60 acres attached in the concession opposite, eastward, and is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Vittoria and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port Ryerse. Between it and the latter place is the old homested which gave to Canada the seven sons of the talented Ryerson family.

The farm lies level enough for easy cultivation, and is sufficiently rolling to admit of nice drainage, tile drains, 3 inches and 6 inches, leading down through the principal hollows. It contains 6 acres of bush, oak, pine, hickory and chestnut, the latter flourishing in the sandy loam of this fine soil. A lane leads from the buildings to the rear, with 8 acre fields on the one side and 12 acre fields on the other. A continuation of this lane across the north end, eastward, gives access to the waters of a spring that always flow from all the fields of this farm. The fences are straight rail, stake and rider, board and barbed wire, with cedar posts, capped with poles. A thrifty line of maple shades adorns the western border.

The out buildings on the homested lot form three sides of a square, and are sufficient of the kind for the wants of the farm. There is also a barn and shed on the lot across the

highway. There is no basement, but there is a root house, protected with sawdust, a good corn house, waggon house, &c. The corn crib is 16x24 feet, with 8 foot posts sided with weather boards on one side and 1 inch slats between; the other side has slats. It will be observed that a waggon way in the centre, from end to end, makes two compartments of it; one on either side.

The averages of grain usually grown are: Wheat, 30 acres; barley, 12; but the area of this is lessening: oats, 15; corn, 10; hay, 25 to 30. The wheat this year turned 30 bushels to the acre, and the other crops generally looked well. Corn often yields 100 bushels in the ear, and hay 2 tons to the acre. The cultivation was, on the whole, cleanly.

The seeding of grass is done on wheat and oats. Usually it is left two years in hay. Summer-fallow follows hay, with two ploughings, when wheat is sown again. Corn comes after sod, and oats after corn.

The manure is piled in the pasture in winter, and this is top dressed in the spring, followed by turnips and fodder corn. The residue goes on summer-fallow and is ploughed in.

The stock consisted of 8 head of horses, including young stock of the general purpose class; 17 pigs of the Berkshire type, and 15 head of dairy cows—Shorthorn grades, a good and well kept type of cows, and several of them large milkers. The average per cow last year was $34.00 during the cheese factory season. There are also 9 head of young cattle.

There was much to be commended in the management of this farm, and the young man who is in charge of it, along with his widowed parent, deserve great praise for the onward tendencies shown in nearly all the methods which he has adopted. But, in the meantime, the contest of Mr. Duncan is against older men, who have been long years bringing their farms into condition for competing for prize honors.

Prospect Farm.

To which was awarded a Bronze Medal.

While the sun was leisurely declining in the west, in this hot July day, we turned toward Simcoe and took in the farm of Mr. Richard Trinder on the way. It contains 100 acres, being lot 5, Woodhouse Gore, three miles south from Simcoe, on the Simcoe and Port Dover road. Mr. Trinder came to this place 32 years ago, the owner of but a pair of hands and a resolute will, and is now the owner of what has proved the first prize farm in South Norfolk, on both occasions in these group contests.

The farm is just undulating enough to send the water to the depressions.

The buildings are near the road. A lane leads from these down through the centre to the rear where stands several acres of forest—vigorous white oak, pine, chestnut and hickory. The down timber is closely watched and is worked up for some useful purpose as it falls, which gives it more the appearance of a beautiful grove than of a neglected forest.

There are from four to five acres of apple orchard just come into vigorous bearing, which is at present cultivated with a tillage that is absolutely clean. The fences are board and zig-zag rail staked and wired at the corners, and are kept very neat and tidy. It does add so much to the beauty of a farm when the fences stand along the centre of a gently sloping ridge which is kept absolutely free from intruding weeds and debris of every kind, in contrast to the general practice for which there is no excuse—of allowing them to become the harbor for all kinds of trashy, unsightly vegetation, and the dumping ground for all forms of hindrance to cultivation in the adjoining fields. The soil is a sandy loam, clay loam, in some parts a heavy loam approaching to marl, but the degree of the porousness of the subsoil is so exact that but little underdraining is required, and yet the percolation of water from the surface is not so rapid as to carry down too soon from the surface the elements of fertility.

The outbuildings form three sides of a triangle, and are very complete of the kind. The main barn is 30x60 ft., with root cellar 16x32 ft., and other buildings in proportion,

including a sheep house, waggon house, corn crib, pig house, implement house, etc. The latter was well stored with implements in prime condition. Here we saw a grass-hopper trap which, in other years, had done good service. It consisted of an oblong platform covered on the top with sheeting and raised at the back. When used it is drawn broadside, an adhesive application having been first applied to the surface. At its approach the excited grasshoppers make their last leap into the air and fall down amongst thousands of their comrades all in the same condemnation. A device in the yards in the form of partitions serves a good purpose where the orninary kinds of stock are kept in the one building.

The dwelling house, of brick, 24x36 ft., with rear apartments 17x27 ft., is two storeys high—a good, well-equipped, substantial and well-appearing farm house, with a front yard enclosed by young cedar hedge on the sides and spruce fir in front.

The stock consists of two span working horses, 6 head milch goods, much better than the average, some 20 head of Berkshire pigs and a small flock of superior Leicester sheep. About five head of shipping cattle are turned off every spring, some of which are raised on the farm. Those sold at three years average 1,500 lbs., and those at two 1,250 lbs. The home-grown ones are all turned off at two years old. Each variety of the stock kept was good of its kind. The stock of horses was lower than it generally is on the farm.

The system of farming here, too, is mixed. Of wheat 21 acres were growing, of barley 2, of hay 19, peas 4, corn 8 and oats 12. The usual averages are, wheat 30 bushels per acre, barley 40, hay 1½ tons, peas 80 bushels, corn 90 bushels, in the ear, and oats 45 bushels,

In the rotation sod is broken up in one or two years. When broken in the spring it is followed by corn, after hay-cutting by wheat which is sown to grass. Oats or barley follow corn. The only summer fallowing done is the thorough surface-working of the sod, after a hay crop, so that there is not an idle foot of land on the farm any year. Some take the stand that farms can't be kept clean without fallowing, the process extending over the entire season. They can in the township of Woodhouse, when farmed by Mr. Trinder, and why not elsewhere? The manure is ploughed in in the spring for corn, potatoes and turnips, and the residue goes on the summer fallow where it is intermingled by cultivation with the surface soil. Every kind of grain is sown to grass, whether intended for hay or pasture or otherwise. The turnips are sown flat in drills, and along the rows, after planting, is sprinkled a mixture of hen-manure, ashes and plaster. One result is that there is but little trouble arising from the attacks of the fly, another that the early growth is vigorous and rapid.

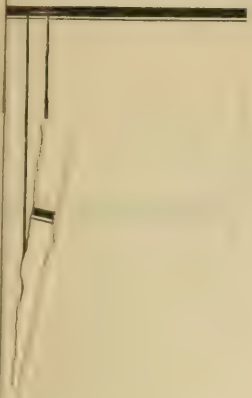
The strong features of this farm are (1) neatness in every respect, (2) thoroughness of cultivation and (3) absolute cleanliness. Every foot of it is watched with a care so jealous that before thistles even could get a footing they would have to be sown and grow by sufferance.

The crops were all strong and good, and no one portion of the farm was made to flourish at the expense of another portion.

Maple Avenue.

The First Silver Medal Farm.

On the morning of July 6th, our starting point again was "The Cedars." In the comfortable conveyance provided by Mr. Murphy we were oblivious of a torrid sun and air heated as with a steady furnace while driving to Maple Avenue, a 250 acre farm, the property of Mr. Joseph K. McMichael, Waterford. This farm includes Lots 9 and 10, 6th Concession Township of Townsend, North Norfolk, and lies about 1½ miles to the north-east of Waterford, on the high banks of the Nanticoke, a pretty spruce-like village, doing a large business in the fruit-canning and other industries, and through which many rapid trains of the Michigan Central Railway run both ways every day. The way led through the heart of Townsend, a section on which nature has lavishly bestowed her gifts. The surface is undulating sometimes, at others rolling. The water-



MAPLE AVENUE THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. K. McMICHAEL, WATERFORD, NORFOLK COUNTY, ONTARIO.

courses carry only distilled waters fit for the palate of a king. The soil is a strong sandy loam with many variations, easy of cultivation, and yet not dangerously light. The forests though not filled with giants contain trees of rapid development growing, many of them, amid a carpet ground of plains grass indiginous to this locality, good comfortable dwelling-houses abound, and basement barns are creeping in here and there betokening the introduction of another stage in the line of agricultural advancement. One of your judges to whom the locality was strange, was more than surprised at the fine appearance of the crops in a region where the sand on the highway in many places impeded locomotion. The strength of this deceiving sand accounts in part for the fact, no doubt, that the three competing farms in this riding are all in the one Township.

Passing the great high hill of gravel to the north of Waterford and looking to the right, a stately clump of dwellings meets the eye, a windmill with its painted fans doing the bidding of every breeze. Turning to the right and journeying on a little the way leads through a lovely avenue of maples, and past a stately two story brick dwelling with a beautifully painted wooden paling in front, and looking down upon a receding plain across the highway stretching on to a semicircular environment of protecting forest of lighter and darker green. Before reaching the homestead you pass a lot on the right where smaller fruits are grown row after row, and covering acres, and behind the dwelling and beyond it are row after row of orchard trees, in different stages of development. That avenue of trees was planted years ago by Mr. McMichael, and that stately dwelling and plain and rim of forest, and fruit field, and orchard trees, and we may add outbuildings with imposing exterior surrounded by a sufficiency of clean kept yards, a homestead garden across the highway, and a pear orchard in profitable bearing a little farther on, all belong to Maple Avenue Farm. Whether we viewed this farm from the distant west or all around from the imposing tower of the dwelling, or upward from the remote border of the plain on which the happily located dwelling looks reposingly down, our estimate of its natural beauty of situation was always the same, and the words that sought utterance were these, "Beautiful for situation," the pride of the whole neighbourhood. The plan of the farm accompanying will give the reader a more exact idea of its various divisions. Mr. Jas. McMichael, the grandfather of the present occupant purchased this farm from the Crown in 1797, his father, Mr. George McMichael, came into possession in 1821, and he who owns it now in 1856.

There are one-hundred and ninety acres of this farm under cultivation. The 60 acres of bush is partly ash, on its westerly rim, mainly cedars and tamarack in the prevailing segments of the semi-circle, and sugar-bush on the other rim, where 225 trees are tapped every year, with sugar house and boiling apparatus in its midst. The density of growth in the evergreen part of this bush is remarkable, one can usually extend the hand from tree to tree, and oftentimes they grow in clumps, and in very many portions the fat black humus underneath does not sink spongily beneath the tread as is its wont, owing to the wicker work of roots that intertwine over its mossy surface. A silent little stream flows gently on amid its dark deep shades, as though loth to leave its coolness for the open ground below, where relentless fires mowed down a few acres some years ago. In the hope of turning the adverse fortune to good account as all wise men do, Mr. McMichael purposes flooding this portion in coming time, after having duly covered it with sand and planted it with bushes for purposes of cranberry growth. There is enough of this rich muck beneath the forest to cover the entire farm several inches deep, and still leave a sufficiency to sustain a vigorous growth of plant life. Winds have fought a good deal with the forest growth and in their fury have slung a good many cedars down, growing as they do almost upon the surface. Then an insect like the hordes of an invading army came along a few years ago and burrowed themselves beneath the bark of the ancient tamarcks, and killed the most stately of them outright, but a younger generation is hopefully growing up in their place. But whether uprooted by the smouldering swamp fires, or slung along by the rage of the tempest, or the life eaten out of them by a brotherhood of destructive grubs, Mr. McMichael is careful to follow with the axe and saw, and cutting up everything into lengths suitable to the purpose for which it is best adapted, allowing nothing to go to waste. Fifty dollars an acre have been realized from

this dead tamarck. A younger generation at the same time is growing up over the decaying roots of the dead ones, and also many cedar trees worth from twenty-five cents to a dollar per tree.

The system of husbandry is mixed, fruit taking the lead, stock being kept as auxiliary to fruit culture, and grain grown as an auxiliary to stock keeping.

The apple orchard of which 4 acres are old and three acres young Spys, 20 years planted, and not a tree missing is in the pink of condition, surrounded by a windbreak of Spy and walnut trees, but not intermixed in their growth. The trees in the windbreak are about a rod apart, and those in the apple orchard 28 feet each way. The walnut trees have been out about 19 years and have some of their trunks about a foot in diameter, eighteen trees of them last year gave about 100 bushels of walnuts. The apple trees are kept neatly trimmed every year, but not butchered as is the case with many, and at the time of our second visit, September 8th, the numerous boughs were bending with a very fair crop of nicely coloured apples which brought when sold $1.25, or 25 cents more than was realized by any one else there, per barrel. Another orchard of 2 acres consists of apples and pears. There are 9 acres of apple orchard and 280 trees planted as a windbreak of 1,000 or 1,100 trees in all. The system of cultivation is unique. A crop of clover is ploughed in in the month of June, the ground manured and sown with clover again. As soon as this gets a start the pigs are kept on duty till the fallen fruit gets valuable, when they are kept out. This crop of clover is turned under again the following June. When ready to pick, the fruit is put on a boat and drawn to a commodious fruit house in the orchard, 28 x 60 feet, oblong in shape, with a drive through the centre, and is emptied there for packing on an earthen floor. The trees are scraped every year, and latterly have been sprayed, both apple and pear trees with hypo-sulphite of soda, one pound of the soda to the gallon of water. This is applied in the hope of destroying that almost unknowable thing some call fungus or leaf blight that has done so much damage of late years to the fruit crop. The results have been gratifying, but have not been repeated often enough to furnish the data of absolute certainy. The mixture was applied by a force pump from a waggon.

A war of extermination has been declared against the canker-worm. For this purpose tin collars are made by cutting whole sheets of tin into circles, so that the strips formed are an inch broad, which, when placed around the trunk, adjust themselves nicely with a downward and outward projection from the same. Paint of the ordinary consistency is then applied on the upper side so that when the moth attempts to pass this barrier she at once falls to the ground, so much of the mixture adhering as to render her unable to move. This application consists of castor oil and resin melted together.

Immediately adjoining is a pear orchard of 10 acres, containing 1,000 trees, 6 years planted out, which till recently has been kept under cultivation, but now in meadow. They are mulched in the spring, a coat of ashes is applied in the fall when the mulch is removed, and sheet iron collars are kept around the trees near the fences in winter to prevent the ravages of the mice. About an acre of pear orchard across the way netted $150 last year, though not the bearing year. This year the return was, after paying all expenses $145. The fire blight in the pear trees has been kept at bay. This was accomplished by taking off the diseased limbs about three inches below any appearance of the blight, and burning these almost immediately. A sharp look out is kept for its re-appearance, and once a year in May month the trunks and limbs of the trees get a coating of raw linseed oil. Several pear orchards in the neighbourhood planted at the same time with Mr. McMichael's are dead and gone, while his are in the strength of a prime and vigorous fruitage. The pear orchards number 1,300 trees.

The fruit and vegetable plot of 15 acres is worked on shares. The gardener does all the labour and furnishes the horse work in everything save ploughing, the proceeds being equally divided. In 1886 the share falling to Mr. McMichael netted from $25 to $30 per acre. The manure is also furnished from the farm, and ashes are freely purchased in the surrounding country. When the strawberries have produced two crops they are turned under, the raspberries produce seven or eight. Two acres of strawberries of the Wilson's Albany variety gave in the aggregate $171.36, and were considered not more than half a crop owing to the drought. Three acres of Philadelphia raspberries netted about $40 per acre, and suffered almost equally from the same cause. In 1886 an acre of tomatoes gave

230 bushels which sold at Waterford for $69, and 1½ acres of sweet corn gave $40 of profit, the fodder being considered worth the labour expended.

The house garden, containing ⅝ of an acre furnished the household with berries uninterruptedly from 5th June to 15th September in 1886, and there were also sold therefrom to the extent of $40, besides providing vegetables in abundance for the wants of the family.

The stock of the farm consists of 14 milch cows, good ones for the purpose, the returns from which at the cheese factory averaged about $6 per month. There are 20 head of other cattle, 10 head of pigs, and 40 head of Leicester sheep. Four or five head of cattle are fattened each year. Horses are kept sufficient to do the work of the farm.

The location and outline of ground plan of the buildings are given in the accompanying sketch. From this it is apparent that the room is ample for all purposes. The dwelling house, of white brick with stately tower, and cottage roof, bay and handsome double windows, and ample cellar, kitchen, and woodhouse adjuncts, is a beautiful farm dwelling. The barn and adjoining buildings are good of the kind, convenient in some respects, and less so in others ; a large portion of the basement room is used as a shed, and in this the manure is kept mostly under cover, a hose being turned on it occasionally to keep down fire fang, an excellent arrangement in a sense, but your judges are of opinion that basements under barns are too expensive to be utilized usually for other than stable purposes. The water trough is in this basement. Under the drive house is a cellar for storing fruit, with a capacity for 500 barrels.

The manure is drawn in the spring, and applied on all kinds of crops. Salt is sown on grain that it may mature earlier, 200 or 300 lbs. being applied to the acre, and ashes are freely purchased when they can be got.

Grass seed is sown on all kinds of grain except peas. The ridge land on the south side of the highway is left in pasture from one to two years, but the plain opposite is left 5 or 6 years, being peculiarly adapted to the production of that crop. When broken it is followed by barley, oats, or peas, the next crop being wheat. A marked difference is rightfully made in the system of cultivation of the high and low lands. The soil possesses many variations from a gravelly texture on the ridge to black muck in the swamp, but it can best be designated by calling it a strong clay loam. The wheat grown upon it averages about 33 bushels per acre. A good deal of attention is given to the growth of potatoes, which usually yield well. Some open drains are in the low ground and some tile underdrains, but as yet not enough of these.

A very interesting experiment was being carried on in the valley. Thirty-three acres had been ploughed, and after a fair pulverization sown to various kinds of grass early in June. Twenty-two acres were sown to permanent grasses. The kinds sown included red top, timothy, meadow fescue, perennial rye grass, meadow foxtail, Kentucky blue grass, and of the clovers white Dutch, alsike, and Lucerne. The quantities sown on the 22 acres were red top, 80 lbs ; timothy, 80 ; meadow fescue, 60 ; perennial rye, 20 ; meadow foxtail, 20 ; blue grass, 66 ; alsike clover, 60 lbs. ; white Dutch, 20 lbs. ; and Lucerne, 20 lbs. ; making an average of more than 19 lbs. of the mixture to the acre. On eleven acres of the plot the following grasses were being sown separately to test their seed producing properties in our climate. One acre of each of the following varieties was sown at the rate of ten pounds of the seed to the acre :—meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, perennial rye grass, orchard grass, Lucerne, white Dutch, alsike, and common red clover. The balance of the ground was sown with English grasses and clovers put in separately. These had made a fair start at the time of our second visit in spite of the relentless drought, and we shall await the results with a keen interest.

From what we have already said the reader will almost wonder why the Gold Medal was not placed here. The judges were sometimes inclined thus to decide, and in the deliberate and carefully balanced consideration which they gave the subject with Mr. McMichael's farm in one scale and Mr. Fothergill's in the other, for a time our balances went down one way and then the other, as each fresh item of super-excellence was brought forward after the general balancing had been done. It will be observed that in many features the farms were equal as in fences, buildings in their external appearance, cleanliness of management, cultivation, rotation, etc. In fruit culture Mr. McMichael was a

long way ahead, the advantage was on his side in care of fruit, in the fulness of the garden and in shades ; and what is exceedingly important and valuable to the community—the experiments that were being carried on, especially where the results are satisfactory and conclusive. On the other hand, Mr. Fothergill was ahead in the internal arrangement of his barn, the state of private road, the completeness of his drainage, and in the imported stock which he kept for breeding purposes. In Mr. McMichael's experiments, he has made it clear that the canker-worm can be completely routed, that the codling moth can be held at bay, and that the pear blight can be kept from wiping our pear orchards out of existence, but he has not as yet made it *conclusive* to our fruit growers that the climatic influence (if it be such) that has affected the leaves of the fruit during recent years can be overcome in all instances, nor has he found conclusively that it will pay our farmers, to grow permanent grasses of foreign varieties, either separately or in conjunction. Had these two counts been satisfactorily set at rest, the Gold Medal had gone to Maple Avenue Farm rather than to Balsam Lodge. Your judges always keep prominently in view, that it is with results attained rather than those in prospective that they have to deal, for in everything prospective in its nature there is an element of uncertainity, however full of promise at the present time.

The Pine Grove Farm.

Leaving Waterford at 5 p. m. by the M. C. R., we made for Niagara Falls, passing over a level and not particularly interesting country. The train stayed five minutes on the brow of the mighty cataract, that the passengers could take in the grandest exhibition that the world has yet produced of the effects of the operation of the law of the equilibrium of fluids. Here the waters of half a continent plunge into abysmal depths with endless hissing and awful roar, and, after tumbling about in caverns where demons even could not survive, rush on and plunge, and tumble, and toss, and fret, and roar between banks that are narrow, and high, and tortuous, and savagely picturesque, till they reach the quieter level beyond the Queenston Heights, where, spreading out like the tremulous flood of an inland lake, they flow grandly on through seven miles of bewitching scenery, till they are enveloped in the bosom of the magnificent Ontario. On the morning of July 7th we passed the straggling village of Stamford, with its pretty common, where the athletes of the neighbourhood oftentimes make exhibitions of the strength of Canadian muscle. The old village is situated in a region where the enterprise of nature fully equals that of the inhabitants, judging by the gratuitous way in which beautiful shades grew up beside tumbling-down farm fences. Catching train here for Niagara, in a trice we had reached the mountain brow at St. David's, and were looking down on the lovely stretch of level country that lies between the mountain and the lake. Old Niagara-by-the-lake sat in silence, as of yore, awaiting the resurrection of a dead prosperity. The grass grew abundantly on all the sides of her beautifully shaded streets, in striking contrast to the windows boarded over, like weights on the eye-balls of the dead. From this oldest of our western towns the county court house is gone ; the car shops are gone ; in the once busy dock no sound of hammer is heard, and even the voice of the printing press has ceased in what was once the busiest of Ontario's marts.

Mr. A. Servos, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, gave us kindly welcome at the station, and conveyed us to the three farms inspected during the day. The first was the Pine Grove Farm, Military Reserve, Lake Shore Road, Township of Niagara, and owned by Mr. James Osmond, who has been located here for the past nine years. The farm, some 3 miles up the lake from Niagara, is divided by a public road, most of it is cleared, and some of the surface is broken by the bed of a watercourse, which does not run in summer. The soil is sandy loam, and owing to proximity of location to the lake, is pre-eminently adapted to the production of the more delicate of our fruits.

It is essentially a fruit farm, the effort of the proprietor being chiefly concentrated on the production of peaches. There were four orchards of this fruit in different stages of growth, in one only of which the peaches alternated with apples. The trees were planted $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and are kept under clean cultivation, mostly on the surface, up to the time of picking, when the cultivation ceases for the season. There were 23 acres in peach orchard, and those portions in bearing gave promise of an enormous crop. The

trees looked well, and were all making a vigorous growth. The disease known as yellows does not infest these orchards, and Mr. Osmond attributes the immunity to the liberal way in which the land is fed.

The farming, on the whole, is good, but couch grass and other intruders, which the carelessness of a prior generation allowed to get a hold, still fight for existence. The crop consisted of 32 acres hay; 12, wheat; oats, 15, and corn, 10—all looking well for the season. Ten acres are summer-fallowed yearly.

The stock consists of 16 head of cattle, largely grade Shorthorn cows, with a pure bred bull at the head; 5 head of working horses, and the usual number of pigs.

The buildings are sufficient for the wants of the farm; as also is the garden.

The country here is highly favored by climate and soil. Quinces were growing on the farm, and giving a larger profit than apples. We saw a nectarine in the garden in fruitage. And every year on this farm, for several years past, there has been a crop of peaches, even when most other localities failed to give any. We looked with astonishment on a handsome Diana grape vine, the roots of which were burrowed beneath the verandah of the dwelling, which sent out a stem on this side which measured 75 feet, and on that, one extending 80 feet from the root. These branches were fastened along the sides of the dwelling, and the fruit hung in strong, vigorous clusters to the very extremities of the vine. Pear trees grow in the yard, planted, it is said, more than 100 years and still bear but few marks of old age. What a paradise this whole region would become, with its signal advantages of climate and soil, and natural beauty of situation, if the farmers, as a whole, showed half the activity of the weeds that grow in the fields? Yet it is only fair to state that there are many cultivators here who have not yet joined the sluggard's brigade.

Dulverton Farm.

Every foot of the way from Niagara-by-the-Lake to Queenston is over historic ground. Leaving this Chatauqua of Canada shortly after midday, in a heat that made the flies fly lazily, we drove along the bank of the Niagara till we reached Dulverton Farm, one mile short of Queenston. Our way led across a common, riverward from the town, the most extensive, perhaps, belonging to any town in Ontario, and the most suitable for military reviews; hence the reason, doubtless, why once a year the defenders of our country go to camp at Niagara. Here and there across this common are remains of old breastworks, and to the left on the river bank are the remnants of old Fort George, which remind us of the stirring scenes enacted here in the war of 1812. As a striking proof of the progress of mankind toward a higher destiny, we may mention that the old fort, instead of being the receptacle for the missiles of death, is turned into a vegetable garden for the purpose of sustaining life.

On the farther rim of the common is Paradise Grove, consisting of acres upon acres of beautiful oaks on both right and left of the highway, and running quite up to the river bank. Its fame as a resort for pleasure is more than continental, and its beauty of situation amply justifies its name—the sweetest word in all the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Trains run to its vicinity daily on the M. C. R., and no day in the pleasant season is it without its quota of visitors, who come seeking a little relaxation from the weary treadmill of life, with its unremitting grind. The scenery of this entire plain is soothingly soft, and the soil naturally all that could be desired. The banks of the river are not abrupt, and on its bosom of little eddies it can float the proudest ships of nations for the first seven miles from Ontario, until Queenston is reached, where its troubled waters come rushing down between the tremendous banks of the gorge with a force equalled no where else in its volume in all the earth. One wonders how that, in such a country along the whole seven miles of the slightly serpentine course of this beautiful flood, with some exceptions, there could be so much of the evidences of a slothful cultivation. The explanation is largely found in the trite remark of our guide, that "nature had done very much for this favored region, but that many of the inhabitants were in no way ambitious to improve upon nature."

Not so, however, is it at Dulverton, which contains 100 acres, being lot 9, Niagara River road, Township of Niagara. It is owned and tilled by Mr. Carle Eugene

Fisher, Queenston, and has been in the possession of its present owner but four years. When purchased at that time it was a forlorn heritage of weeds growing up amid evidences of a most discouraging dilapidation. We have in this another illustration of the truth that no one lives to himself, the penalty of the shortcomings of men having to be borne in measure, even in ownership. A careless, thriftless farmer is much more of an incubus to the country's growth than is apparent upon the surface. The contrast which this farm presents is very striking indeed. The paling along the highway is new and neat. The buildings, though those of other years, are carefully tidied without and within. The fields on both sides of the lane, which leads to the rear, with their level surface and their rich sandy loam generally, or black loam soil, which drains itself, are all carefully fenced with board, or scantling and wire, or rail fences. The battle with the weeds is waged all the season of their growth. And the thriftiness of the orchards, and the progressive nature of the methods of cultivation and improvement were most refreshing. A spring trickling out of the side of a ravine feeds a streamlet at its base. This is to be dammed and the waters utilized for purposes of irrigation.

Dulverton is essentially a fruit farm, the stock kept and grain grown being auxiliary to this. The stock consists of 14 head of cattle, grade Shorthorns, and a sufficient number of horses to do the work, along with some younger, and some pigs.

The farm, in addition to the fruit upon it, grows sufficient to feed the stock. There were 10 acres of winter wheat almost ripe, on a part of which, in the preparation, 10 loads of barn yard manure had been applied to the acre On the other portion 250 lbs. of ammoniated superphosphate, manufactured in Buffalo and imported in the face of the duty, was applied, at a cost of $4.50 per acre. The cheapness of the application here was decidedly in favour of the superphosphate. The strength of growth was but little different, but the crop on that manured from the barnyard was ahead in ripening.

In summer fallowing, sod is broken and worked on the top all summer. The manure of the farm is mostly applied on the fruit in the spring.

The apple orchard contained 16 acres. It has been planted 20 years, the trees 30x31 feet apart, and now the limbs are almost meeting, so congenial is fruit culture to this soil. In 1885 1,200 barrels were sold from it, at $1.80 per barrel, the orchard netting $1,500 that year.

The peach orchard, in bearing, covered 12 acres, all planted by Mr. Fisher 4 years ago, and 6 acres more had just been planted out. The trees stood 18 ft. apart, the surface being cropless and kept clean of weeds by frequent stirring. The young orchard was growing a luxuriant crop of corn, the shade from which was considered an advantage to the young tree. This crop is repeated one year more in the peach orchard. The trees were vigorous and flourishing. They are fed yearly with four quarts of ashes or more to a tree. The crop this year, on the 12 acres, was fully 800 baskets, ranging from $2 downward, the average being $1.25 per basket. This was considerably higher than the average throughout the country, but it arose largely from the excellence of the quality and the care exercised in handling the fruit.

In grapes there were 4½ acres, 10x12 ft. apart, cleanly tilled and durably trellised, and heavily laden. Thirteen varieties were growing, At the time of our second visit, Sept. 16th, the Champions had been marketed at 18 cents per lb. and the Niagaras at from 15 to 8 cents. The Concords not yet picked, would bring but 3 cents. Although the Champions ripened earliest the Niagaras were the most profitable, owing to their enormous yield. In 1886 from ⅛ of an acre of grapes $575 worth of fruit was sold, netting $500. The nature of the soil in this sunny south land at the foot of the Laurentian Hills, ripens fruit a week earlier than in most parts, which gives an enterprising man who markets early a great advantage.

A young pear orchard of two acres was growing on, as also 1,000 Lawton blackberry bushes, 400 Cuthberts and 200 of the Greggs, and an acre of plums. Potatoes grew between many of the young tree rows $500 worth of young stock in fruit had been set out this year.

The implements of this farm were particularly excellent and complete. Their adaptability was specially noteworthy. The corn house, fruit apartment, storehouse for ashes in winter, of which 100 barrels are bought annually, spraying arrangements for

fruit trees, and many other things, speak of a thoughtfulness and a determination to excel, which is far too rarely found. A spring waggon, made specially for marketing friut, with a platform spring in front and elliptic behind, with a rack to fit, will carry 60 baskets at one time and from one to two tons weight.

And all this work is carried on on the lines of the most careful economy. One man is kept the year round, a second one seven or eight months, and in addition a part of Mr. Fisher's time and that of an aged father, for the owner of Dulverton is a merchant as well, which, it may be, accounts for the strict and forward business principles which characterize the management of this farm. Its balance sheet has proved very satisfactory. The gross cash receipts from 1st June 1885 to 1st June 1886 were $3,015.80. The property is now considered worth 68 per cent. more than the price paid for it and the cash outlay for improvements, while farms upon its border will bring no more than they would years ago.

Mr. Fisher has made remarkable progress in the time. If the award were based on this alone, the gold medal would have gone to him. We cannot speak too highly, either, of the excellence of his methods, the carefulness of his management, or the onward, wide-awake nature of everything that he does. He only requires a few more years of similar progress to render him a peer amongst competitors.

Woodburn Farm,

To which was awarded a Bronze Medal

This farm is situated in the old historic village of St. David's, about three miles west from Queenston, and, like most of the frontier villages, suffered in the olden time from the varying fortunes of war. On going thither from "Dulverton" we drove up the river bank, where the quaint old village of Queenston looks down upon a sea of gentle eddies, formed by the motion of the waters that have tumbled long and wildly in coming through the gorge above. It looks over upon the town of Lewiston and has a pleasant country in its rear. It looks up toward the picturesque mountain side above, clothed with young cedar and hemlock, on the brow of which stands the majestic monument of the lamented Sir Isaac Brock, who died so nobly in defence of his adopted country. It looks back upon a cenotaph which marks the spot where the gallant hero, foremost fighting, fell on that sad October day, while gallantly leading his men in the battle which ended in the rout of the Americans on the heights above, where some were captured and others driven over the awful precipice on the river front. Here stand the walls of the building, roofless, in which Wm. Lyon MacKenzie printed his "Message" in those sullen days prior to 1837, when that storm was brewing which burst in wide rebellion in various parts of our country. Silent and lonely the almost deserted old village stands amid a paradise of natural beauty, living mainly in the story of a faded past. As we first caught glimpse of the few scattered dwellings of St. Davids the words of the old war song came to mind again and again, which we learned long years ago :—

Sir Phineas Riall had marched all night
With a portion of his army,
And reached St. David's at daylight,
In the morning early.

The foe had burned the village down
Before the break of day,
And then retreated under Brown
To the Chippawa.

Thank God, those days of burning villages are gone amongst Anglo Saxon peoples, and may they never come again to deface and blot and stain the civilization of an era ripening in the practices and the cultivation of peace.

This farm contains 140 acres, lot 90, in detached compartments, in and near the village, on the south side of the macadamized road which leads to the village of Grimsby, through what is termed the fruit garden of Ontario. One hundred acres are cleared, and

the balance, running up toward the mountain, softened here into multiplied hills, consists of undulations covered with pretty oaks and chestnuts, and is at the same time grazing land.

Thirty acres of hay are grown of which 6 acres grew Lucerne in conjunction with timothy and alsike clover. This is mown two or three years. The grass is sown on wheat and barley, and Mr. Woodruff assures us that he never yet missed a catch of grass. There were 20 acres of winter wheat, and a beautiful crop it was. The soil, which is a moist, gravelly loam which does not need underdraining, is equally favourable to the growth of wheat, peas or fruit, hence the system of grain, stock and fruit farming adopted by Mr. Woodruff.

The stock of the farm consisted of 13 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, mostly of Bates' blood, headed by a sire of Cruikshank breeding and a few grades. There were 11 head of horses in all, of which four did the work, one was kept for driving, one was a brood mare of Whirlwind blood and the balance were colts of Mambrino and Stanton ancestry. Of sheep there were seventeen head, pure Southdowns of a neat type and their lambs. The pigs were pure Berkshires. The stock was all creditable of its kind, and formed a strong feature in the competition.

Fruit is a strong item in the product of this farm. It supports 10 acres of young grape vines, of which one thousand out of the three thousand are the famous Niagaras. Another grapery of 2 acres, of which one half are Concords and the remainder Niagaras, was kept in the pink of condition, though only four years planted. The amount sold at the time of our second visit, from the Niagaras was 3,130 lbs. at an average of 9 cents per pound, which would bring a gross revenue of $281.70. This represented less than half the crop, but it is fair to state that the remaining half would bring a less price, owing to the filling of the later market. When three years planted 7 vines of this variety gave a return the third year of $21. Mr. Woodruff assures us that Concords will pay at 2 cents per pound, when properly cared for after they get into full bearing. The following is his method of enumeration: The fourth year from planting the yield per acre will be three tons or 6,000 lbs. at 2 cents per lb., the gross receipts amount to $120 per acre. The outlay is say $7.50 for marketing, $9 for manure, 12 loads; $1.50 for ashes, say 20 bushels; and $2 for pruning. This amounts to $20, deducting which from $120 leaves a net profit of $100 for that year, per acre. There must be deducted from this the cost of the vines and of planting, and the cost of the posts and wires, divided by the whole number of the years of the duration of the vineyard, which is not a large amount, for vineyards are very tenacious of life. As an offset to the cultivation Mr. Woodruff grows a row of sugar beets midway between the rows of grapes which, in his opinion, pays the labour of tillage.

The grapes are planted 12x12 ft. each way, posts 24 ft. apart, 3 wires strung on them, and but one upright stem is allowed to each vine. The ground is ploughed in the fall, toward the vines, and top dressed with long manure, much of the manure being placed near the vines to protect the roots from frost, but it is scattered evenly in the spring, when the land is ploughed and cultivated with sufficient frequency to keep it clean and loose. Every two years a dressing of ashes is applied. The 10 acres of corn grown amongst the young grape vines was a magnificent crop.

The peach orchard contained 1,700 trees. It comprised 18 acres, the trees standing 16 ft. apart. Eleven acres had been out for three years and the balance out one. Several of those out three years yielded this year two baskets, which would net $1.50 per tree. The estimate of $100 per acre per year of clear profit was considered a low one from a well-managed peach orchard in this immediate locality, after the third year from planting. As the fruit was thinned in time and the land kept clean and cultivated, there was no small fruit. The ground is manured occasionally from the barnyard, and sometimes with wood ashes.

Superphosphate, manufactured in Buffalo, at a cost of $30 per ton, and $6 additional paid as duty, is applied sometimes on grain and sometimes on fruit.

The house, a large frame building with a cosy, well-shaded yard, in which grew a great variety of ornamental trees, and the porches of which were ornamented with lovely creepers in all the attractiveness of full bloom, was luxuriously furnished; just such a

house as every person belonging to it might well feel proud of, and which would cost the youthful inmates thereof many a pang to leave. The barns and outbuildings were sufficient, but were not of the more modern types.

Here, then, we have a farm fairly strong in good stock, well up in fruit culture and producing good crops, and managed with discretion, though not fully free from weeds, with fences weaker than some, and likewise the outbuildings. This farm we have to compare with others which grow only as much fruit as will suffice for the wants of the family, though stronger it may be in other features, as tillage, or in buildings, or in something else. The task is not easy, no more than is that of awarding a sweepstake for the best herd of different breeds of cattle. We venture, therefore, the suggestion to the Agriculture and Arts Association to make it discretionary with the judges, as to whether they may not award a medal for the best fruit farm in each group in succeeding competitions.

Maple Avenue Farm.

To Which was Awarded a Bronze Medal.

This farm, inspected on the 8th July, contains 100 acres. It comprises lot 14, concession 5, Township of Pelham, electoral district of Monck, and is owned by Mr. David W. Horton, North Pelham P.O. It lies nine miles north-east from St. Catharines, where we took livery, and five miles south-east from the very prettily situated village of Fonthill. Looking leftward, much of the way commands—a wide ravine coming down from what is known locally as the "Short Hills"—a mass of golden yellow, for we were told that winter wheat found a congenial home in the strong clay of these picturesque, but tillable hills.

An attractive two storey brick house 38x20 feet, with a rear attachment 24x36 feet —something of the suburban villa style—catches the eye pleasingly as the farm is approached. It is set in the rear of a nice yard, with an attractive lawn; a cedar hedge on the sides and spruce in front. There can be no mistaking the good taste possessed by the queen of this house. The situation looks over toward the Pelham heights, strangely composed of rich sandy loam, which usually gives good crops, sometimes when there is leanness of return in the clay ground of the level country surrounding. The other outbuildings, though large, were without basement, and the lack of internal neatness in their condition presented a contrast to the neatness and order about the dwelling, which gave evidence of a lack of harmony, which detracts from the utility, as well as from the appearance of any farm, for, where oneness of plan and method does not extend to every detail of farm-life, as well as to the great essentials of management, every departure therefrom is like the stone in the watercourse, it hinders the eveness of its flow, and when these stones accumulate they form an obstruction. The garden, too, was more in keeping with the style of the barn than with that of the house. One very useful arrangement connected with the barn is the water supply. The water troughs are kept filled and overflowing with a supply from an artesian well which, "though men may come and men may go," flows "on forever."

The stock of the farm consists of 10 head of horses, 12 head Shorthorn grade dairy cows, 22 or 23 head of young stock, and 35 head of sheep and lambs of the Leicester cross. The cows averaged last year $24.00 per season. This stock is kept in part on other land owned by Mr. Horton.

The system of husbandry is mixed, the crop grown consisting of hay, barley, winter wheat, peas and oats.

The manure is largely drawn in winter and ploughed under. The summer-fallow is ploughed twice and worked well on the top. Peas and oats follow hay in the rotation. Barley follows peas and is sown to grass. Summer-fallow follows oats, and the wheat crop grown on this is sown to grass, which is mown two years. No underdraining has been done. The soil is a stiff clay, with a very hard subsoil, but portions are clay loam and sandy loam. In all our travels in Ontario we have not met with a field possessing a soil such as the clay of this region and that west of it—thoroughly underdrained, and confess that we are curious to know as to how far it would prove a curative to the stubbornness

of this soil, how deep and how near the drains should be, and how soon would their beneficent effects be perceptible. The dearth of effort in this respect is not a little remarkable, when we call to mind that there is a tract of table land in this peninsula, between the lakes, twenty miles wide and extending from near Brantford to the Pelham heights, composed of this same clay. It seems to have been shunned alike by ditchers, railroads and macademized roads, although lying in the lap of what is usually looked upon as the garden of Ontario.

A hedge of black hawthorn locust, three years planted, and another out but one year, attracted our attention not a little. It was making a rapid growth, and Mr. Horton informed us that in five years, when cared for, it will make a durable fence. In preparing the ground, it is ridged as the farmer may deem best, the centre of the ridge is then opened with the plough and the young sprigs of plants put in six or eight inches apart. The ground should be cultivated along the borders for two or three years, and the hedge pruned once a year. Its hardiness has been demonstrated in the neighbourhood in one instance at least for the last sixteen years. Its growth is so persistent that, unless kept well cut back, it forms a wind-break and hedge, rather than a hedge. The cost of the plants at the nurseries is from $5.00 to $10.00 per thousand, according to age. Mr. Horton has eighty rods of it planted, and also maple shades every two rods apart around the farm.

There was no other entry in this district.

Parkhill Farm.

From Maple Shade Avenue we took train for Milton the same afternoon, *via* St. Catharines and Hamilton, and here we had opportunity to notice that oftentimes one can judge but imperfectly of the true value of a country viewed from the standpoint of agriculture when travelling by rail. The drive over the main road from Queenston to Hamilton, which runs along the base of the mountain, gives one a much more favourable opinion of this garden country than going through it by train. At Burlington Beach excursionists were numerously listening to the murmur of Ontario's waters, while their limbs rested a day from weary toil. The children played unheeding on the sand, gathering up lake pebbles for treasure, just as their seniors sometimes do on the rim of the great sounding sea that bounds the shores of time.

Parkhill Farm, Lot 1, 3rd Concession, Township of Esquesing, County of Halton, containing 197 acres, is one mile north-west from Milton, and is cut in twain by the N. and N. W. Railway. It is owned by Mr. Wm. Elliott, Milton P. O.

The contour of the land is rather level, but drains nicely. Its composition is from strong clay loam to strong clay, a kind of soil that in all likelihood will stand heavy cropping, but requires, at the same time, a good deal of labour to keep it in a right state of pulverization. The fields are large and well fenced with stake and wire, or stake and cap at the corners. On the north-west border a triple row of maples has been planted as a wind-break, which is flourishing, and maple shades line nearly the whole of the front. The forest, 50 acres, consists largely of tall, straight trees, the softer kinds of wood predominating, and stands on ground where, more than one hundred years ago, a hurricane passing over this country made it a complete forestal ruin. A strange feature is the almost entire absence of underwood, which gives it more the appearance of a park than of a forest, only that the straight trunks stand thick and tall.

Mixed farming is practised. Hitherto a good deal of attention was given to fattening cattle for export, which, in turn, as it always does, contributed much to fattening the farm. The crop this year consisted of 20 acres Democrat wheat, tangled and lying; 15 acres oats—exceedingly good; 20 acres hay at two tons to the acre, and 5 acres peas, and 6 acres barley, a goodly amount being pastured. The average yields for three years have been: Wheat, 25 to 30 bushels; oats, 50; barley, 25, and peas, 30. Not many roots are grown, and no corn. As wheat only is sold of grain, the returns arise from the sale of wheat, butter, horses and meat.

The rotation is a short one. Wheat follows summer-fallow, and is sown with timothy, some orchard grass, red and alsike clover, which is mowed two years and pastured

two, and, when broken, is sown to peas and oats, and after the first or second crop from breaking the sod, is summer-fallowed again. This system is good for cleaning the land, but the low prices and consequent financial depression are leading us to ask in all seriousness: "Can we afford to allow our land to go idle every fifth or sixth year in order to clean it?" The open ditches of this farm are models of neatness. Much of the manure is drawn in winter and is put in large piles, to be used on the summer-fallow.

The stock consists of 12 head of horses of the heavy types; 10 Shorthorn grade milch cows, from which butter is made at home; a number of younger cattle, and a considerable flock of sheep of the Leicester types. The pure imported Suffolk sows are models. The calves raised, and Mr. Elliott raises nearly all the stock he turns into beef, are given new milk, which is gradually changed to skim milk. They get oil cake and oatmeal at same time as soon as they will eat it. When put out on grass they get dry oat and pea meal mixed. The first winter they are fed a little meal in addition to hay. The second winter they get straw and, toward spring, hay. The third winter they are fed for shipping, averaging about 1,450 to 1,500 lbs. In 1886 the lot averaged 1,650 lbs.

The house is a substantial stone dwelling; and the basement barn has a magnificent exterior. It is built on the end drive principle, 120 feet long, 56 feet wide, and the outside posts are 20 feet high. One hundred cords of stone were used in building the walls of basement, which are 11 feet 3 inches high above the level. It is nicely proportioned, painted, and carries a suitable cupola. It cost $3,000, exclusive of home labour, which was utilized in quarrying and drawing the stone, and in many other ways. The cow stable has cedar pavement; the horse stable oak pavement. The middle portion is used for keeping cows loose, and in another apartment young cattle are kept loose. A windmill supplies water from a well. Your judges cannot recommend the plan of utilizing large portions of a costly basement structure in this way. Economy of feed and bedding, and the protection of stock from injuries which they inflict one upon the other when kept loose in close quarters, teach us that they should be kept in stalls, loose or tied, except when young. It has one recommendation, however, their manure is making all the while without exposure or handling, but it is at a great sacrifice of litter.

Mr. Elliott has a good and well managed farm, but, being in the same county with the gold medal farm, it did not come in for a place. A visitation of the silent messenger prevented our inspection of the neighbouring Elmsley farm at this time.

Clearville Stock Farm,

To which was awarded a Bronze Medal.

On the morning of July 18th we met again at Clearville Stock Farm, 200 acres in extent, and owned by Mr. John R. Martin, County Crown Attorney, Cayuga. It is composed of parts of lots 28, 29 and 30, 1st con. Cayuga, County Haldimand, and is just on the north-easterly outskirts of the corporation. This is only a portion of Mr. Martin's farm, for in Seneca, Oneida, and Cayuga he owns land to the extent of about 1,000 acres. The homestead is in Cayuga, and detatched from the farm. It is an attractive 1½ storey gothic brick dwelling built on the verge of the outer bank of the Grand River, and looking over on a picturesque country—a reserve inhabited by a remnant of forest braves, who, here, as elsewhere, do not take kindly to the handles of the plough. It is embowered amid the shades of a neat and well-kept yard which are abundant, and many of them exotic, having come from places far away. Thirty acres are attached to the habitation, extending from it to the river's brink by gradual, gentle slope. The Air line branch of the Grand Trunk Railway runs across this plot, from the piazza of which it is pleasant to watch the iron horse gallop across the river without wetting his feet, in the same track where the red man's steed was forced to swim in days of long ago. The surroundings of this home are attractive, and the two-acre garden plot separated from the lawn by a tall, dense cedar hedge, and sloping riverward, was filled full of useful vegetables.

The barns are not so attractive but are large and roomy, and contain many features about them unique and original in design. One of them has a good deal of basement room, and Mr. Martin has his heart set on many improvements that are to be made in the near future, not only in reference to the outbuildings but also in reference to the renewal of the fences.

A very pretty field extends to the river road on a portion of the farm, till recently the possession of a Nanticoke Indian family. It furnishes an excellent contrast of the difference in styles of culture favored by the two races. The earlier white settlers felt it their first duty to obliterate every trace of forest life so far as in them lay. The Indian, in his constrained adoption of agriculture, still loves reminders of his forest home, so that when he swings the cradle in sweltering summer days he has no difficulty in any portion of his field to find a friendly shade. These instincts, deep rooted as the dusky shades of his hue, have covered this field with an irregular orchard of beautiful hickory trees.

The system of husbandry is mixed, stock being given the prominence, especially Shorthorn cattle, roadster horses, long-wooled sheep and Berkshire pigs. A large quantity of hay is grown, and much of the cultivable area is kept in pasture. The succession followed is restful to the land and prevents its deterioration. The fall wheat and barley land are sown to grass, timothy and the two leading clovers. It has been Mr. Martin's experience that English and Italian rye grass soon die out, but that orchard grass may be made to fulfil a useful mission as one component of a pasture product. Meadows are mown two or three years and pastured for a longer or shorter term, but usually for some years. The sod, when broken, to be followed by wheat the next autumn, is ploughed in May and sown with peas. The wheat is then sown in the season without ploughing the ground, but the surface is thoroughly pulverized and harrowed by the various modern appliances so well adapted to this work, as the spring tooth and disc harrrow. Mr. Martin has got good crops of fall wheat in this way, an experience corroborated by that of others on a stiff clay soil such as that of the Clearville Stock Farm. Oats are also sown after sod, the ground being ploughed twice after the crop is removed and sown to wheat, manure being applied before the first ploughing. Plaster is also used on the manure when piled. The first of these ploughings is crosswise and the second forms ridges of five yards wide. The land is thus not kept long broken up at one time.

Not many roots are grown, but fair crops of turnips are sometimes raised on this clay. Manure is put on in the spring and the land carefully ploughed, the surface being worked smoothly and finely, care being taken not to disturb the sod. The cultivation of the crop is flat, a system that is growing in favor, as it has a tendency to keep the seed bed damp, but has some drawbacks in after cultivation.

The herd of Shorthorns numbered about 50 head, and mostly in good condition. At the head is the pure Bates bull, Baron Constance 10th, bred at Denfield and out of Airdrie and Constance blood. Many of the females are descended from Bow Park purchases. Two stallions were kept for service, one a shire and the other a thoroughbred. The horses number 35 head, of which 20 are mares, and bred to one or other of the stallions just referred to. A number of the light mares are by such sires as Don Juan, Bacchus and King Tom.

A good large flock of Leicester sheep and a number of Berkshire swine completes the stock which is a strong feature in this farm. It is only fair to add that a part of the winter supplies for this large stock comes from other farms owned by Mr. Martin.

Burnside Farm,

To which was awarded a Bronze Medal.

The distance from Cayuga, County of Haldimand, to Woodburn, County of Wentworth, is 18 miles, and was driven. The first portion of the journey led up the Grand River to the village of York, past the sleepy old village of Indiana in the last agonies of dissolution, and along the scene of a departed commerce and activity in the river bed, where the neglected dams were moaning the death dirge of departed industries. Here the distillery vat has rotted through neglect, and the barge that once floated in the short canals to avoid obstructions in the river is falling asunder like some fishy skeleton out of its proper element. In all this we have an impressive illustration of the ebb and flow of commerce in countries that are young, and also of the gigantic strides that are being made in the improved modes of travel, for if the dry canal beds of the Grand River were filled to-morrow to overflowing and the small boats put upon the route, who would ever think of journeying on these from Buffalo to Brantford, as men were glad to do in the days of only 50 years ago? Burnside Farm, owned by Mr. John C. Shaw, comprises

150 acres. It consists of parts of lots four and five, 2nd Concession Township of Binbrook, South Wentworth County. Like most of our Canadian farms its cultivable area has been hewn out of the gigantic forestal trees, for which this spot was famed in other years by the father of its present occupant, who with that band of departed heroes who gave us our country, peacefully sleeps the last sleep beside the scene of his labours. One half of the village of Woodburn, known as the "Steam Mill" in the days of the lumber era is built upon what once formed a portion of the farm. It is a typical North America village of one street, with some cosy dwellings embosomed in maple shades, and a few others in dilapidation, one or two groceries, a post office, and blacksmith shop, and a church and burying ground. The rumbling of the grist-mill stones is no more heard from the expensiveness of fuel in a neighbourhood where only 50 years ago the saw mill had scarcely begun its work of forest removal. The village tavern, the most potent engine of destruction that ever appeared in the neighbourhood has long since been closed, and since that time nearly all the improvements that the village possessed have been made, we are told.

The farm, bounded on the south by the Twenty-Mile Creek, is a corner lot beautifully undulating with a general inclination to the east, and possessing a good strong clay loam soil, with heavy subsoil of the same.

Mixed husbandry is followed here too. This year's crop consisted of 22 acres wheat, 15 oats, 4 peas, and 40 hay, with a large area in pasture. Usually 10 acres of barley are grown. The averages for past three years have been wheat, 36 bushels; oats, 45; barley, 40; peas, 22; hay, 1½ to 2 tons; and usually about 3 acres of roots are grown. The woodland covers 25 acres, and the apple orchard 6 acres. From one acre of this in full bearing, the crop of 1886 netted $156.

Of horses, 9 head are kept, 5 of which do the work, 26 head of cattle, Shorthorn grades, 20 to 25 head breeding ewes, Leicesters, and a number of Berkshire swine. Usually from 6 to 10 head of steers are fed for shipping, which is a partial explanation at least of the good crops grown upon the place, for fattening cattle, and heavy crops invariably go hand in hand. The manure, after being piled, is put on land intended for wheat as top-dressing so far as it is not wanted for potatoes and roots.

Wheat and barley crops are sown to grass, the best results arising from sowing on barley. The hay ground is mown 2 and 3 years, and pastured 1 and 2 years longer, but sometimes clover is ploughed under after the first cutting and sown to wheat. Almost every kind of grain crop is seeded, oats are sown on sod, and followed by barley. Peas after sod are followed by wheat which is generally cultivated in.

The fences of this farm are largely straight rail with post and stake, and are very neatly put up, in striking contrast to the unpardonably rough work so often put upon this style of fence.

The house and surroundings are very neat and attractive. So should it be in every rural home and so it might be, but the barns are of the old style and enclose three sides of a rectangle.

In this case also there was no competition in the county, but the many evidences of careful progressive management will entitle this farm to the award which it received.

Elmsley Farm.

On the way from Burnside to Hamilton, fourteen miles distant, *via* the Mountain Road, is one of the loveliest views that is to be found any where in Canada. The way leads for two miles along the mountain brow, and here it is that the witchery of scene comes in. One looks down upon a garden plain several miles in width, hemmed in between the mountain and the lake, and extending from Hamilton to Niagara—the most favoured fruit-growing section in all Ontario. Far as the vision can go to the right and the left are pretty homesteads embosomed in orchards in a long succession, and running quite down to the water's edge. Beyond the orchard region the sky blue waters of Ontario spread out till they lave the shores of the other side, where there is first a plain capable of pruducing such farms as Balsam Lodge, then a rim of high land, ever ascending as it withdraws from the region of the lake. The prettily painted dwellings, the straight lines that mark the highways, the fences that bound the fields, the shades of golden yellow

ripening grain, and the green and darker green of the less matured, the flocks and herds lying down under favourite shades, the lake, the boat upon its bosom, the natural highway bounding the bay extending for miles across the water, the orchards with bending limbs, the fields of forest, variety, beauty, softness, grandeur, vastness—all are here to feast the eye of the peasant every summer day that he drives to Hamilton market from the upland country. The old hotels of Stoney Creek, in the valley, with their huge wooden pillars and darkened windows, speak of a departed traffic since the stage era began to wane. A little beyond, amid cultivated hills and hollows, is the old historic battle ground where American invasion was broken for the time by the rout of Generals Chandler and Winder in 1812.

Elmsley Farm comprises 400 acres of good strong clay land, with a clay subsoil, of which 300 acres (Lot 6) are in the 5th concession and the fourth hundred (Lot 5) across the way. It isin the Township of Esquesing, County of Halton, four miles nearly north from Milton, and is owned by Mr. John Sproat, Mansewood. It is a strong, substantial looking farm. The soil, the crops, the trees, and the buildings all support this statement. The surface is undulating and rolling, the deeper depressions forming channels where pure filtered waters always flow. Three of these lovely water courses run across different portions of the farm, furnishing constant supply to nearly all the fields. Where these running waters abound we have some indication of porosity of subsoil, hence not many underdrains have been found necessary on this farm. The fields are large, the fences—rail—are staked and capped, the bush—80 acres—is valuable, having a good representation of the ancient pines, but in the pasture land there is yet a prolonged fight before the thistles are all subdued.

The system of farming is mixed, much prominence being given to the growing and feeding of stock, 60 head having been fed last year for the old country market, and 50 head are thus fattened and sold on an average each year. Part of these are sold in the stall and part from the pastures in summer. The steers put in in November for winter feeding get a meal ration of one-third oats or bran, or oats and bran, the balance pea meal. They get about five pounds a day at first, which is increased to eight pounds, with uncut hay, and one feed of turnips per day. Those finished on grass are fed as usual, but, during the previous winter, they get hay. Mr. Sproate, although convinced of the profit of feeding cattle, by past experience, is of the opinion now that the drop in price has reached the limit beyond which it will not pay to fatten for. This year he finds difficulty in realizing four and one-half cents live weight for the grass finished, and, at the time of our visit, had a fine lot of young oxen, we might say, unsold.

The ordinary stock of the farm is 3 pairs of working horses, heavy ones, a driver and some draught colts; 6 or 8 Shorthorn grade milch cows for butter making, the calves being raised, and about 70 head of sheep, young and old, of the Leicester stamp.

The usual crop is: Wheat, 22 acres; barley, 10; oats, 10; peas, 12; hay, 75; and the averages are: Wheat, 30 bushels per acre; barley, 35; oats, 50; peas, 20; hay, 1½ tons. The wheat ground is all summer-fallowed, and is ploughed four times, and the bulk of the manure is applied on this.

The buildings are an excellent feature of this farm. The main barn, on stone basement 10 feet above the level, is 56 by 118 feet, with 5 windows in each side, two cupolas, which are also ventilators, on top, movable rack-lifter on a track, shutes for meal to go below, and traps for hay and straw. Two shed wings also rest against one side, facing each other and forming a yard. The manure is wheeled out of stables and put mostly under cover. In several places in the basement water can be drawn in taps, fed by a spring on higher ground—an excellent arrangement, but quite inferior to that plan which allows the animals to drink from troughs in front of them. Here, too, a good portion of the basement is used as a shed, as in Mr. Elliott's barn, previously described. The dwelling, 40 feet by 26, with rear attachment 26x36 feet, is of brick, and one and one-half storeys high, and all the surroundings are very suitable.

Elmsley Farm is well tilled and well managed, but, like that of Mr. Elliott, happened to be in the same county with the gold medal farm, and, therefore, got no place, although superior to several of those in other counties to which bronze medals were given.

Judges { JOHN B. FREEMAN,
THOMAS SHAW.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

ESSAY ON THE POTATO; ITS PROPOGATION, CULTIVATION, AND INSECT ENEMIES.

By D. Nicol, Esq., Cataraqui, Ont.

To which was awarded First Prize.

With the exception of wheat, there is perhaps no plant of so much importance as the potato. Yet potato culture, as generally practiced throughout Canada, is not in accordance with the intelligence of the people.

That many cultivators make it a success, is freely admitted, but that many farmers (so called) are, in this respect, on a retrograde movement, is also quite evident. There are, of course, some who know all about it. This paper is not intended for them. Almost every one knows a little about it, and I presume there are many who are anxious and willing to receive instruction and information on the subject.

This being the tercentenary of its introduction to the civilized world, and considering its now great and universal importance as an article of food for man and beast, as well as an article of commerce, it seems a fit and proper time for remarks upon, and for suggestions as to the improvement of it.

Having read almost everything that has been published on the subject for the last twenty years, and with over forty years' practical experience, I hope to be able to adduce some ideas and offer some hints which may be useful to inquirers, as well as to elicit some information which may lead to more practical investigation.

According to the best authorities, it is now about 300 years since the potato was discovered in several distinct varieties, growing in a wild state in South America, by the Jesuit missionaries that brought it to Spain in 1586, when it was first cultivated in Europe. The following year it is said to have been found under cultivation in the State of Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh and Mr. Thomas Herriott, who accompanied him on several voyages to America, and by them introduced into Great Britain. Some claim that the honour properly belongs to Sir Francis Drake, Queen Elizabeth's great admiral. Still it would be difficult to counteract the popular belief, as Raleigh's name is indissolubly associated with potatoes and tobacco. From a historical and antiquarian point of view, this matter may by some be regarded with interest. Practically it matters little to us which of these enterprising gentlemen should have been accredited with the honour. There is no conclusive evidence on the subject, hence it must forever remain liable to dispute.

From the time it was discovered, up to the present, it has gradually increased in importance, and now we have in Ontario, annually under cultivation, over 159,000 acres, producing about 20,000,000 bushels.

More than one hundred years ago, Howard, the great philanthropist of his time, characterized the potato as the most valuable part of the sustenance of our fellow creatures, the labouring classes of England. Gerade, the celebrated gardener to Queen Elizabeth, informs us in his "Herbal," published in 1597, that he received the tubers of it from Virginia, "which grew and prospered in his garden as in their native country." It is not a little remarkable, that neither in Italy, Spain, Portugal nor even in France, the potato was ever generally cultivated or highly esteemed until very lately. In Italy the prejudice against it was so great that not more than a century ago, when a shipload was sent to Naples to relieve the poor inhabitants from famine, it is said that they chose to perish rather than feed upon them. We are informed, and I believe it is generally agreed, that the potato, after its introduction into Ireland by Raleigh, quickly passed over into Lancashire, where it has ever since been cultivated with extraordinary diligence and success.

Houghton, the celebrated English writer in 1669, asserts that "potatoes were brought from Ireland, where they had supported the people when all their corn was destroyed by the wars, into Lancashire, from whence it began to spread all over the kingdom." And it is amusing to observe how gravely he adds, "they are a pleasant food roasted or boiled,

and eaten with butter and sugar." From these, and from subsequent testimonies, it is evident that until the middle of the last century, the potato was unknown in many parts of Great Britain, and in France, at that time, was looked upon with contempt, and left wholly to the labouring people. Arthur Young informs us, "that in 1800, potatoes had become a universal article of food in Yorkshire, where they still constitute the most essential article of the sustenance of the working population."

When the potatoes became first known in Europe, all the fancied evil properties of the Spanish were attributed to it, whilst others reprobated it as producing leprosy, and one writer attempted to persuade the British people that it was a noxious plant, and had a great tendency to produce insanity. Shakspeare mentions the potato twice only, and then in reference to their supposed eratic qualities, in the "Merry Wives," "Let the sky rain potatoes." . . . "Let there come a tempest of provocation."

In the time of King James the Second, potatoes were, as a great delicacy, sold at two shillings per pound. In 1663, Mr. Buckland, of Somersetshire, called the attention of the Royal Society to the cultivation of the plant as of "national importance, and as a safeguard against famine."

Sir Robert Southwell informed the fellows of the Royal Society that to succour the starving, when the civil wars had devastated the corn crops, his grandfather first cultivated potatoes in Ireland, and that he had them from Sir Walter Raleigh. Yet the potato had still to struggle for recognition for over a hundred years after its first introduction.

Now it has become of such vast importance, that even the partial failure of a crop in any country must be regarded as a serious calamity. We are reminded that forty-two years ago, the government of Great Britain and that of the United States obtained between them, twenty million pounds sterling for the relief of Irish distress, consequent upon the failure of this crop in question, and that sum was inconsiderable as compared with the wide-spread loss caused by panic, pestilence, and their far-reaching consequences.

Degeneracy and its Causes.

The potato is a precarious plant, although economically considered, its productiveness is unrivalled, yielding per acre about thirty times by weight more than wheat. But of all cultivated plants, it is the most liable to be influenced and changed by difference of soil, climate and treatment.

Earl Cathcart, in the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, says: "The history of the potato up to the formation of the Royal Agricultural Society, is a history of varied and frequent disease and constant degeneration, certainly running in the direction of extinction." Mr. Shireff in the "Rural Cyclopedia," observes that, "not a single healthy plant of any sort of potato that yields berries, and which was in culture twenty years ago (that is before 1849), can now be produced; varieties show failure in the ratio of their remoteness from their parent stock, root propagation of varieties causing degeneration."

That the potato does degenerate in its abnormal condition, we have abundant evidence in our own time. Not one of the varieties which were popular twenty years ago are now to be found. I cultivated one favourite sort called the "Irish cup potato," until under the most favourable conditions it would scarcely produce more than the bulk of sets planted.

Propagation by tubers is not properly reproduction, but merely plant division, and sooner or later existence in this way must end. Mr. Lemmon, a celebrated writer on this subject, says, "The best American authorities are of opinion that, long cultivation of the potato with unchanged condition, result in weakness of the constitution, followed by disease, decay and dissolution."

All witnesses concur in a necessity for the production of new varieties; all the best authorities agree that the old varieties of the potato have deteriorated in their disease resisting powers, and that the production of new varieties is of national importance.

A new variety, raised from seed, takes from four to six years for its real establishment, and then, under the most favourable circumstances, any good variety may be expected to degenerate so as to yield only unprofitable crops in less than twenty years; hence the continual production of new varieties is of the utmost importance to the pro-

ducer, as well as being a general benefit to the people and nation. Some sorts seem to be much more enduring than others, but that all do eventually degenerate, is beyond dispute.

Mr. Baker, the celebrated English scientist, is of opinion that the various diseases of the potato are, in a great measure, attributed to degeneracy, and that the plants would not be attacked by disease if they were grown under normal conditions.

Cathcart remarks, "The question asked, 'What are the normal conditions?' is a fair and proper question to put to a botanist, but a very difficult one to answer. The universally accepted authority on the subject gives some twelve or fifteen species closely allied to the cultivated potato; it stands to reason that the climatic requirements of these several species, widely distributed over a vast continent, must be exceedingly different. Yet their botanic differences are small, and their relationship to one another and to the cultivated potato have never been adequately investigated.' In regard to the extract cited from Darwin's voyage of the 'Beagle,' in which he gives an account of the potato growing wild in the Chonos Archipelago, off the coast of Patigonia, where the climate is very damp and equable. I have examined Darwin's original specimen, and I am quite satisfied that the plant is not the *Solanum tuberosum*, but the *Solanum maglia*, which differs as much from the *Solanum tuberosum* as any of the other species. The *Solanum tuberosum*, from which the cultivated potato is considered to originate, is said to be a plant of the High Andes of Chili, and surely a plant of the sterile mountains of Central Chili, where a drop of rain does not fall for six months of the year, and where, as compared with the northern hemisphere, summer and winter are reversed, is grown in Britain under such abnormal conditions that it is not surprising it degenerates and becomes diseased. . . . De Candolle, otherwise admirable, confounds *Solanum tuberosum* and *Solanum maglia*, as also does Sabine who is at the foundation of our potato knowledge. . . . I think we may formulate a general principle such as this: Every species has a certain range of power and adaptability as regards soil and climate. If the conditions which it needs are not supplied, it will degenerate, become diseased, and finally die out."

T. A. Knight, in "Philosophical Transactions" for 1806, says, "no doubt, one powerful cause of deterioration in the potato is that the tuber has been abnormally stimulated at the expense of the rest of the organism." Now the question arises, has the potato been in any degree acclimated or can it be acclimated in this new northern country? I can find no evidence to show that the potato has become any hardier than when first introduced into Europe. It is an exotic plant, which only can be perpetuated here by the exercise of intelligent and continued carefulness and perseverance in the propagation and cultivation of it.

Soils.

The potato will thrive on almost any kind of soil, provided it can be put into and kept in proper and friable condition; but herein lies one of the chief difficulties in regard to profitable production. In very favourable seasons I have seen tolerably fair crops even on heavy clay land with a naturally wet subsoil not underdrained—but success under such circumstances is merely accidental. No one of any experience would plant potatoes on land that is liable to be under water even for a short time in a rainy season, because it would be far more economical to purchase from those who grow them on land otherwise better adapted. I have seen the crops of hundreds of acres destroyed in wet seasons by stagnant water. There are, indeed, but very few acres of clay land that cannot be profitably drained for any crop. Many are mistaken in regard to what is really a wet subsoil; I mean land in which stagnant water can be found at a depth of three feet at planting time. In very dry seasons, most of the lands are for a time on dry bottom, but it is the under-drained, naturally wet-bottomed land which becomes the most unsuitable for potatoes growing even in a dry season, because it becomes so hard and solid that the roots cannot penetrate a sufficient depth; potatoes must have a deep porous soil, and underdraining brings the hardest of clay lands to a porous condition. If an expenditure of thirty dollars per acre in draining will ensure an annual profit of one hundred dollars in crops for a number of years, it is surely folly to run the risk of utter failure. Clay land, properly prepared and under favourable conditions, generally yields a very good quality of potatoes, but there are but few seasons in which it can be worked early enough to advantage for an

early crop; and as the most successful crops are now raised by planting either very early or very late, it is always advisable, where lighter soil is available, to defer planting on heavy clay soils until preparing for a late crop. It is now a well-known fact that potatoes raised very early or very late, are not nearly so subject to disease as those maturing about midsummer. Then, again, we very frequently have severe droughts in July or August, which give a serious check to the plant when in its most vigorous state of growth, which is the case with most kinds planted about the end of May. For a very early crop there are no soils so suitable as those varying from a gravelly or sandy loam to a clayey loam on a naturally dry subsoil. Early kinds, planted about the first of May on such soils, produce tubers fit for use about the first of July. Sandy land readily becomes exhausted; the important elements of manure are soon leached out, and the necessary high manuring with fresh applications, causes too vigourous a growth, which gives an inferior quality. Black muck also frequently produces watery potatoes, caused by a too luxuriant growth. It is only when the muck has become well mixed with the clay which generally underlies it, that really good potatoes can be grown on peaty soil, unless it has previously been in sod for a number of years.

The best quality of potatoes I have ever seen, were produced on newly cleared bush land, with a rich alluvial deposit on a gravelly bottom, without the addition of manure of any kind; and while the original fertility is still unexhausted, such soils invariably produce potatoes of the finest quality. In short, the best crops of the best quality of potatoes are grown on land that is rich, dry, deep and porous.

Manures.

No land can continue to produce crops of any kind unless there be returned to it something like an equivalent for what is taken from it. Rest and pasturing recuperates land when it is in condition to retain what ammonia and phosphoric acid is brought to it by rain, snow and air, but undrained land is not benefitted from such sources. I know of fields that had been completely impoverished by continual cropping, which, after lying in sheep pasture for seven or eight years, produced fair crops of potatoes; but this method of enriching land involves a serious loss of time, which can be obviated by the ploughing in of green crops, mentioned further on.

Barnyard manure doubtless contains all the essential elements of plant food, but when applied to potatoes in its fresh, rank, nitrogenious state, it often causes a very rapid growth of stems and leaves, while it detracts much from the desired quality of the tubers, and predisposes the plant to rot.

Far better results are obtained with this kind of manure when it is applied to some other crop, such as corn or peas, the preceding year, or ploughed under the preceding fall. In spring, with the necessary ploughing and harrowing, it becomes thoroughly mixed with the soil, which will then be in a much better condition for potato growing than if fresh manure were applied only at planting time. But humus can be added to arable land in other forms. The ploughing down of green crops, stimulated by the use of ashes, gypsum, salts or other fertilizers, seldom fails to give satisfactory results, while at the same time, it is the most effectual mode of destroying noxious weeds, and thoroughly preparing the soil for potato culture.

The most satisfactory crop of potatoes I ever raised was from two acres of land prepared in the following manner:—

The soil was of a sandy loam, impoverished by grain crops until it became so matted with quack grass as to be considered almost worthless. The sod was turned over about the first of June, and immediately sowed with buckwheat, at the rate of two bushels per acre. Eight hundred pounds of land plaster (gypsum) was sown on the field; when the buckwheat had grown to be about two feet high it was rolled down and ploughed under, after which it was immediately again sowed with buckwheat at about the same rate, and which also was in due time ploughed under. This treatment completely killed the quack grass, and left the ground in a finely rich and friable condition. Early the

following spring, it was planted with Garnet, Chili and Early Goderich potatoes, and thoroughly cultivated. The result was an enormous crop of fine tubers with very few small ones.

I know some parsimonious culturists look upon this method as a waste of time, labour and seed, but I do not hesitate to repeat the experiment, and recommend it to others.

True, by this method the farmer gathers no crop for one year, but if in the following year he gathers more from one acre than he formerly could in three, he is surely the gainer. The pleasure afforded the husbandman in harvesting remunerative crops is incomparable with that to be derived from a slipshod system. Why spend precious time in digging only about one hundred bushels per acre, when from land properly treated, three or four hundred bushels can be obtained?

For heavy clay land, red clover answers perhaps a better purpose for ploughing under as a green crop, because its large roots penetrate to a greater depth, making the soil more porous. A good plan is to sow the clover seed along with millet, which is to be cut in a green state for hay. After the ground has been thoroughly pulverized with the harrow, sow at the rate of half a bushel of millet and one peck of clover seed per acre, and brush it in. If the land is poor, sow over the seed fifty bushels of wood ashes, or three hundred pounds of guana, or four hundred pounds of gypsum per acre, which will give the clover a good start. Keep off all stock, plaster the following spring, plough down when in full bloom, sow buckwheat and plough under when in full bloom; then sow the ground immediately with rye, to be ploughed under the next May. Then the ground is ready to grow a large crop of potatoes or anything else.

For farms which are remote from cities, no mode of enriching the soil seems so feasible, so cheap, and attended with such satisfactory results as that of ploughing under green crops stimulated by artificial manures. But we need to learn more of the science of fertilizing the land for this particular crop. We need to study the teachings of agricultural chemistry, as to what elements are taken from the soil with each crop of potatoes, and which of these elements, that are essential to the healthy growth of potatoes, are wanting in the soil, and need to be restored by artificial means.

Practical chemists inform us that about one-half the inorganic elements of the potato —as found in the ashes—consists of potash, and about one-quarter soda; and it has been shown by Prof. Johnston and others, that every one hundred bushels of potatoes takes from the soil about thirty-three pounds of potash, and about fifteen pounds of phosphoric acid, with smaller amounts of soda magnesia, lime, sulphuric acid, chlorine, etc., and that reliance cannot be placed on chemical analysis of the soil, to show just exactly which of these elements may be wanting, so study and experimenting with the different fertilizers, seems to be the only practical mode of solving the problem.

There is little doubt that in most of our sandy lands, potash is the chief ingredient wanting. I have found that such land, treated liberally with wood-ashes, produced a finer quality of potatoes with quite as plentiful a yield as the same land treated with stable manure; and this leads me to believe that quality, as well as quantity, may be greatly affected by the judicious application of fertilizers.

The chemists teach us that, in clayey soils, there is seldom lack of potash, hence ashes are of no use on such land; but I hardly think that this applies to lands that have been long cropped with potatoes. As before mentioned, however, such lands are not usually found suitable for this crop. It is scarcely possible to procure ashes enough for extensive use as a fertilizer for all potato grounds in need of them. Hence the question arises—What is the cheapest and best mode of furnishing the potash that is wanting? Is any nitrate or muriate of potash cheap enough for the purpose, and what would be the best mode of using? Superphosphate of lime and bone dust are manufactured in Canada. Are they too expensive for more general use?

It is assumed by some, that the largest yield of any kind of crop is always the best, which is by no means true, especially in the case of the potato. I have not seen any report of experiments going to show what it really is that constitutes badness of potatoes,

as commonly understood—whether it is a deficiency of starch, as compared with the other ingredients, or what particular thing is lacking, or in excess, or what is the cause of the same.

Prof. Johnston, in his lectures on agricultural chemistry, gives the results of various experiments with different manures on the composition of several kinds of crops, which are very instructive. He also gives some very important facts and suggestions about potatoes, especially the results of experiments with various manures and fertilizers as affecting the amount of product of the crop. He shows also, as others do, that the proportion of starch and water is quite variable in different samples and varieties of potatoes, and he leaves us to infer that the quality is alone dependent on the relative proportion of dry matter and water. He quotes from a German chemist, who found the quantity of solid matter contained in the potato, affected very much by the state of ripeness of the tubers, the ripest giving thirty to thirty-two per cent. of solid matter, and the unripe only twenty-four per cent., and the proportion of starch varying from eight to sixteen per cent.

In the appendix to his lectures, referring to certain experiments with fertilizers on potatoes, Prof. Johnston says: "It may be, therefore, that as by growing in unlike soils, or with unequal degrees of rapidity, our potatoes may contain different proportions of water; so by different kinds of fertilizers, which act in the same way as natural differences of soil, and cause the plants to develop with greater or less rapidity, the same effects may be produced.

"One kind of saline substance, such as nitrate of soda, by hastening the growth, may give us a crop of potatoes containing much water; while another, such as sulphate of soda, by retarding the growth, may give us a crop containing less water; and thus, though there may be no difference in the weight of the two crops, they may be very unlike in the relative proportions of dry food they contain. If such be the case, it is of great practical importance to determine the quantity of water which our several experimental potato crops contain, since without this we may draw very incorrect conclusions as to the value of our experimental manures, placing the highest value on that which gives the greatest weight of raw material, and esteeming least, perhaps, that which produces the greatest weight of dry food."

This in some measure explains to us why it is that the action of partial fertilizers is in some cases contradictory, and generally unsatisfactory. Their action is so largely an indirect one on the other ingredients already in the soil, that it is difficult to trace their plant-feeding powers. Plants, like animals, require a complete food, and if the soil does not supply it, we must study to feed the soil with the deficient elements. We know that nitrogen in any form increases the growth of the plant, but unless there be potash and phosphoric acid in the soil, the quality of the tubers will not be improved by an application of nitrogen alone. An application of potash, or of plain superphosphate of lime will not prove beneficial alone, but if it be accompanied with nitrate of soda or salts of ammonia, the increase and quality of the crop is perceptible according to the liberalness of the application.

For farms located near cities, from which two loads per day, say four tons of stable manure, can be drawn at a cost of from three to four dollars, including price, it is certainly the most economical general fertilizer, even if the commercial manures were always what they are represented to be. Unadulterated bone dust at thirty dollars per ton, whatever kind of crop it may be applied to, will not pay the farmer as well as common stable dung at one or even two dollars per ton. Some of the so called commercial fertilizers I have found to be utter frauds. This is one of the difficulties that we farmers, who are not educated in chemistry, have to contend against. With the exception of concentrated cattle food, fruit tree, lightning rod men, and the Colorado bug, the quack peddlers of concentrated manures are the Canada farmers' greatest enemies. Indeed, common stable dung is about the only commodity of the kind one can rely on finding unadulterated, and I fear, as it becomes scarcer and dearer, it will not be found so pure. Therefore, I would advise whoever intends experimenting with artificial fertilizers, to obtain them from a reliable source, rather than be liable to be imposed upon by the ingenious and cunning deceits of itinerant vendors. Some potato growers recommend the composting and decom-

posing of barnyard manure before applying it to the ground; I believe it should never be directly applied to a potato crop in an undecomposed state, but I was long ago forced to the conclusion that it was more economical to have it decomposed in the soil. Manure cannot be exposed for an hour without losing some of its strength in the form of gases. Allowing manure to heat is a waste of precious substance. If it must be kept for a time, let it be trampled hard in piles to prevent its heating, then it will lose but little of its most valuable properties, if not exposed so as to be washed out by heavy rains.

Long ago it was said that, "manure is the soul of farming," and the successful potato grower knows it. Yet in this, as in almost every other matter pertaining to potato culture, we must allow for difference of opinion. D. H. Compton, a famous writer on this subject, remarks that, "However much lime or other fertilizer may be applied to the soil, still great benefit is derived from the use of plaster (sulphate of lime)." "After all," says he, "plaster is the main dependence of the potato grower, a help on which he may always rely with confidence, and that astonishing results are obtained from its use when applied in a proper manner." After giving his very successful experience, he remarks, "The action of plaster is often puzzling. From the fact that where land has been strongly limed, a small quantity of plaster applied shows such decided benefit, there would seem to be plausibility in Leibig's theory, that its effects must be traceable not to the lime, but to the sulphuric acid. The ammonia in rain-water, in the form of carbonate (a volatile salt), is decomposed by plaster, the sulphuric acid having a greater affinity for it, thus forming two new compounds, sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime. But as arable soil has the same property of absorbing ammonia from the air and rain-water, and fixing it in the same or even a higher degree than lime, there is only the sulphuric acid left to look to for an explanation of the favourable action of plaster on the growth of plants.

"It is found that plaster in contact with soil undergoes decomposition, part of the lime seperating from the sulphuric acid, and magnesia and potash taking its place, quite contrary to the ordinary affinities."

These facts show that the action of plaster is very complex, and that it promotes the distribution of both magnesia and potash in the ground, exercising a chemical action upon the soil which extends to any depth of it; and that, in consequence of the chemical and mechanical modifications of the earth, particles of certain nutritive elements become accessible and available to plants that were not so before.

That plaster attracts moisture from the air, is very evident by the dew found deposited in greater abundance on the leaves of plants treated with it. But according to Leibig, products of the chemical action of plaster enter into and are incorporated with the structure of the plant, closing its breathing pores to such an extent that the plant is enabled to withstand a drought which would prove fatal to it unassisted.

To obtain the best results from plaster, the potato plants should be dusted with it frequently through the growing season. The first application may be light, the second heavier, and thereafter it should be bountifully applied, say two hundred pounds per acre at one sowing.

Propagation.

Seed potatoes, although not a proper designation, is what is commonly understood to be tubers intended for planting. So at present, in order to be the more easily understood, I must speak of them only as such. Potato seed will be considered farther on. The very common idea that any potatoes are good enough for seed, be they small, horned, or in almost any condition, is a great mistake. Some cultivators who are otherwise supposed to possess common sense, still seem to think that only such as are good for nothing else should be used for this purpose. Generally speaking, a small potato has as many eyes or buds as a large one; but it should not be supposed that the sprout thrown out from the small eye of a small potato would be as strong and vigourous as that from a medium sized or large one. The first thing to be desired is strong healthy plants, and in order to obtain this, every available means should be adopted. I generally find that a much more uniform crop can be obtained from single eyes of large potatoes, than from small potatoes either cut or whole. Yet somewhat depends on the condition of the eye or bud. The first sprout

which starts from the eye of any potato is always the strongest and thriftiest. If it is allowed to grow in a warm cellar, and is broken off before planting time, the eye will again throw out several sprouts smaller and weaker than the first. The result will be, particularly under unfavourable conditions of soil and season, weaker plants and smaller tubers. If the sprouts are broken off a second time, the third sprouts which start will be still more numerous and more feeble, which will, in all probability, produce a very large number of very small potatoes of very little value. Hence the necessity of keeping seed potatoes in a cool place, where they will not start to grow before planting time.

Under very favourable conditions of soil and climate, I have seen fair crops of potatoes raised from inferior sets, but it does not by any means follow that there is economy in the use of otherwise worthless potatoes. Planted side by side there is a wonderful difference in favour of the very best sets. Especially is this the case with old sorts that have become somewhat degenerate. If small, ill-shaped potatoes are planted on the same ground for a few successive years, they will give the best variety a bad name. Success in potato growing is not (as some say) a matter of luck. Luck rarely comes to those who do not strive for it.

While I have generally obtained from single eyes the most uniformly large sized crop of potatoes, I am not sure that the single eyes should be preferred under all circumstances, or that they always produce the largest yield. If the ground is lumpy or otherwise not in very good condition, I think larger sets with two or more eyes give better results; with such I find fewer blanks and a larger bulk of potatoes, although, perhaps, fewer of a marketable size.

Raising from Seed.

Since it is now generally admitted that potatoes do degenerate so as to become unprofitable for cultivation after about fourteen years' propagation by tubers, it is actually necessary to raise new varieties. It is also well known that new varieties can only be obtained from potato seed. The seed is taken from the plant when ripe, by washing out in the same manner as tomato seed is prepared. Indeed, seed and seedling plants do best when treated just about in the same manner as tomato seeds and plants are treated by the most successful gardeners. That is, by sowing early in the spring in a mild hot-bed, and transplanting into good rich ground when the plants are about six inches high—finally planted out in the open field—only the rows need not be more than two feet apart, and the plants one foot apart in the row. From plants treated in this way and kept well cultivated throughout the growing season, a large number of small potatoes are procured, which are planted in the usual way the folowing year.

Every seedling produces a different variety, no matter how many. The great majority of the varieties will be unworthy of further attention, but if there are any superior ones, they will then be easily discovered, and they only should be saved for perpetuation. Really good seedlings can only be procured by the cross-breeding of one good variety with another.

Cross-Breeding.

The process of cross-breeding consists in taking the pollen of one variety and applying it to the stigma of another in such a way as to affect its fertilization. This is done by cutting away (with scissors) the stamens of the flower to be fertilized, a short time before they arrive at maturity, and taking a flower on which the pollen is ripe, dry and powdery, from the stalk of the variety wished for the male parent, and shaking it in such a way as to scatter the pollen on the stigma of the pistil of the flower to be fertilized. This should be done when the flower is at its greatest vigour, when the stigma is covered with the necessary coating of mucus to insure a perfect connection of the pollen with the pistil, and make the fertilization perfect. All flowers not wanted in the experiment should be removed before the pollen is formed, and flowers operated should be covered with thin gauze, to prevent insects from conveying pollen to them, thus frustrating the designs of the operator.

The potato is essentially a constant subject for the plant improver. Mr. Darwin shows in "Animals and Plants under Domestication," that the tubers have been greatly enlarged and improved since the introduction of the plant. The potato disease brought into constant operation the principle, that increased vigour is imparted by the crossing of varieties. All experience shows that the principles of plant improvement require careful study. Mr. Fenn, of Reading, England, spent forty-five years in breeding potatoes of excellent quality. He spent ten years previously in the vain endeavour to improve the types of varieties by the careful selection of the best forms of tubers, and he found that by selection no really improved forms of potato could be produced. He says, "It has taken me forty-five years to arrive at what I have done with the potato, and the variety does not now exist with which I could cross any of my latest sorts to improve them, taking quality as the prime test, because for twenty years past I have been crossing and re-crossing all our best old English varieties, handing down, so to speak, their flesh and blood; and now, after having crossed them with the best American breeds, I am at the end of my tether. I could go on crossing to get size, but that would mean deterioration; and I could go on breeding 'in and in' with my own best sorts, and I well know what would happen."

Selection has given us many very valuable and entirely distinct new forms of marigolds, turnips and carrots, but potatoes, it seems, cannot be moved from their original shape without cross-fertilization, either scientifically or accidentally.

Hybridizing differs from cross-breeding, only fertilizing one species with the pollen of another species of the same or of a different genus. The offspring are called hybrids or mules. Hybrids, with few exceptions, are sterile, and do not produce fruit, hence cannot be propagated from seed.

Propagation by Cutting

Is another mode not so generally known, but it is only of practical utility when a large production is desired from a very limited quantity of tubers, which would be the case in the discovery of a very superior seedling, or when one invests at a very high rate for a pound or two of some new and rare variety. It is not by any means a new system. Gardeners have for many generations, when necessary, propagated the potato by cutting in the same manner as they propagate the dahlia. Many farmers of experience have at some time adopted this method with very satisfactory results. This method involves the necessity of a mild hot-bed or green-house, kept at a temperature somewhere about seventy-five degrees. Each potato is cut in two pieces, and after the cut surfaces are partially dried by exposure, the pieces are placed, cut side down, on a bench, or in a shallow box containing good soil. When the sprouts have grown to be three or four inches in length, they are cut off far enough from the surface of the potato so as not to injure the dormant eyes or buds that are not yet started. The sprouts are then placed in sandy soil, shaded and watered until rooted, when they should be planted in small pots in ordinary rich soil, and kept in a mild temperature until time for planting in open field. As the season advances, sprouts in great numbers are thrown out by each set, which in turn are submitted to the same process of rooting, etc. By this method one hundred or more plants can be procured from a single potato, and each plant equal to a set made from a tuber, thus giving an immense increase.

Cultivation.

There is much diversity respecting the various modes of cultivating the potato; therefore, whatever may be said on the subject will meet with greater or less objection, especially from those who have made but single experiments, and have made up their minds without further trial under the varying circumstances of differing soils and seasons. I shall, however, endeavour to give such views in relation to the matter as have been well established by repeated practice under my own observation, and which will probably receive the assent of good cultivators.

It is scarcely necessary to say that a dry, rich, deeply tilled soil is the first and most important requisite. Yet potatoes are sometimes planted on sod recently turned over, and in some instances, with an extraordinary amount of labour, they succeed well, but

they are far more likely to suffer from drought, except in wet seasons, of which we have comparatively few; therefore, the practice is a risky one, which no experienced cultivator would recommend.

The advantages of having the soil deeply tilled and thoroughly pulverized the previous autumn are: the ease, rapidity and perfection with which the planting and subsequent cultivation can be performed at a time when labour must necessarily be economised. And then, in deep, mellow soil, the roots are less affected by drouth, or by continued rains, because the surplus water is absorbed and retained throughout dry periods, the frequent occurrence and the evil effects accruing therefrom, almost everyone is aware of.

Hill culture originated among the stumps, where the first settlers found it in fact the only practical method, and very fine crops of excellent potatoes were raised in this way, while the virgin fertility was yet unexhausted. The chief implement used for many years was the hand hoe. But now, on cleared land, with the use of the many ingeniously constructed implements and machines, the whole culture can be accomplished in drills, with very little manual labour; and be it observed, the economy of manual labour is now of considerable importance.

I find planting in straight drills from four to five inches deep from the surface, and about three feet apart, with the sets placed about one foot apart in the drill, preferable to hill-culture, because the planting can be done in less time than by the old method of marking out both ways, and dropping three sets at each angle of the square, which must be done by hand, for as yet there is no planting machine adapted for the hill system; but even if the sets are to be planted by hand, it takes no more time to drop three sets one foot apart in the drill, than to drop three sets every three feet. A larger quantity per acre can be obtained, the plants being more evenly distributed over the ground, and the potatoes are of more uniformly large size, and they are more easily got out of the ground.

We have not yet seen the sulky drill plow, used in Ohio for making three drills at a time, but have no doubt it works well on mellow ground.

The common practice of planting in shallow marks and moulding up as the plants grow, until the raised drills are very narrow at the top, may have advantages in a very wet season, or on low, wet, level land not thoroughly underdrained. But on high, dry, good potato land, the practice seems to me hardly in accordance with common sense. With too shallow planting, slight moulding up is generally necessary, because the tubers are formed so near the surface that they are sometimes exposed. Experience has convinced me that, in all ordinary seasons, the best crops are obtained with nearly flat culture, more especially on light soils.

Hot, dry weather is the potatoes greatest enemy, and the ground on which it is planted should be left in the best possible shape to receive a shower of rain. When the earth is heaped up on the roots near the plants, as in figure 1, they are buried too deeply, while the ends of the roots are denuded or torn. When cultivated on the flat, all have a free and natural growth. In regard to implements, it is hardly probable that any one of all the many excellent cultivators or horse-hoes could be said to be the best under all circumstances, and it is quite likely there will always be much difference of opinion in respect to this matter. I use four kinds, and presume almost every successful grower uses several kinds; at all events, I know several kinds can be used to advantage, according to the condition of the land, and stage in growth of the potatoes. One of the most beneficial operations in potato culture is harrowing the ground with a short toothed harrow just before the sprouts reach the surface. This completely destroys the first crop of weeds, and by the time another crop appears, the horse-hoe can be run close up to the plants, which will then have attained to considerable size; this mode, in a great measure, does away with the necessity of hand-hoeing.

One common cause of failure is scalding in the drills; drills should never be made long before the planting is to be done, because when exposed to the very hot sun, the earth becomes so dry and hot that when covered in in that condition, the sets are partially scalded and never come up.

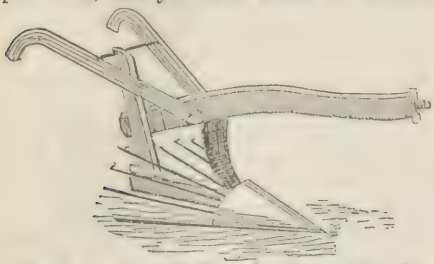
Varieties.

The Garnet Chili, which was introduced about twenty-five years ago, was not only in every way an excellent potato, and an abundant producer for a number of years, but a vigourous grower and a free flowered and producer of seed, which was freely used by experimentalists. Hence its rightful claim to being the grand-parent of nearly all the best varieties cultivated at the present time. The Early Rose, a cross-bred seedling of the Garnet Chili, has been a great boon to the people of this country, as well as that of its nativity, the United States. Its introduction is certainly entitled to the appellation of a public benefactor. This variety, although not now as prolific as during the first few years of its existence, is yet grown profitably for an early crop. No potato that I have ever known, has been so widely diffused, or has ever attained to so extensive popularity. Being very early, it has been comparatively free from disease of any kind.

The "Chicago Market" and the "Beauty of Hebron," both cross-bred seedlings of the "Early Rose," are perhaps equal to their parent in quality and productiveness, but that they will stand the test so long, is scarcely probable. Among all the old sorts, perhaps no potato can be found that deteriorates so little in quality. The characteristics of a potato, such as quality, productiveness, healthfulness, uniformity of size, etc., doubtless depends somewhat on the nature of the soil on which it originated. These characteristics, imbibed by the minute potato from the ingredients of the soil at its first growth from the seed, adhere with some tenacity to it through all its generations. A seedling may, in size, colour and form, resemble its parent, but its constitution and quality are in some degree dependent on the suitableness of the soil, climatic influences and other accidental causes. Hence one or two varieties, such as are well adapted to the grower's locality and market, are preferable to a greater number of sorts, grown merely for the sake of variety. Dozens of new varieties are constantly being presented for public favour, some of them, no doubt, excellent, but many of them comparatively worthless. Seedling potatoes afford grand scope for humbugging vendors. Whoever invests largely in an untested sort merely on the recommendation of an itinerant peddling rascal, runs a great risk of being woefully deceived. This fact, however, need not deter any one from endeavouring to test new varieties in an inexpensive way, or to experiment with seedlings of his own raising. New varieties we must have as occasion requires. The old celebrated kinds, such as the Peach-blow, Mercer, Gleason, Harrison, Early Goderich and Snowflake, where are they? Gone like their progenitors, having served their day and generation, to be replaced by fresh stock. And yet there is need of caution, for there is a danger of adopting new varieties too frequently, because an unknown sort does not sell as well in some markets as one that has been favourably known for some years. We cannot depend entirely on the experience of others, any more than we can on the seedsman's catalogue. We must experiment somewhat for ourselves, because difference in results is often due to difference of soil, time of planting, quality of seed, etc., etc. But in selecting varieties there is, however, one point which should especially be observed, *i.e.*, a potato of elongated shape, with shallow eyes and even surface like the Early Rose, is much more popular for market than a round-shaped, deep-eyed potato, whatever its excellence in other respects may be; because, in preparing such potatoes for cooking there is a great waste of the most valuable part, which is near the skin, while the other can be pared with much less trouble and less waste, besides, for baking unpeeled (which is perhaps the best way of cooking the potato) the former form is much better adapted.

Digging and Storing.

In the United States and Canada there are a large number of potato-digging machines patented, and yet there is not one invented which, under all circumstances, does the work perfectly. Several kinds, something like figure 2, are in common use where potatoes are extensively grown, and on light soils they work very well by simply throwing the potatoes out of the ground, and shaking them from the earth by the rods which pass backwards, but in heavy, adhesive earth they do not work satisfactorily. The prongs are made of iron or polished steel, as may be desired. If they ever break, they are easily replaced by others, by a simple contrivance. The high curved Standard readily clears itself from tops and weeds. Its cheapness and simplicity recommend it.



The cost of digging by hand depends very much on the abundance of the crop and the condition of the soil. If on light soil the yield be about 300 bushels per acre, they can be thrown out with a four-pronged steel fork, at the present price of labour, for about one cent per bushel, with cleaner work and fewer potatoes injured than by any machine yet invented. The digging by hand of a poor crop on clayey land, costs probably five or six times that amount, and sometimes labour is very scarce at digging time, hence the necessity of mechanical appliances of some kind. I have found that a skillful ploughman, with a good steel mould-board plough, could, by carefully going the proper depth, throw the potatoes out of the drill in such a way that the greater bulk could at once be gathered, and then by harrowing the ground nearly all the remainder is brought to the surface. So, until I find a digger that will dig clean on all kinds of land, I shall continue digging with the plough and harrow.

Potatoes should be gathered into narrow piles as soon and as fast as they are dug, and covered immediately with straw or other material, with the addition of three or four inches of earth to protect them from light and air. A few hours strong sunshine ruins the best of potatoes. It changes the natural colour to green, and renders them bitter and unpalatable. The inconsiderate exposure to light is the chief cause of the commonly complained of ill-flavour found in potatoes. Even after they are put in a dark cellar they should be covered up, if their original fine flavour is to be retained. I have always found it advisable to leave them in pits for a time, so that any that are inclined to rot, may be discovered and picked out before storing for winter. Storing more than is required for home use and for seed is perhaps not always to the grower's advantage; prices are only sometimes higher in spring than in the fall, and when one takes into account, skrinkage, extra labour, interest, danger from rot, thieves, fire, etc., it is wiser to dispose of surplus stock in the fall, even at a lower price than might be expected in the spring, when time is of more value. And then speculators who buy in the fall and run the risk of loss, are certainly entitled to a reasonable profit.

Potatoes are kept best at a very low temperature. Very few house cellars are suitable for the purpose. The temperature during the winter should not be above forty-five degrees, but the nearer the freezing point the better; and when a house cellar is kept near the freezing point, it is very apt to get far below it when excessive hard frost comes. A frost-proof root-house, properly ventilated, can be more easily kept at an equably low temperature, and consequently answers a far better purpose.

Is potato growing profitable? Like every other branch of agricultural industry, it depends on whether or not your farm is well adapted for it. The suitability of the soil, and convenience to market are most important considerations in this matter. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the average yield is 125 bushels per acre. The maximum is probably 250, although it possibly far exceeds that figure. Then the minimum must be very low. But at the average calculation, let us compare the costs with the profits. Thirty cents per bushel is about the average price at present; 125 bushels at 30 cents would bring $37.50. We can only come to an approximation of costs, because

they would vary considerably according to circumstances. But calculating the time of a man and a team at $2.50 per day, the probable cost would be about, for—

Ploughing twice	$3 75
Harrowing twice, rolling and drilling	2 75
Fifteen bushels of potatoes for planting, at 30 cents	4 50
Cutting and planting by hand	3 50
Paris green applied	2 50
Digging and gathering	6 00
Storing and marketing	6 50
Fertilizing substance taken from land, say	5 00
Interest on value of land	3 00
Total	$37 50

It will surely be admitted that if all the work is done with hired labour, the cost could not be less than this. So if even all the 125 bushels were marketable potatoes, there would be no profit. But considering that deficiencies occur from small ones and from rot, there must be a great many potatoes raised at a loss, hence it would be better for those not possessed of suitable land, to purchase from those who can raise 250 bushels or more per acre. The larger crop costs a trifle more for gathering, storing and marketing, but the potatoes are generally of better quality, and sell for about ten cents more per bushel, while there are comparatively few small ones. So if the 125 bushels per acre pays the cost, the extra 125 bushels or more may be said to be clear profit. I know that to grow only one kind of crop on any farm would be foolish husbandry. At the same time, the crops which are most profitable are those for which the land is best adapted. There are not many farms well adapted for every kind of crop, and no wise husbandman would continue to grow successively the same kind of crop on the same land.

The Potato Rot.

The cause of this disease is supposed to have existed in some form long before 1845, but it was not until that year that its destructive effects became so seriously disastrous to the working people of Great Britain and Ireland. Although it has never in this country prevailed to the same ruinous extent, we are yearly reminded of its existence, and in some seasons and localities, its evil effects bring considerable pecuniary loss. No plant disease of modern times has required, or has had bestowed upon it so much time and talent in scientific research. Long ago it was conceded to be a fungus; but not until microscopic manipulation in its modern application was the special character of this minute fungus recognised. We know that throughout nature there are infinite varieties of parasites, and that almost every plant and animal has some parasite peculiar to its species, and in order to be able to check its depredations, a correct knowledge of its nature and habits is of the utmost importance.

The enemy of the potato, technically known as the *Phytophthora infestans*, is a cryptogamous plant, and is included in the mucidineous family (moulds). It is a vegetable parasite which preys upon the living potato plant, like lice or other animal parasites upon the different species of animals. At first this mould forms webby creeping filaments, known in botanical language as *Mycelium* (mushroom spawn for example). These root-like fibres then branch out, sending out straight or decumbent articulated stems, with bead-like joints, filled up successively with seeds or spores, which are discharged at the proper time to multiply the species. Under favourable conditions of warmth and moisture, the *Mycelium* spreads very rapidly. Millions of spores are soon formed and matured, to be carried to plants not yet infected. Rains also wash the seminal dust down the plant, causing it to fasten and grow on the stems near the ground. The roots of the parasite penetrate and split up the stalk, even to the medulary canal. These roots exude a poisonous substance, which is carried by the elaborated descending sap down to the tubers, and

as the largest tubers require the largest amount of elaborated sap for their development, they will consequently receive the greatest quantity of vitiating principle, and will, when dry, be found a mass of rottenness, when the smaller ones are but slightly affected.

How this fungus is wintered is still a mystery, but that it is wintered in some form is beyond doubt; probably in the root-like fibres or mycelium lying in the ground as in the mushroom spawn, and possibly in the tubers. The "black-knot," another species of fungus that attacks the plum and cherry tree, operates very similarly to the potato mould. The roots of the parasite penetrate and split up the cellular tissue of the branch on which it fastens, and if the limb be not promptly amputated, the descending sap carries the deleterious principle through the whole system, and the following year the disease appears in a greatly aggravated form in every part of the tree.

Most of moulds or fungi attack only damp or decaying vegetable substances, and if we take plants and animals generally, we seldom find parasitical growth in a perfectly healthy condition. Throughout the whole of nature, parasites generally attack the feeble, and the old potato disease, known as the "curl," was clearly attributable to the degeneracy of sorts; but the potato mould differs in inflicting mortal injury to strong, healthy plants, more especially when they have been highly stimulated by nitrogenious manures. Healthy varieties, growing in sheltered situations, on dry, new unmanured soils, are seldom seriously affected. Different varieties are not always alike affected by the disease, though growing in the same field. Some sorts seem to have much stronger resisting powers than others; therefore, the growing of such varieties as are most readily infected should be discontinued. Planting on low, moist, highly enriched land causes a morbid growth which invites the disease; but by far the most common cause of its rapid progress is sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, particularly when accompanied by rain. Its culmination is only reached in hot, damp weather.

Remedies.

Thoroughly dusting the leaves and stems of the plant with land plaster (gypsum), if applied in time, that is, before the disease is indicated by the appearance of brownish blotches on the leaves, is an effectual preventative; and I am certain, that as regards this disease, prevention is better than cure. Whether the beneficial effects of the plaster on the potato mould is attributable to the sulphuric acid, to the lime, or to its simply being a dust, I am not prepared to say, but am inclined to believe its efficacy is mainly due to the sulphuric acid, probably assisted by the lime, in a state of dust. I have also seen decidedly beneficial effects from dusting with quick lime, when applied before the disease appeared, but as such applications seem to involve a considerable amount of labour, without any certainty that they may be needed, this has generally been deferred until too late, because by the time the disease can be perceived with the naked eye, it has so fastened on the constitution of the plant that no application proves to be a complete remedy. After the disease has fairly made its appearance, the best mode of stopping its progress is to mow the tops off close to the ground and burn them, dig the potatoes and dust them with plaster or quick-lime, and keep dry. I have invariably found that wherever the disease existed, damp or wetness assisted the rot.

The disease seldom appears before the first week in August, and by planting very early varieties as soon in the season as possible, on light soil, it is quite possible to have large early crops of potatoes secured before that time. And even if there was no danger of disease, the very early crop escapes the danger of severe drought, and is perhaps the most satisfactory mode of raising potatoes in this country. Early grown potatoes, also, are less liable to rust (or scab, as it is sometimes called). It is caused by a very small species of centipede, which attacks the outer skin of the tuber, and which generally prevail with applications of fresh barnyard manure. A mixture of wood ashes and salt, freely applied in the drill before planting, instead of fresh manure, is almost a certain preventative of this pest.

The Colorado Potato Bug.

There is no certainty as to the origin of this beetle, which fact is of little signification. It is sufficient to know, that about sixty-two years ago, according to Dr. Walsh, it was

discovered on the Rocky Mountains, feeding on a wild species of potato peculiar to that region (*Solanum rostratum*). When civilization had marched up the Rocky Mountains, and as soon as the cultivation of the common potato was commenced, this abominable pest acquired the habit of feeding upon it, after which time it went on from field to field, eastward and southward, at the rate of about sixty miles a year, and now it is firmly established over all the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic. According to the best authorities, each female Colorado bug lays about seven hundred eggs, which are always laid on the under side of the leaves in patches of from twenty to thirty. In about six days the eggs hatch into larvæ, which feed on the foliage of the potato plant about seventeen days. They then descend to the ground, where they change into pupæ at the surface of the earth. The perfect beetle appears about fourteen days after the pupa is formed, begin to pair in about seven days, and about the fourteenth day the female begins to deposit her eggs. There are generally three broods of this insect every year. The smell of them in their growing state is very offensive, and no kind of fowls will eat them. There are authentic cases on record, where persons, when scalding large quantities of the larvæ of the bug and inhaled the fumes, have been seriously affected, and handling them incautiously with the naked hands has frequently produced poisonous effects of a serious kind.

This insect has one parasitic enemy. Several cannibal insects are known to prey upon the larvæ, and the eggs are eaten by several species of other insects. Yet, notwithstanding all its enemies, and all the efforts made by man to exterminate it, year after year it appears in increased force. And when we come to consider that the cost to every potato-grower in preventing the destruction of his crop by this bug is about five dollars per acre, and that in Ontario there are about 140,000 acres planted annually, we find the bug costs our Province about $720,000 a year, with little prospect of abatement; because, while one farmer makes a complete job of destroying them, his neighbour, perhaps, on either side of him, is comparatively careless.

It is quite possible for the Government to protect the farmer against the infesting army of swindling agents, but whether any enactment for the destruction of this enemy could be effectually enforced, is at least questionable.

Of remedies, there is but little choice; the bugs must be killed either on or off the plants before they have done much damage. I have nearly always poisoned them on the plants, but although this may be the most effectual, I am not sure that under all circumstances it is the best remedy. Two applications of Paris green mixed, about one pound to a kerosene barrel of water, sprayed or sprinkled on the tops, does the business at a cost, including labour, of about five dollars per acre. Arsenical poisons, such as Paris green or London purple, seem to be the most suitable for the purpose. In any form it is a dangerous commodity to have about a farm. I have had, and I know of several others who have had animals killed by reaching through the fence and nibbling the grass next to the outside row of potatoes that had been treated with this kind of poison.

T. B. Terry, of Hudson, Ohio, who grows annually from twenty-four to thirty acres of potatoes as a special business, says, that after having tried the different methods, he finds that he can keep the bugs more thoroughly under subjection by gathering them off with a pan and whisk or paddle, at less cost than by poisoning, and without the risk of accident. He uses an eight-quart pan fixed to a wooden handle, as in figure 3, which enables the gatherer to stand upright while at work, and renders the job not so very hard and unpleasant as stooping with pan in hand. Mr. Terry is of opinion that, where the labour of youngsters can be obtained at about half the wages of a man, there is some economy in employing them; at all events, it affords remunerative employment to children during school vacation in July and August, and is advantageous in teaching them habits of industry. But even if the gathering off plan should cost a trifle more than that of poisoning on the plants, it is certainly preferable as being the safest.

This potato bug, a figure of which is presented in the accompanying cut, is techni-

cally known as the *Doryphora decem lineata* (10-lined beetle). It is of a regular oval form, with ten black stripes upon the back of its closed wing covers, which are of yellowish colour, and of hard crustaceous texture, smooth and shining.

Potato Bug.

The three-lined beetle (*Crioceris trilineata*) is an insect related to the preceding, but has been much longer known as feeding upon the leaves of the potato plant, both in its larvæ and perfect state. The accompanying cut will give the reader a correct idea of its form and general appearance. This beetle, in many instances, was for a time mistaken for the Colorado beetle, from which it differs in being of a longer shape, and having only three black stripes on its closed wing-covers, which are of a lemon shade of yellow colour.

It is not so common now as just before the Colorado bug arrived. It is shy and timorous, taking wing as you approach it, and is not nearly as prolific as the other. The eggs, which are of a bright yellow colour, are deposited in clusters of from six to ten on the under side of the leaves, and the larvæ continue together in a flock. They are wet, slimy, slug-like grubs of a filthy and disgusting appearance, being coated over with their own excrements, probably to protect them from the drying heat of the sun. There are two broods of this insect every year; when the larvæ have attained their growth they descend to ground to pass their pupa state. The second brood stays underground during winter, and only emerges in the beginning of the following June. The means employed for the destruction of the other potato bug has nearly exterminated this one; yet it prevails in some localities.

There are seven other different species of insects which, in some form or other, attack the potato, but limited space prevents full description of them.

The striped blistering fly at times appear in some districts in immense multitudes, eating off all the leaves of the potato plant.

The black blistering fly, *Canthares Pennsylvanica*; the ash edged blistering fly, *Canthares Cinerea*, and the ash blistering fly, the *Canthares fabricii*, all attack the potato in warm seasons in some localities, and are only prevented from destroying the crops by the use of poisons.

ESSAY ON THE POTATO; ITS PROPAGATION, CULTIVATION, AND INSECT ENEMIES.

By W. D. A. Ross, Esq., Chatham, Ont.

To which was awarded Second Prize.

History.

The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) which we now value so much as an article of food, and to the cultivation of which so much attention is paid, originally came from central or tropical America, where it was found about the beginning of the sixteenth century. From America it was taken to the southern part of Europe (Spain and Italy) by travellers, or by roving Spaniards coming from the New World.

It was introduced into England at a somewhat later date by Sir Walter Raleigh, where it caused great excitement as it did all over Europe. In its native state it was very small, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and scarcely ever attained more than an inch, so that a great deal of improvement has been brought about in it since its discovery.

For a long time it was looked upon rather as a luxury than as a staple article of food, being seldom found except on the tables of the wealthy, and it is not until within the last half century that it has been cultivated extensively or improved to any extent.

It appears that the first varieties of any note brought to America were from Europe, but these did not prove very satisfactory, as they were rather small and hardly fit for table use; however, in a few years these were improved, and their value as a food recognized.

To raise a hundred bushels then was something wonderful, now we think little of thousands, some large growers raising as many as ten or fifteen thousand bushels a year.

Improvement.

Careful hybridizing and experimenting have produced many excellent sorts, most of them of large size and good quality, so that now they may be counted by hundreds. From these facts it will be seen that the cultivation of the potato has made great headway of late years; and is this to be wondered at, when we consider of what value it is to us both as an article of food and as a commercial product—a dinner is hardly worthy of the name unless potatoes form a part of it, they are like bread and meat, one never tires of them.

Value.

Potatoes grown under favourable conditions yield from fifteen to twenty per cent. of their weight of starch, which produces in the body animal heat and fat, both of which are essentials of life, while poorer varieties or those grown under less favourable conditions, produce from eight to twelve per cent. starch; the most of the remainder in each case is made up of water, which is found to vary from sixty to eighty per cent., according to quality.

From this it will be seen that the value of the potato as a food depends principally on the amount of starchy matter it contains, and this varies according to the cultivation and treatment it receives.

Then the question naturally arises: By what means can the quantity of starch in the potato be increased? The answer to this would be, I think: 1. The selection of a suitable piece of ground. 2. Good cultivation. 3. Application of suitable manures or fertilizers. A good deal depends on the selection of ground, for the amount of starch is found to vary by as much as six or eight per cent. of the potato, according to the soil in which it was planted, cultivation being the same in all cases. In the way of fertilizers, potatoes treated with manure containing a large proportion of potash, of which ashes contain considerable, are found to contain much more starch than those deprived of it, and since potash can be had in various forms, such as ashes, bone, sulphate of potash, etc., for very little cost, it should be used extensively if large crops are expected.

Aside from its use as an article of food, thousands of bushels of the potato are annually used in the manufacture of starch as an article of commerce, and a less quantity for the production of alcohol. Sugar also may be made from potatoes, but not in quantities large enough to insure profit in its manufacture.

In attempting to raise a good crop of potatoes there are several things to be taken into consideration:

Ground.

In the first place, a portion of ground of a suitable nature is to be chosen for this purpose. Although it may be grown with varying success on different soils, a moderately rich sandy loam is considered the best by most potato growers. In heavy and wet soil it may be larger, but is more subject to disease, while the quality is much inferior.

A piece of old pasture turned under answers very well, as the decayed sod makes very good manure, but naturally enriched land is the best, for if highly enriched with manures, the plants are more apt to be diseased. If early varieties are to be planted, a light and quicker soil would be more suitable, and is likely to produce potatoes of a smoother nature, with the advantage of being dry when cooked.

After the ground has been selected, comes the more difficult task of preparing it for the seed, which requires as much care as would be bestowed upon a wheat field or on any other crop—it will be well repaid. In the first place, of course, it is to be ploughed when in proper condition; ploughing when wet, as most farmers know, sours and spoils the land, besides rendering it rough and hard to work.

Manure.

Then comes the question of manure—no light question either—however, experience and the best authorities tell us that a moderate quantity of old or well rotted manure will give the best results, and will be less troublesome to handle.

The best fertilizers are ashes, plaster, bone dust, lime and superphosphate of lime, which are of a dry or absorbant nature: these are especially fitted for wet soils, for besides promoting growth, they prevent disease.

Many, perhaps most, farmers spread the manure on the soil before it is ploughed, others drop it in the drills, and when planting in hills, put it in the hill. Each of these methods has its advantages, and may be preferred according to circumstances. However, many potato growers prefer to spread the manure on the ground first, and, although the potatoes do not get the full benefit of it, still it remains to fertilize another crop, and in most cases is preferable.

Modes of Planting.

Potatoes, where any considerable quantity is to be planted, are generally put in drills, which should be about three feet apart, and can be made by a turn or two of an ordinary plough; this affords a quicker way than in putting them in hills, and they can be easily covered, as well as taken up with a plough. If the manure has not been put on the surface it may be dropped in the drills shortly before planting, but a better plan is to spread the manure broadcast over the ground after the drills have been opened.

Work at this should be commenced as early in the season as the ground is in good condition for working.

Seed.

After the ground has been manured and otherwise prepared, the next consideration is the seed to be planted; the selection of good seed requires as much care as the selection of wheat or clover; many farmers, however, are in the habit of planting the remnants of

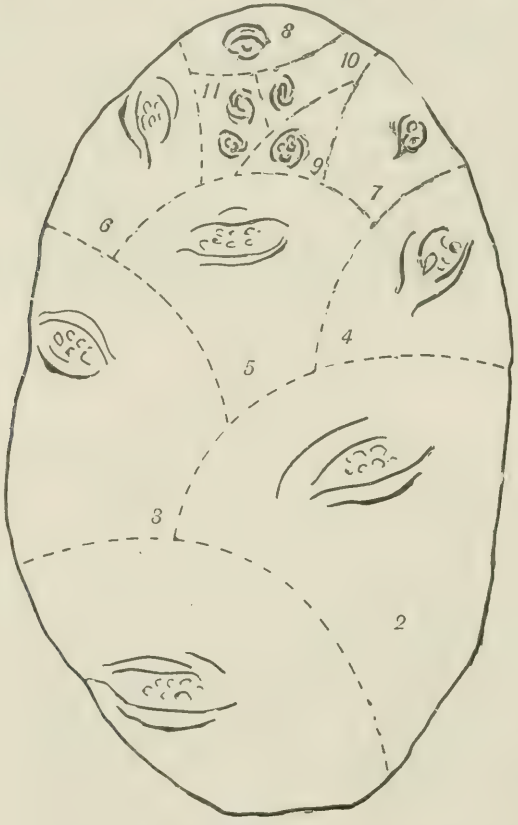


Fig. 1.

of small potatoes, which I think is a great mistake. The
'd are unfit for seed, and the result is that the plants
'rom good seed, and soon fall a prey to the potato bug
'ss and the time saved in cutting small potatoes
hese are insignificant when compared with the

loss in yield. To enumerate all the different varieties worthy of notice would be a difficult task, but mention of a few of them may not be amiss. Of the standard varieties, the Early Rose is the one best known, and perhaps most largely cultivated; for an early potato, considering size, earliness and delicacy of flavour, it is not surpassed.

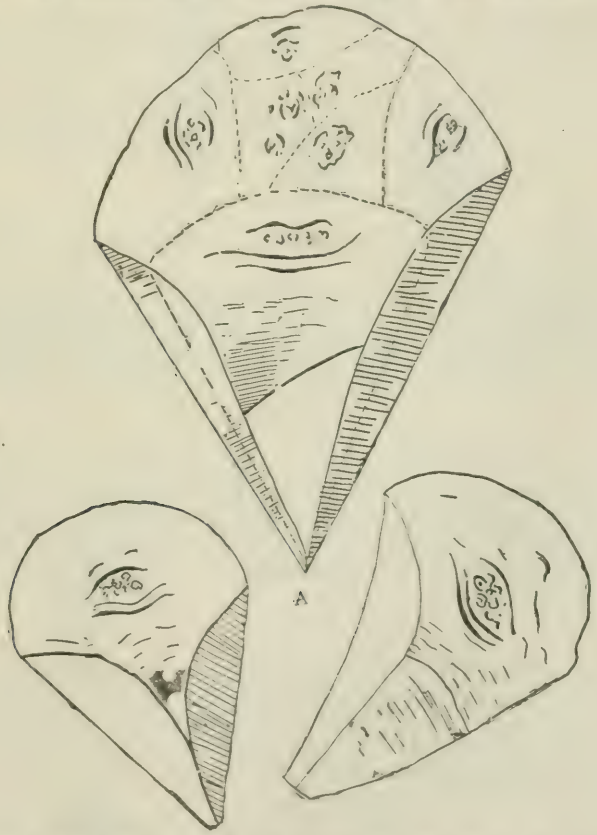
Two other excellent sorts are the Beauty of Hebron and the Mayflower, both of which are early sorts. Among the late varieties may be mentioned as worthy of especial attention, the Snowflake, White Elephant, Late Rose, White Star, Victor and Climax, all of which are good keepers, of good quality and very productive. For mealiness and delicacy of flavour, the Snowflake is second only to the Early Rose, while the White Elephant, Late Rose, and Climax, besides being of good flavour, are enormously productive.

Cutting.

The seed obtained, the next process is that of cutting, which deserves considerable attention if good results are expected. In cutting, one thing to be remembered is, that the eye of the potato in making a start, feeds upon the portion of flesh cut off with it until it has sufficient root to support itself, and, unless the eye has sufficient flesh with it, a smaller, sickly plant is the result.

In cutting the tubers there is, as in everything else, a right way and a wrong way. However, it is not very difficult to get at the right way if we exercise our judgment, for,

Fig. 2.



beginning at the end which joined the vine, we notice that the eyes ascend to the top in a spiral or winding order, which greatly facilitates the cutting. The best plan then, is to take the potato in the left hand, bottom or stem end towards the body, and with a thin, sharp knife to cut downwards or towards the stem, turning the potato at the same time, in order to cut the eyes in their ascending order. Figure 1 will give some idea as to the

start and in what way to manage the top, which is the most difficult. If they are carefully cut in this way, which can be done very quickly, the flesh will be more equally divided among the eyes, and when the cluster of eyes at the top is reached, there will remain a pointed portion of flesh, the point (*a*, fig. 2) being about the centre of the potato, which can be easily divided, so as to give each of the eyes a fair share, thus making them as strong as the first eyes cut from the tuber.

After cutting the tubers, it is well to set them in some place shaded from the sun, to allow them to dry, or rather to form a coat over the exposed part of the flesh, which will lessen any tendency to rot that they may possess.

If seed is scarce, or if a new variety is to be planted, the eyes themselves may be divided into two, four, or as many as six parts, and will be found to succeed.

Distance to Plant.

If planted in drills, the best distance apart, as I have mentioned, is about three feet, which gives ample room for cultivating and hilling, and the seeds should be dropped in the drill at a distance apart of from twelve to fifteen inches, according as early or late varieties are to be planted. If they are too close there will not be sufficient strength in the ground to sustain all properly, but if too far apart, a large portion of the ground will be wasted.

If they are to be planted in hills, which is usually the case when a limited number or a new variety is to be raised, the best distance apart to plant is about three feet, or a little more, each way, so that they may be cross cultivated.

A great many farmers put as many as four and five eyes in a hill; this, I think, is a mistake, for two good eyes, or, at most, three, are sufficient, which will be well sustained, and will yield as much as five eyes, and they will have the advantage of being larger.

Covering.

When covering, about four inches of good soil is sufficient, but if the soil is heavy or wet, three inches will be plenty.

When planted in drills, or rather ridges, since they have been covered—as the bulk of potatoes in Ontario are—the ground should be harrowed lightly as soon as the potatoes are within one inch and a-half of the surface; this levels down the ridges, and serves to check the growth of any weeds that might have started, thus giving the potatoes a good start.

Cultivating and Hilling.

In a few days, weather being favourable, they will be well up, then commences the work of cultivating, which should be done as early as convenient, and each time they are hoed the earth should be drawn up to them a little, or, when they are of sufficient size to admit of it the plough may be used in turning up the earth to the rows. This should be all done before the blossom appears, and when it once appears, all hoeing, hilling or cultivation of any kind should stop.

Enemies.

Then one would suppose that there would be a rest, as far as potatoes were concerned, but it is not so, for long before this, indications of trouble appear in the form of small orange coloured eggs, in clusters of from fifteen to forty, (fig. 3*a*) on the under side of the leaves; in about a week these hatch and produce small dark brown or brownish black bugs, which every potato grower knows as potato bugs, more properly, Colorado potato beetle, and technically known as *Doryphora decem-lineata*.

The young larvæ (*b* and *c*) feed greedily upon the leaves of the plant for about two weeks, when they attain the shape and size shown in (*c*); they then enter the ground, and in about three or four days change to the pupa state (*d*); after remaining in the ground for about ten days more they emerge as full-fledged beetles (*e*), ready in a few days to deposit fresh eggs to the almost incredible number of six or seven hundred, and to add their share of destructiveness to that of their predecessors and fellow destroyers.

These pests begin their work as early as the end of May or beginning of June, in fact, as soon as the potatoes are up, and continue it until the vines ripen, but generally,

Doryphora Decem-lineata.

unless something is done to prevent it, their work is done long before this, and nothing remains but bare stalks, and consequently the crop is stunted or entirely killed, because the leaves are the media through which the plant receives the greater part of its nourishment.

Friends.

To prevent this is a matter of no small difficulty, and can only be done at the expense of a good deal of time and labour. To help us, however, we have several (some twenty or more) kinds of insects which prey upon the eggs and larvæ of the pest, the most important of which is, perhaps, the one commonly known as the "Lady bug" or "Lady bird," of which there are several kinds; two of them, slightly magnified, are shown with their larvæ in figure 4, which will give a good idea of all. Besides these, may be mentioned the ground beetles *Calosoma calidum* and *Harpalus caliginosis*, *Arma spinosa*, *Reduvius raptatorius*, and others too numerous to mention here, which the farmer should learn to protect instead of destroy.

Cocinella Novem Notata.

Fig 4.

Mysia 15-Punctata.

All these, however, are not sufficient to destroy the potato beetle; in fact, they seem to be only as "a drop in the bucket," and we have to depend on ourselves for their destruction.

But before entering on our work of destruction, mention of another, thoughless formidable enemy of the potato, and onewhich requires almost similar treatment, will not be out of place.

This is the three-lined potato or leaf beetle (*Lema tri-lineata*), which feeds upon the leaves of the potato, both in the perfect and larval state; fig. 5*d* is a fair representation of it, slightly magnified. It is of a pale yellow colour, with three black stripes on the wing covers; the yellow spaces are covered with small spots or indentations. Its eggs, (*a*) which are of a yellow colour and in parcels of from five to eight, are attached to the under side of the leaf; from these the larvæ (*b*) appear about the first week in August, and, after feeding for some time, enter the ground and change to the pupa state (*c*), coming up in a fortnight or so as a perfect beetle, or remaining, as they generally do, in the earth in the pupa state through the winter. This is the second brood, the first brood coming earlier in the season.

Fig 5

To destroy these two pests, the potato beetle and the leaf beetle, several methods are used, one being to pick them, or knock them off the vines with a stick into a pan or other receptacle, after which they may be destroyed in any way that is most convenient; this involves a good deal of time, as well as labour, in fact, more than is necessary, and even after it is finished, many of the beetles remain to breed a fresh supply, and in a few days they are as plentiful as ever. Another and better method is to use Paris green, by dusting it on the vines, or by mixing it with water and sprinkling the vines with the mixture. The better of these, perhaps, is the former, but as Paris green is a highly concentrated poison, it must be mixed with flour, plaster or ashes, in the proportion of one pound Paris green to fifteen or twenty pounds flour or plaster; flour is the best as it forms a paste when mixed with the dew on the vine, which sticks to the leaves for a long time. If used in this way, great care should be taken to avoid inhaling the dust (which is the greatest danger attending its use); this can be done by walking to windward. The mixture should be put on in the morning before the dew is off the vines, to have the best effect. If used in water, a large table-spoonful to a pail of water is about the proper proportion. This way, although convenient and less dangerous, has some disadvantages. In the first place, it is not soluble in water, and requires constant stirring to keep it mixed, otherwise it will settle on the bottom; secondly, it settles in spots on the leaves wherever the drops happen to remain, or runs off the plant altogether; and lastly, considerable is wasted on the ground in sprinkling. Two or three applications will generally suffice, and often one will be plenty. This, or any other method, to be of lasting benefit, should be universally used, and if the pest is ever to be driven from the land, it must be by the united efforts of all potato growers, and even then it will be a difficult matter to accomplish.

Among the enemies of the potato may be mentioned the blister beetles, of which there are three kinds, the striped (fig. 6), the black (fig. 7), and the ash-grey (fig. 8); these, although they prey upon the Colorado potato beetle sometimes, do more damage than good, by attacking the leaves of the potato. They can not well be picked from the vines, as they belong to the same family as the Spanish flies, and to pick them with the hand is to get it covered with blisters for your pains. If they are troublesome, they may be knocked off the vines into a broad pail or pan of water and killed.

Fig 6

Epicauta Vittata.

Another, though not very formidable, enemy of the potato, is the potato or tomato worm (*Macrosilia quinque maculata*), which devours the leaves of the plant; as it does not often trouble the potatoes in very large numbers, and is well known to potato and tomato raisers as a large worm of varying shades of green, and about three inches and a-half in length, any detailed description of it will not

be necessary here ; suffice it to say, that this worm, when fully matured, enters the ground to the depth of several inches, where it changes to the pupa state. In this form it may often be seen in the late fall or early spring, on the surface, turned up by the plough or spade, when it is of a bright brown colour ; it remains in the ground till early in the next summer, when it comes up as a large and beautiful moth, which may be seen at dusk in the flower garden. The best remedy for these, since they can be easily detected by their size and marks of their work, is hand picking.

Fig 7.

Epicauta Atrato.

Fig 8

Epicauta Cinerea.

The larvæ of the May beetle, generally known as the white grub, is sometimes complained of as injuring the potato. In figure 9 may be seen a fair representation of the grub (*a*), the pupa (*b*), and the perfect beetle (*c*).

It is in the larval state that it destroys the potato, which it does by eating the tuber to such an extent as to spoil or utterly destroy it. In some seasons the potato patch may be exempt from its ravages, in others hundreds are turned up at every furrow, and large numbers are often found in turning up a meadow, in fact, they are often so numerous as to destroy the grass altogether, by eating its roots. In its perfect state it feeds upon the foliage of the oak, cherry, poplar, and other trees, often injuring the trees considerably.

Very little can be done towards checking the ravages of this beetle, for it is very hard to obtain any trace of it until it is too late and its work is accomplished. However, our old neighbour, the crow, and our friend, the chicken, have cultivated quite a taste for these grubs, and very often may be seen hard at work in a newly ploughed field, or oftener, behind the plough, satisfying their appetites. This aid, with a little exertion on our part, will serve at least to keep them in check.

Lachnosterna Quercina.

Storing.

When the tops of the potato die, it is a pretty sure indication that the potatoes are ripe, and may be taken up and stored away. The storing is a matter of no small importance, for if carelessly or improperly done, the crop and the season's work may be lost. There is a difference of opinion as to which is the best method, storing in pits, in cellars, or in barrels ; many prefer pits, on the ground that the flavour of the potato is bettered by being left in the pit over winter. This may be, but all points considered, the cellar has the advantage, since the potatoes can be easily got at when wanted, and any disease may be checked before it has done much damage. A cellar for potatoes should be well ventilated, dry and cool, with little or no light ; they may be put in either barrels or bins, as most convenient, and a litttle lime sprinkled over them will be found to do good service in preventing rot and for absorbing surplus moisture. If these points are carefully attended to, I have no doubt but that in the spring the potatoes will have kept well, be of good flavour, and command a good price.

ESSAY ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF OUTBUILDINGS ON THE FARM, WITH A VIEW TO THE COST OF ERECTION, ECONOMY OF SPACE, AND CONVENIENCE FOR FEEDING STOCK.

By Thomas Shaw, Esq., Editor Canadian Live Stock Journal.

To which was awarded the First Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—Good farming and good outbuildings are inseparably associated. When we find the first, in one form or another, we are sure to find the second, hence in the outbuildings of a farm, we have a pretty sure indication of the character of the farming. But it is not in this by any means that their chief value lies, but in their affording suitable shelter for the grain stored within them and the stock for which they provide an asylum.

The value of suitable outbuildings for the farm cannot easily be over-estimated. In this country, with its rapid summers, there is not sufficient time for the careful stacking practised in Great Britain, in which case our dark autumns, with their rain and sleet, play havoc with the stacks, and the frosts that congeal the wet parts into a solid mass, and the snows which block the highways often render their removal to the outbuildings a very unpleasant and unprofitable task.

It matters not how abundant the crop-yield, if no suitable provision has been made for it there will be shortage in the profits just in proportion to the lack of that provision. Nor will it avail that cattle are summered to advantage, if that advantage is not followed by wintering to equal advantage, which cannot be, unless proper provision is made for this in the form of suitable outbuildings.

The plan and extent of the outbuildings of a farm should be determined by the nature and extent of the farming. Under-provision in the form of outbuildings is false economy, and over-provision is extravagance. Yet it is unwise always to limit the provision to the present requirements of the farm.

The plan of the outbuildings will be largely determined by the nature of the farming. Where grain-growing is followed to the almost entire exclusion of stock-keeping, large grain barns will be in order, with high posts, as roofing is expensive, and these will have suitable apparatus for elevating the grain to its place. They will want large granary room, but no provision whatever for straw ; but as these are not best adapted to present Ontario conditions, we will not tarry to describe them further. On a fruit farm, in addition to buildings for receiving other products grown, one or more fruit-houses should be erected, oblong in plan and not high in structure, but well ventilated, and provided where such provision has not been made in the other outbuildings with ample cellar room, clean and dry for winter storage. Where stock-keeping is the principal object, and most of the food is purchased, large basement room for cattle would be the prominent idea to provide shelter for them. The amount of room required overhead in this case need not be very great, but it is otherwise when the food is raised on the farm. For sheep, oblong buildings would be in order, with fodder storage overhead, and with suitable apartments and compartments underneath, and yards attached, with feeding racks both inside and outside, for use in calm and in storm. For horses, oblong buildings, with stalls for the work-horses and boxes for those kept for breeding, have been found the most suitable. They require a sufficiency of room overhead for one season's hay and bedding. For swine, a building of similar shape is in order, with a passage in the centre and suitable compartments and yards. In poultry-keeping there should be the sleeping compartments, detached, or combined with the laying compartments, divisions for laying, hatching and keeping young chicks, with yards and sheds, the latter for protection when exercising.

In preparing an essay on this subject, several courses are open to the writer. (1) He may draw up a plan from his own imagination of one building, combining in itself the structures (the component parts) necessary to provide all the accommodation required in the outbuildings of a farm, or consisting of individual buildings standing isolated. (2) He

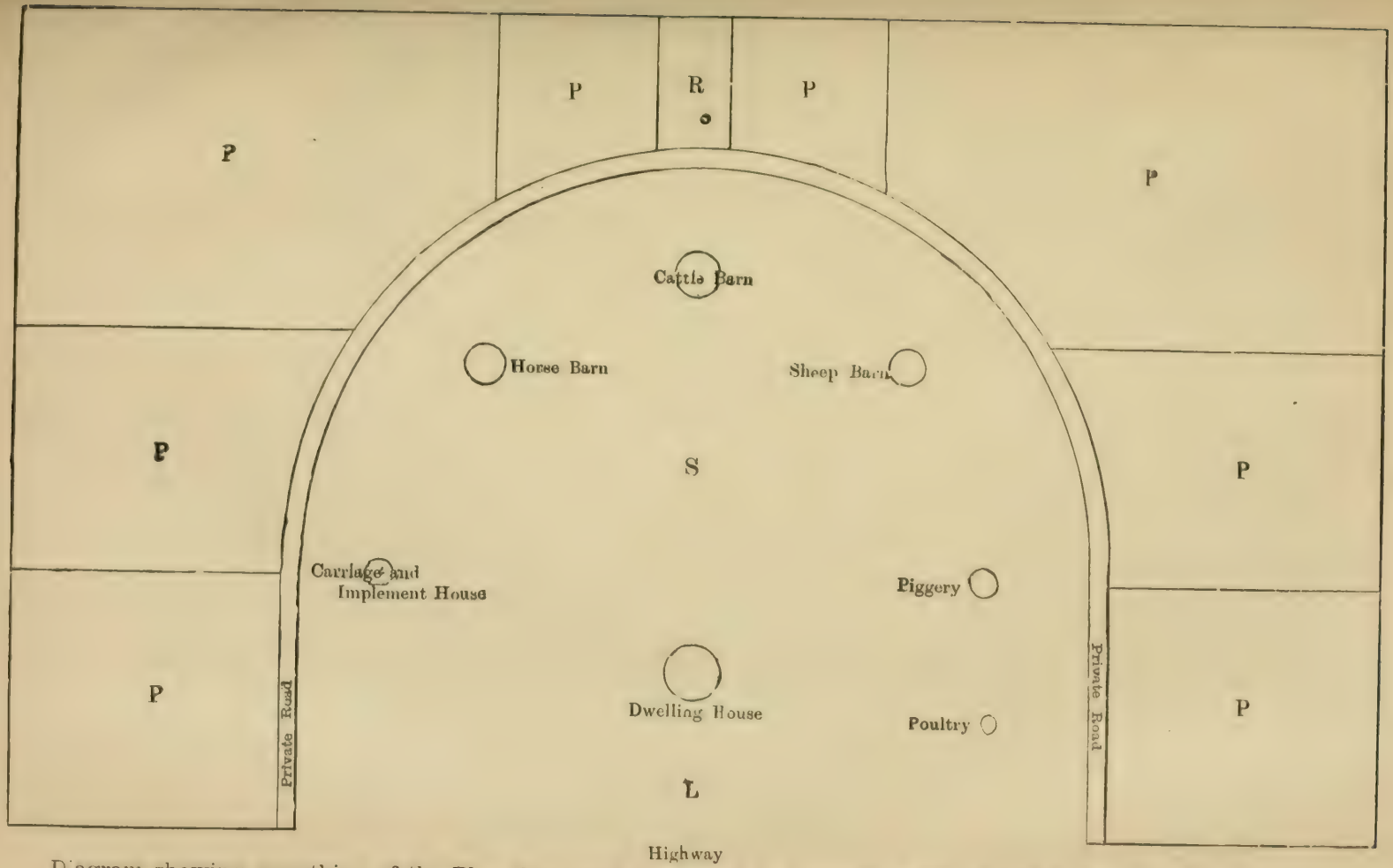


Diagram showing something of the Plan that may be adopted in Locating Farm Buildings when they are isolated.

L Lawn. S Shades planted. P—Paddocks. R Main private road leading into the rear of Farm.

may give a plan of the buildings which he himself actually possesses, and a description of them; whether of his own designing or the product of other minds should make but little difference, for the great ultimatum sought by the farmer in his outbuildings is their utility. (3) He may give the plan of a group of buildings which actual trial has demonstrated as useful and convenient, drawn from any source whatever, and (4) he may furnish a drawing and description of buildings, each a model of its kind, best adapted to the keeping of some one of the different kinds of his stock, distinct in species, kept in this country, and including a plan of building specially adapted to the keeping of each variety, leaving it to the reader to embody so much of what he may consider best adapted to his own particular wants as he may deem advisable in the re-arrangement of his own buildings, or the erection of new ones.

We avoid the first of these courses on the ground that the utility of the plan has not been proven, in which case objections to it might arise, which neither the designer nor the examiner may be able to detect. Novelty, which does not combine superior utility, is no real advantage. We object to the second and third of these courses on the ground that a plan, however admirable in itself, and however well adapted to the wants of one farm, will only be equally well adapted to the wants of another farm where all the conditions are similar. Where the several parts of a group of buildings are given in conjunction or as parts of one plan, it is more difficult to adopt useful ideas taken from them, than if taken from buildings each a model of its kind and complete in itself in reference to its adaptability to the keeping of one distinct kind of stock.

We adopt the fourth plan because (1) In Ontario each farmer usually gives more prominence to some one class of live stock than to any of the others in his practice. Indeed, in some instances, he is altogether lacking in some departments, and so does not want the room designed for them in a general purpose plan. (2) He is thereby enabled to utilize with less derangement to the plan of his old buildings, what may be of use to him in the plan of the building furnished, as in the plan of a combined group of buildings, change may mean serious derangement to the whole plan. (3) He who follows but one line of stock-keeping is furnished with a good model in its entirety, in all probability more complete than the same could be furnished as part of a whole system of buildings. (4) In case of building, the several structures may be kept separate, and so the danger of loss from fire is lessened. (5) The different sorts of stock can be kept from a contiguity that in many instances has proved hurtful, as there is more room for suitable yards in conjunction with buildings that stand separately.

We are aware that this plan of isolating buildings has been but little adopted, and chiefly owing to the fact, (1) that it is more expensive to so construct them and (2) under past conditions more time is required in feeding the animals. We admit that on small farms it would not be wise to adopt the plan, but on large ones, where, for instance, a workhand, taking care of horses, has no connection with the cattle department and *vice versa*, the additional labour would be that of drawing threshed grain and litter from the main barn to the others, as in the line of fodder they would be self-contained. Then the attachments, as yards, etc., could be so arranged that these would be very convenient, to say nothing of the beauty which such an arrangement would furnish when the different buildings were judiciously located. The following diagram will give a general idea of the plan that may be pursued in locating these buildings :—

The open space could be filled with shades, and there need be no yards anywhere save in the rear of the buildings, between these and the farm road encircling them, nor fences between them and the dwelling, unless as a matter of taste. Minor outbuildings, as smoke-house, ice-house, etc., could be placed somewhere in the shaded area as might be deemed best. Paddocks for the use of the various kinds of animals could in such a case be furnished very conveniently. Access to the farm might be had from the rear of the semi-circular private road and also to the highway, without using the drive to the dwelling.

Essentials in the Construction of Outbuildings.

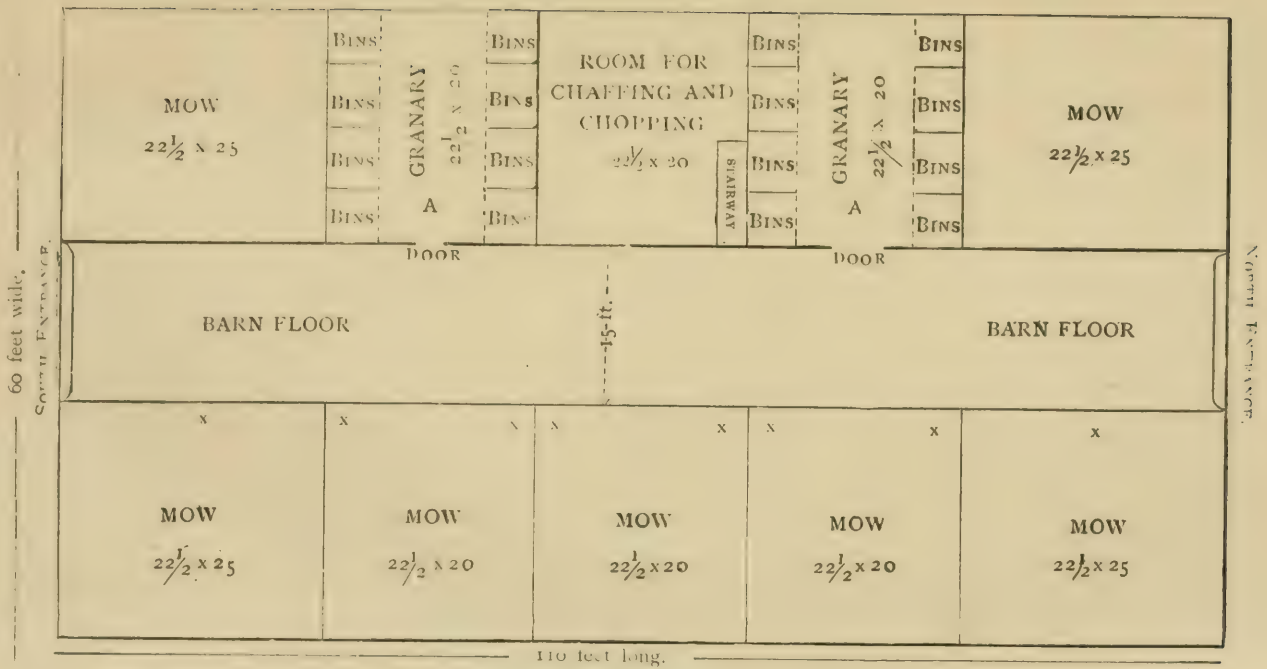
In the erection of outbuildings, whatever be the plan, or the kind of stock for which intended, there are certain essentials common to all of them which it should be the aim of the builders to realize in the greatest possible degree. Other essentials again are requisite only for one class of stock.

Of the former class are: (1) The securing of that degree of comfort adapted to the natural conditions of the stock kept, providing them at the same time with the largest amount of pure air attainable. (2) Making such provisions for the food supplies and those of litter, that they may be kept in the best possible condition, and where at the same time these may be utilized with the expenditure of a minimum amount of labour. (3) The saving of the manure, both the droppings and the liquids, in the best possible condition, and with the least expenditure of labour. (4) The utilizing of the space secured to the utmost advantage, as building is to-day the most expensive item of outlay on the farm. (5) Securing tne largest amount of light possible to facilitate the work of attendance, and to promote the perfect development of the stock. (6) Providing pure water in abundance, and accessible to the stock (unless in the case of horses) as often as they may want it, with the least expenditure of labour on the part of the attendant. (7) In having the most perfect correspondence attainable between the wants of the farm present or prospective, and the amount of provision made, and a similar correspondence between the outlay upon the buildings and the revenue of the farm. The nearer the approach to a fulfilment of these general conditions, the more perfectly will the purposes for which outbuildings are erected be realized.

While none of these essentials are unimportant, some of them are of the very first moment, and prominent amongst these we place the provision made for convenient feeding and watering. Leading a horse fifty yards to water three times a day, means the travelling of sixty-two miles in a year. Thirty minutes occupied in untieing and tieing again a herd of cattle once a day, means that eighteen days of ten hours each are spent in this way in a year. And where the rounds of feeding three times a day can be shortened each but ten minutes, it implies that a similar amount of time will be saved in a year. Prodigality of time thus spent in working is only something less of an evil than prodigality of time frittered away in idleness.

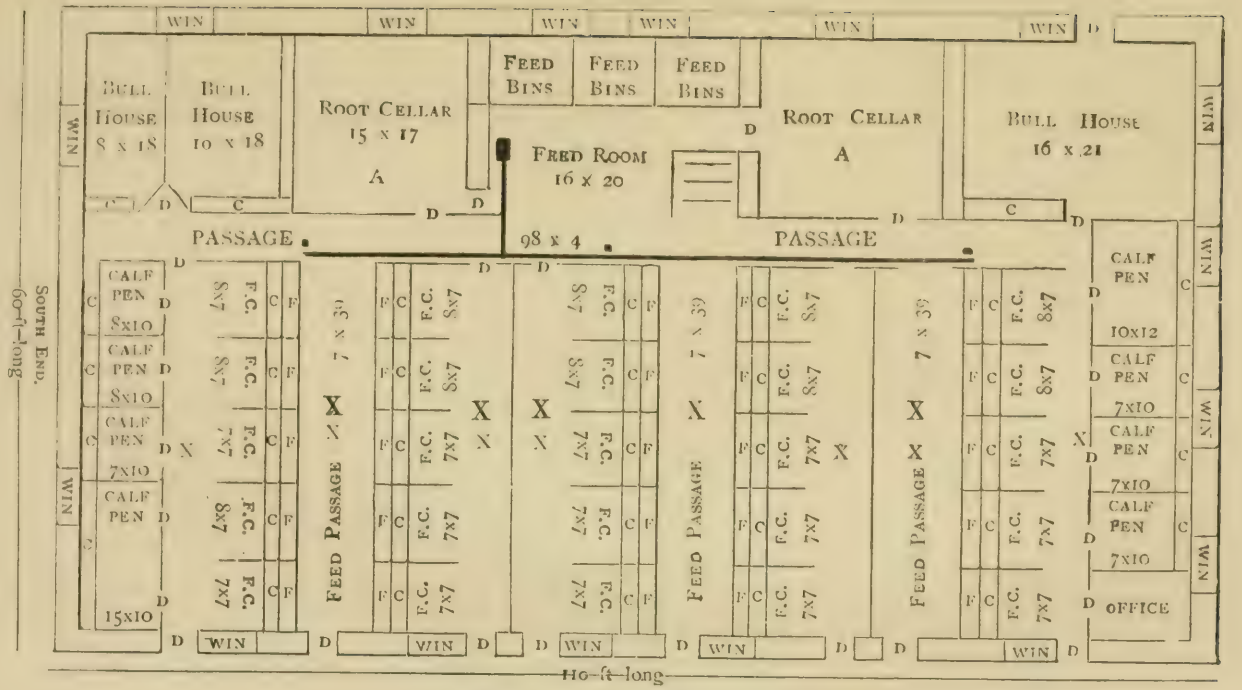
The essentials of a cattle barn, in addition to those already named, are: (1) That the uncut food, except roots, goes down from above as nearly as possible to where it is to be fed, and the same of litter, and that the arrangement overhead be such that access to feed or litter in any of the mows may be had at any time. (2) That the chaffing and grinding-room above be as nearly centrical as may be, and contiguous to granaries, and that the feed-room below be similarly situated, and conveniently accessible to roots and water, unless when a car and track are used. (3) It should be well equipped with ordinary stalls and box-stalls in proportion to the wants of the farm. Unless the tempers of cattle improve they will not all do well in a shed or stable loose, although cared for ever so attentively, and it is too expensive to build what is simply shed room enclosed in costly stone walls.

The other essentials of a horse barn are: (1) Overground construction to avoid dampness. (2) Loose boxes for stallions in service and for breeding mares, also for colts and young horses. (3) A floor that will not absorb the urine, that will be durable, and on which the horses will not slip. (4) Inclosed compartments where the harness may be kept from the injurious influences of the ammonia, and out of danger from horses that may get



GROUND PLAN.

A—Turnip chutes. X—Feed and bedding chutes.



PLAN OF BASEMENT.

A—Root chute above.
Black line—Water pipe just under ceiling.
C—Manger.
F C—Cow stall.
D—Door.
F—Water trough.
O—Tap and hose attached.
WIN—Window.
X—Feed chute.

loose. (5) A high ceiling, to give ample room for an abundant supply of fresh air. (6) Particular attention to the facilities for getting down feed from above.

The special features of a sheep barn are: (1) Abundance of yard room where the sheep may get access to the air and sun almost at will, save in the time of storm or during the lambing period. (2) A number and variety of compartments to suit the changing conditions of the flock as the winter advances. (3) A warm temperature where the youngest lambs are kept. (4) Racks in which the feed may readily be placed from the hallway without endangering the cleanliness of the wool. (5) Special provisions made for the feeding of the early lambs apart.

The special requisites of a piggery are: (1) Comfortable temperature without dampness. Hence, stone basements in a bank are not good places for keeping swine. (2) A yard or yards to which access may be had from the compartments of the pens, when breeding is the principal object. (3) Apparatus for cooking feed, and for slaughtering. (4) In case of pens anywhere near cheese-factories, provision for absorbing the manure so that the odour will be destroyed.

In poultry keeping, to the requisites already given, we may add: (1) Suitable apparatus for cooking food and for heating incubator, if desired. (2) Incubator room or rooms, and also those for breeding for stock. (3) Yards for the "broilers" and the breeding chicks distinct. (4) Compartments for keeping food in. (5) Bureau for labelled eggs.

Cattle Barn with Plan.

The cattle barn that we have selected as the most nearly fulfilling the conditions specified, is that erected on our own farm at Riverside, in the summer of 1886. It was at that time the plan most to our mind, and although we have seen a considerable number of the best barns in the Province since then, the opinion just expressed has not been materially changed.

An accurate survey of the sketch and plan accompanying will give the reader a pretty full knowledge of details, but we add some particulars that may not be self-explanatory.

The building, as will be observed, is oblong in plan, and built on the end drive principle. It is 110 feet long and 60 feet broad, with outer posts 20 feet high, inner ones 37 feet, and 16 feet apart. The height from floor to peak of roof is 52 feet. The internal divisions are shown in the plan. The tank, 8 x 10 feet, is placed above the chaffing-room. Although protected only by straw, the frost does not trouble it. In the chaffing room, which is supplied with a window, are placed cutting-box and grinder, with an opening in floor for belt if required to run pulper below. The elevating is done by means of a rack-lifter placed upon a track bolted to the inner posts, and which may be moved from space to space. In this way the entire barn may be filled to the roof, including that part over the drive passage, with the exception of one space. The windows above all swing, and also the gables at both ends. The windows below slide. In filling the mows, the fodder is put on one side by means of a horse-fork, and the grain on the other, leaving the end mow in the rear vacant. In threshing, this is first filled with straw, the rack-lifter being utililized for straw scaffold, and thus the threshing machine works forward as occasion requires. The capacity of the barn overhead is more than ample for the wants of a full supply of stock kept below. The windmill, a 16-feet Halliday, does the pumping, chaffing and grinding, and it will do any of these operations well, but requires a stiff breeze for grinding, so that one requires to be fore-handed to keep up supplies.

The plan of basement very nearly explains itself. Each of the partitions rests upon a dwarf wall, so that every upright in the basement forms a support to the upper part, thus giving great solidity to the building. The feed boxes are 14½ inches wide at the top, and 12 inches at the bottom. The height at the back is 9½ inches, inside measure, and they rest nearly on the floor. The space between the feed-box and the rack above is 20 inches, and through this the cattle reach and drink in apertures made by drawing up self-supporting slides in the shelving lid of the water-troughs, which also forms the slide into the feed-box, and is 15 inches wide. The racks for fodder incline toward the passage, and are tight on that side. The spars stand upright, are 2½ feet long between the scantlings,

and 6¾ inches from centre to centre, but should be one inch less. They are 1½ inches square and are made of sawed maple. The distance from the base of the manger to the drop of the stall is 6 feet, 4 inches, and the width of passage in rear of cattle 6 feet, 8 inches, and in front of them 6 feet for the single stalls and 7 feet for the double ones. For young cattle the floor of stall should be from 6 to 10 inches shorter. The floor is one of the best arrangements about the building. It is concrete, by which we mean, that below it consists of from 2 to 4 inches of broken stones, above this 3 inches of water-lime, and on the surface ¾ of an inch of Portland cement. This also covers the floors of the box-stalls which are depressed about 3 inches, and those of the root-houses as well. The drop, 6 inches high, is formed by a straight ledge of quarried stones sunk on end in the earth, and almost level on the top with the floor of the stall. The passage inclines to this ledge, hence the urine runs towards the drop, and is absorbed amid the droppings and litter, thus all going into the manure pile together. A little short litter should be placed at the base of drop near the door to prevent any escape of urine. In this, we have to our mind the cheapest and most complete solution of the liquid manure question that we have hitherto met with, and with us it is no longer theory.

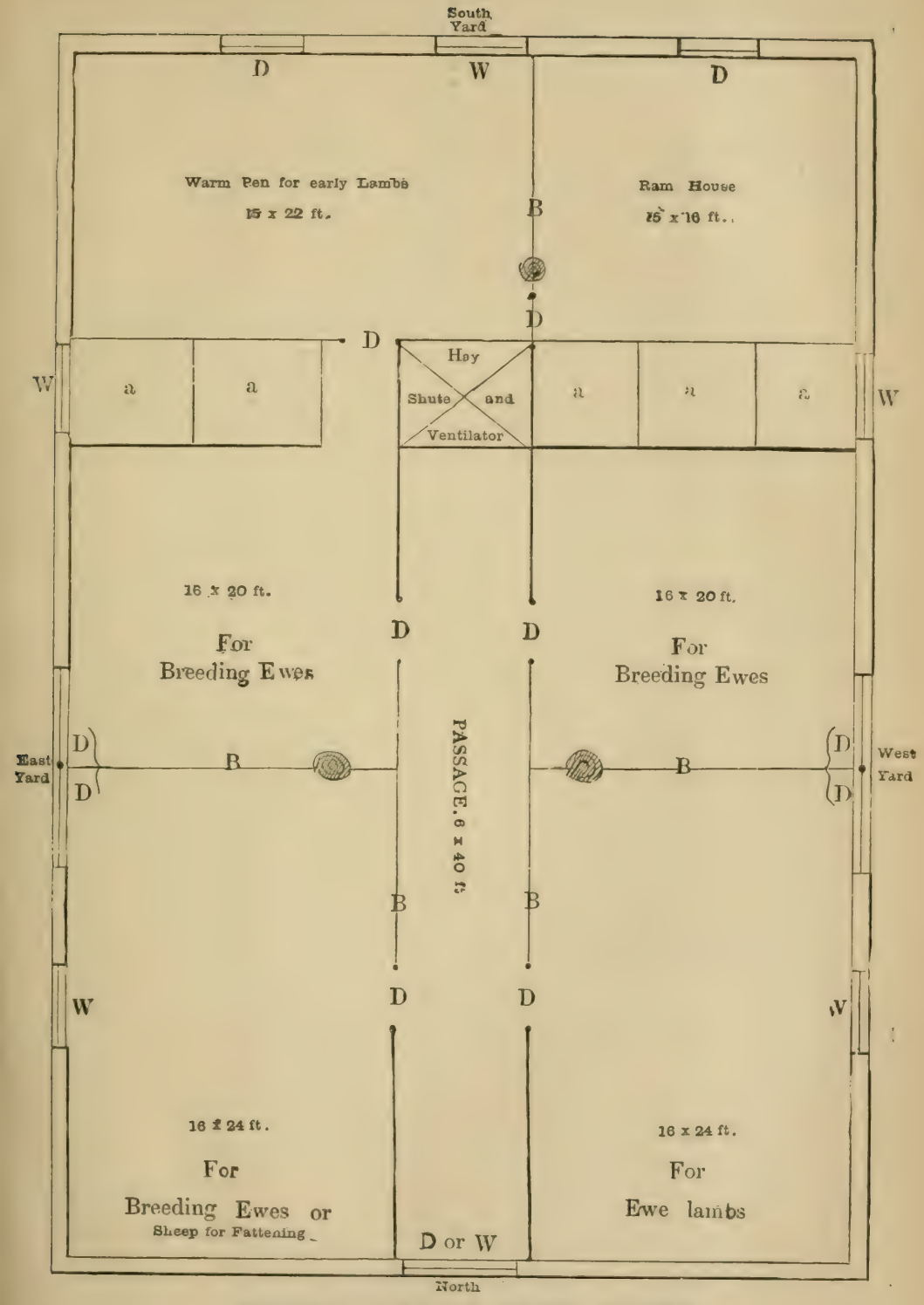
The water is pumped into the tank from a drilled well in the feed-room, and comes down from the same in a pipe protected as far as the basement roof, and is conveyed along the passage from end to end, or nearly so, and comes down where required into troughs, which, at the other end, are furnished with a grate over a duct, leading into a line of sewer pipe laid beneath the floor, which conducts the waste water to the rear of the building. There are taps at suitable places in the passage for drawing water for the animals in the box stalls, and also one in the feed-room, with a short hose and sprinkler attached. A longer hose may be attached to any of the taps, and the floors slushed at will, cleaning them out as perfectly as the floors of a kitchen are cleaned, which would be of great value in a dairy barn.

The height of the ceiling is 9 feet, and there is a door in rear of largest bull stall, leading into a yard in the rear. Box ventilators reach up the walls, opening under the eaves, but it would be better if they went on up the rafters to the cupolas above. The shutes for the fodder are also used sometimes for the purposes of ventilation. The only inconvenience from lack of light is in the two box-stalls adjoining the approach, and this may be avoided by bridging the part of the approach next the building and putting in an additional window.

Where water cannot be had by drilling, it could be caught by the eaves in a large cistern, elevated sufficiently to admit of a spontaneous flow into the basement on the turning of a tap. Where dairying is practised largely, the box-stalls could be utilized as cow-stalls, and in sections where more room is required for roots, the bull houses could be used. At present, the breeding cows are kept in the stalls opposite to the calf-pens, and when being suckled the calves may be kept apart by bars, which slide from the calf-pen partitions, and are merely slipped backward when not in use. Doors are so arranged that the cattle from any one of the divisions cannot reach those of another division in case of getting loose.

Some prefer to so arrange the basement of these barns that there is but a double tier of stalls facing a passage running in the centre, from end to end, the box-stalls lining the two sides, and the passage behind the cattle wide enough to admit of cleaning the stable with a horse and boat, the root-house being in one corner and the feed-room in another. This plan has its advantages, but it entails a loss of space, which, in buildings so costly, is always valuable.

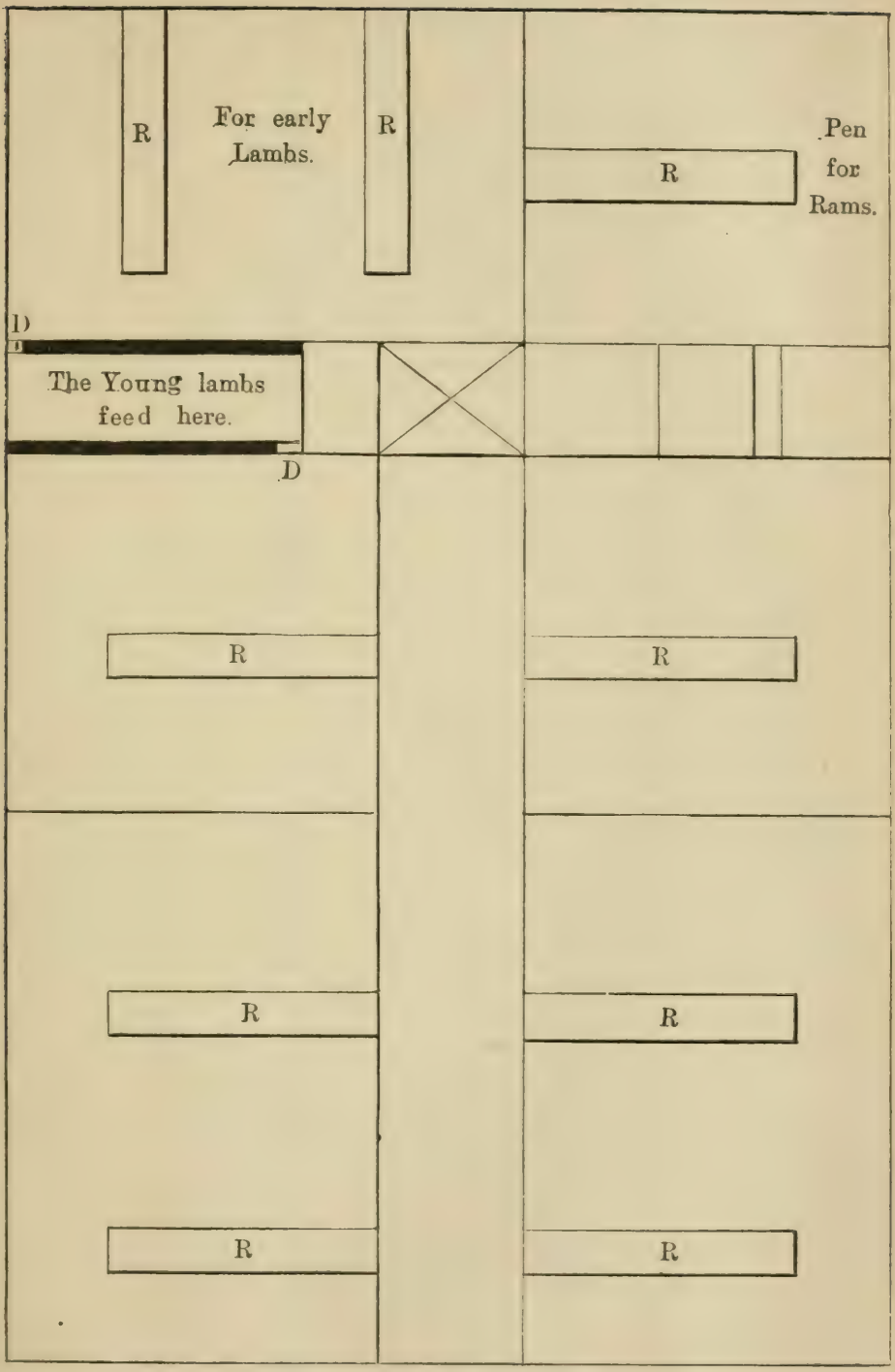
This barn required from 120,000 feet to 130,000 feet of lumber and timber, 100 squares of pine shingles, and 100 cords of stone. The partitions and divisions of stalls all rest upon dwarf walls, and each of the upright timbers reaches to the ground floor, and thereby forms a support. In this way much solidity is given to the building. The floor used 130 barrels of water-lime, and 30 barrels of Portland cement. The windmill and the attachments cost about $500. Painting and materials, including two coats for roof and planed railroad siding, battened, $325. The entire cost, including board of men, etc., would foot up about $5,000; but taking off the cost of board, and deducting work done by farm teams and hands, also the cost of windmill and attachments, would bring the cash



GROUND PLAN OF SHEEP HOUSE.

a—Movable lambing pens.
D—Small doors.
W—Windows.
×—Water tap and small hose for filling tubs.

B—Movable partitions.
D D—Double door for waggon way.
—Water tubs.

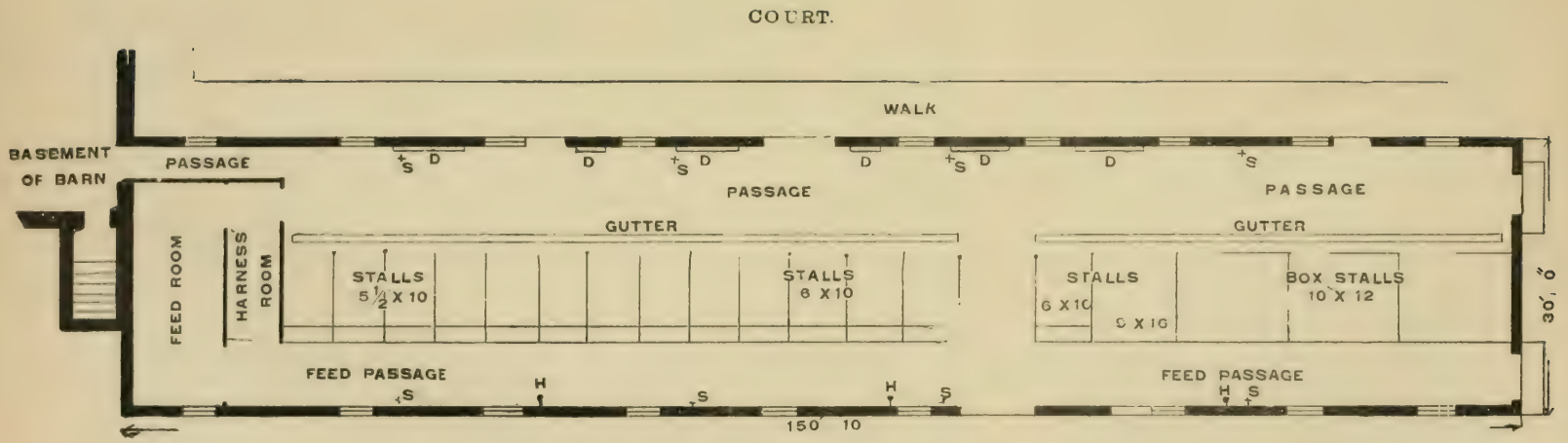


GROUND PLAN OF SHEEP HOUSE,

SHOWING HOW MOVABLE RACKS MAY BE USED.

D—Door or opening into feeding place of lambs.

R—Rack for feeding sheep.



GROUND PLAN OF HORSE STABLE,

AT THE ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH.

D. Harness Case.
S. Shoots.
H. Hydrants.

outlay in the neighbourhood of $3,000. Although this would be an unjustifiable expenditure on a small farm, yet ideas may be got from the general plan that can be utilized to much advantage in the erection of any kind of a cattle barn.

Each of the basement doors has a small door hung on the top front corner, of much advantage in summer. As metallic roofing or slating only costs about twice as much as shingles, or a little more, we conclude that these substances would make cheaper roofing in the end.

Old barns can be very profitably utilized, as in the case of Mr. Thomas Russell, Exeter, Ont., by splitting them in twain longitudinally and widening them, putting a suitable basement underneath at the same time. In a country with a climate such as ours, basement barns for cattle of one form or another are in a manner indispensable, and everyone about to re-build or to re-model old buildings will do well to keep this fact in mind.

The attempt has been made, where the ground is suitable, to have a storey below the basement of those barns for conserving the manure, which, if it could be successfully done, would be a step still in advance, but the system should be introduced with caution until it has first been demonstrated that the odours from the fermenting manure below can be kept from proving a source of annoyance above, more especially in stables that are adapted to dairying, and so utilized. But there can be no doubt in such a case, of the wisdom of running it out on a car to a floor roofed over on the same level, and dumping it through a trap where it will be protected until removed.

Horse Barn with Plan.

It is not creditable to the profession, that in the construction of horse barns, the improvements made do not correspond with those in other lines of stock-keeping. Horse fanciers seem to have been more absorbed in the past with the improvement of the horse than of the quarters in which he is kept; hence, in the whole Province it is difficult to find a horse barn of which it may be said that it furnishes anything very far in advance of common practice. One of the best models that we have seen is that of the Ontario Experimental Farm barn. This building, as shown in the accompanying ground plan, is 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, with posts 18 feet high.

It has a metallic roof, on each side of which are four gothic windows which let in abundance of light, an admirable arrangement. There are four cupolas, which also serve as ventilators to the mow, and to the stable below, as box enclosures go up to these from the latter, first along the siding, and then along the rafters. The building is boarded without and within, and has a width of brick between, but for ordinary uses tarred paper would answer as well. The ceiling is 10 feet high in the clear. The feed passage is 6 feet 2 inches wide, but 4 feet to 5 feet would suffice for ordinary work. The width of passage in the rear of stalls is 10 feet 9 inches, including gutter—a half moon groove in a plank. A less width would answer for ordinary use. The floor of the whole is cedar block pavement made in the ordinary way. The length of stall is ten feet, from the manger to outside of post 8 feet, and the width 5 feet. As the feed used is usually cut, there is simply a box manger, but our solemn advice to anyone building any kind of a horse or cattle stable is, to have fodder racks as well, for until the millenium comes it will be found impossible in ordinary practice to have cut feed on hand always and at all seasons. The windows are numerous, double and slide, and there is an apparatus in some of them for upward in-ventilation. The watering is done by pails, or by leading horses out to a trough supplied by a tap. In the rear of each pair of stalls is a closed harness compartment, with doors 4½ feet by 1½ feet, and placed against the rear wall.

Mr. C. Barker, of Paris Station, Ont., has a nice neat littte horse-stable built somewhat similarly to that we have been describing, but from a plan of his own devising. In this stable, however, the hay comes down into the feed passage through a large shute equidistant from the ends, and the oats through a slide which leads from a strong bin in the hayloft, which is filled with a season's supply before putting in the hay. The gutter in the stable is of plank, wide enough for a shovel and quite shallow, the edge of protecting piece on the side next the stall being bevelled. The incline in the gutter is to the centre and from there a sewer pipe leads into the barnyard. It is an admirable arrangement, and for a barn for farms of average size it furnishes a good model where there is not much done by way of horse-breeding.

The plan of horse-barn most to our mind for breeding and farm purposes combined, we would outline as follows :—It would be an oblong building about 42 feet wide, and as long and as high as the wants of the establishment would call for, with a passage about eight feet wide running through the centre from end to end, and one at least as wide crosswise, with box-stalls on one side of it, and stalls on the other for work horses, the stalls in both cases being on either side of the longitudinal passage. This transverse passage would afford easy means of ingress and egress. The box-stalls would then be 16½ feet deep and as broad as desired, with strong doors opening into the passage, and hay coming down through box-chutes into a rack, metal or otherwise, in the inner corner of the stalls. the one chute feeding two racks ; or the horses might eat from the chutes without racks. Underneath there might be a strong manger with slats in bottom, or close, as might be desired, but usually in the corner, and an oat-box with slide from passage for feeding. In the end intended for stalls let the horses' heads face the stalls. Have racks fed by chutes as in the box-stalls, and mangers in front part of stall with oat-box in one side of them. The grain could be let into the hallway by a slide from above, and bran similarly, both being centrally situated. A water supply drawn from taps at suitable places along the passage would be a great convenience. The windows might be the same as in the college barn, but in the box-stalls protected within and without by iron gratings on hinges, so that the windows could be slid open. The stalls would be the same size as in the college barn, but the rear post of stall partition should go to the ceiling to give greater solidity, or be planted with great firmness below. The passages in rear should be about 6½ feet wide, with same kind of compartments as in the college barn for harness. The floor might be cedar block in the stalls and in the rear and transverse passages, and also in passage between the box-stalls, but in other part of passage, cement. It should be slightly sloping to rear on floor of stall, with gutter same as Mr. Barker's, and the floor of rear passage slightly lower than that of the stalls. In building this floor, as suggested by Mr. George Laidlaw, Victoria Road, first make a good sound dry foundation of small stones or rough gravel, stamp it well, cover over with three inches of mortar made of lime, and pure sand or gravel, leave it to dry perfectly, and then take sound and seasoned cedar blocks, thoroughly soaked in coal tar, and pave the whole, fill in between the blocks with fine gravel, and then pour on coal tar until the blocks will absorb no more. Let the whole dry thoroughly and again go over the floor with boiling tar until it is equally and fully saturated. Sprinkle with sand and allow it to dry thoroughly before using it. At one end, if necessary, there might be a room for making and mixing cut feed, or better still, one of the box-stalls near the centre might be so utilized.

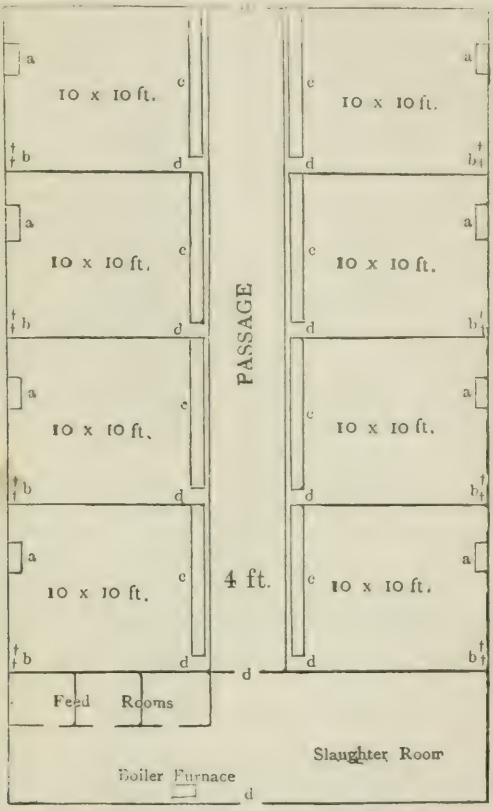
The roof could be the same as in the college barn, with ventilators also on the same plan. In the loft the chutes should go up to the roof, with suitable openings for putting hay in them at any desired height, as the farmer usually wants to put in a year's supply at once, and generally with the aid of the horse-fork. There should be a box for oats and one for bran, as in Mr. Barker's mow, supplied before the hay is put in, or else have a pipe going upwards above them, so that the boxes may be filled at any elevation. There might be small yards suitably fenced adjoining the stallion pens, doors opening into the yards from the boxes, and again into a common paddock from the yards.

Sheep-House with Plan.

The plan of sheep-house given below was originally designed by Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., whose name as a distinguished breeder of Southdown sheep, and signally successful exhibitor of the same, is a household word in Canada. In many of its features this plan is utilized in the sheep-house now in use at Mr. Jackson's Woodside farm.

The design is for a building 40 by 60 feet, but may be varied to suit individual requirements, and the building may be constructed of stone, brick or wood. If of wood, it should be lined and filled with sawdust. The cross partition nearest the south end of the building should run up to the ceiling to provide warmth for early shorn sheep, or for early lambs. The partitions in the other portions of the building need not be more than four feet high. The compartments or divisions may of course be varied in size to suit the wants of the owner, two being thrown into one, if so desired, where movable partitions

are used. The feed racks may be, say 12 feet long, with shelvings to protect the sheep from dust or dirt from the fodder, and these also have suitable troughs in connection for feeding grain or roots. They should be placed endwise to the passage, but they may also be used for partitions, movable or permanent, if so desired. The hay chute has a door opening into the south compartment. In the lambing pens the movable partitions have hooks—permanent—in the posts and corresponding eyes for them to drop into. They could thus be put up or removed in a few minutes, and when out would leave it convenient for driving in a waggon for manure. But before this was done the space could be



GROUND PLAN OF PIGGERY.

a—Window. b—Trap door. c—Trough. d—Door.

utilized for feeding young lambs apart after the lambing period had terminated. By placing the water tubs well to the middle of the building, they would be less liable to freeze, and when water is supplied from an elevated tank, the tap can be boxed in with sufficient room for hose, which secures all against frost. The double outside doors have a bottom part to slip in, which admits of the raising or lowering of the door, as the snow or the manure fills in, or *vice versa*. Grain bins are arranged in the loft, with spouts leading into the passage. If the building was of stone or frost proof, and a root house required, it could be taken off the north end to be convenient to the passage, or could be outside of the building altogether. When wood is the material used in building a sheep-house, it may be made fairly comfortable by using tarred paper between the thicknesses of the boards. The yards may be varied in size, and surrounded by a tight board fence. The windows may be made double and to slide, or single and to swing, to aid in ventilating when required.

One of the best piggeries that we have met with in Canada, is that used by the Messrs. Snell Bros., Edmonton, Ont., a ground plan of which we subjoin.

Piggery with Plan.

The dimensions of this building are 50 by 24 feet, and may be extended lengthwise to afford any amount of accommodation that may be desired. The height may be adjusted to the use for which the loft is intended. If used only for litter it need not be high, but by elevating the roof the appearance of the building is improved, and a useful store-room provided for straw and other things. Brick or stone may be used, but the building should be above ground; where wood is the material it should be lined and filled with sawdust, or made sufficiently warm by the use of tarred paper. The size and number of the pens may be modified to suit the requirements, and the partitions need not be more than four feet high. The door from each pen into the passage renders it easy to change the pigs in the pens. The floor may be plank or grouted, or better still, concrete, made similarly to that of the floor of the cattle barn described above. It may be depressed toward the rear, or in the centre, the depression running across the stalls or pens, and lengthwise of the building from end to end. The excrement could be soaked up with the litter and none of it wasted. The floor above should have traps into the different pens, or into the alternate ones at least, for putting down bedding. The space for feed-room, boiler, furnace and slaughter-room may be of any desired size, and should contain a well or other water supply. Where the water is fed from a tank or elevated reservoir there may be one tap so placed that it would feed the boiler when desired. There should be a scalding box, table and windlass in the slaughter-room. In front of the feeding-trough, the door, extending its entire length, should be made to swing at the will of the feeder, that the troublesome inmates may be shut away from the trough while the feed is being placed in it. The windows slide into a pocket for protection when open, and may be of any desired size The yards may also be of any desired size, and if there is access from them to the barn-yard in winter for breeding sows, it will be well.

Professor Jas. W. Robertson has outlined a form of pig-pen for use in connection with creameries when the former cannot be removed sufficiently far away to ensure safety from the ill effects of the odours arising. In these pens the passage is the lowest part of the floor, and contains a trough on each side of it, which may be a part of itself, the centre of the passage being elevated for walking on. The pens are highest in the rear, and the excrement runs under the feeding troughs into the depressions in the passage, which being inclined toward one end, carry out the excrement which may thus be absorbed by the application of earth. Much attention in this case should be given to the slushing of the passage conductors.

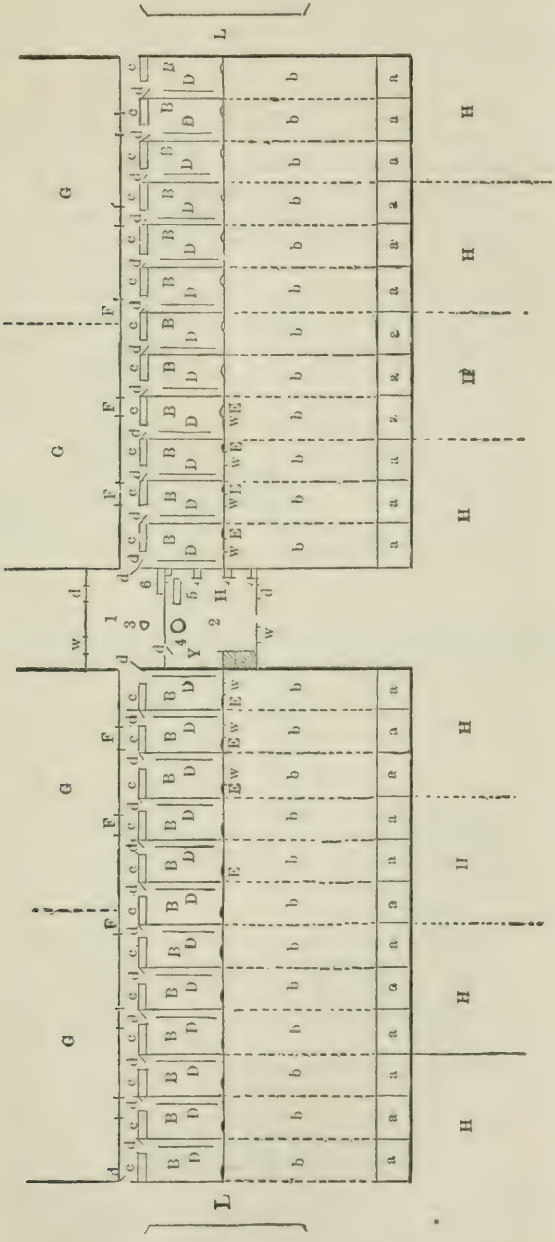
Poultry House with Plan.

The poultry branch of farming is of late assuming enormous proportions, and should, therefore, not get the go-by in an essay such as this. When we remember that in 1885 our fowls numbered 6,336,805, and that the export of eggs to the United States alone from the Dominion brought us a revenue of $2,476,220 the same year, the magnitude of the interest will be apparent to us.

The best poultry-house that we have met with for operating on a large scale is that owned by Mr. George J. Nissley, Sabine, Michigan, U. S. A., and described in the *Washington Farmer* of Feb. 22nd, 1886. We subjoin a drawing of the ground plan with description, from which many excellent hints may be obtained by ordinary farmers.

It consists of two wings ZZ, each 100 feet long by 16 feet wide, and 8 feet high to the eaves, each of which is divided into twelve pens BB, 8¼ by 13 feet, in which from eight to twelve fowls are kept. The building Y, which connects the two breeding houses, is 16 by 20 feet, and one and a-half storeys high, and is used as a granary, cook-room, etc. A hallway extends along the north side of each wing. The perches, DD, are regular portable benches, 9 feet long, 20 inches wide, and 20 inches high, with a perch 8 inches above the top of each bench, which forms a drop-board from which the droppings are removed every morning. The nest boxes, c c, are 6 feet long and 22 inches wide, and are placed 20 inches above the floor, and project into the hall six inches, where is a hinged lid for removing the eggs. The interior divisions of the nests are made portable, all in one piece, and by lifting the hinged top they can readily be removed, and the entire nest-box

be cleaned out. Each pen has a large window to the south, *ww*, extending nearly to the floor, for sunshine and light. The doors from hallway into the pens, two feet high and seven feet wide, are represented by dd, and are all hung with patent spring hinges, thus avoiding the trouble of stopping to adjust any fastenings. EE represent the outlets for fowls, and



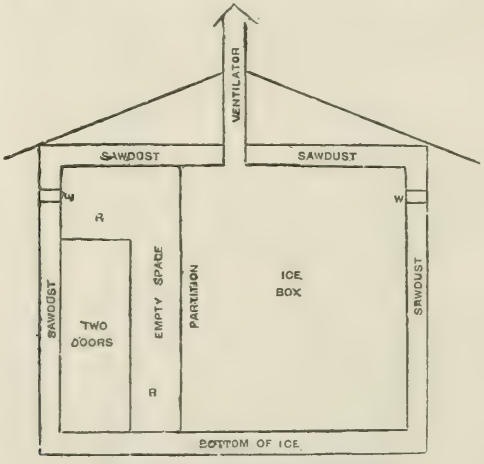
are opened and closed with slides which are operated by cord and pulley from the hallway. Ventilation is furhished by six large ventilators in roof, which are opened and closed by cords in the halls. There are also ten transom ventilators and windows in the north side

of the building, shown by FF. The outside runs or yards are represented by b b. They open in the rear into sheds aa. These yards are separated by standard wire netting four feet wide, attached to a tight base of boards two feet high, thus making a fence six feet high. The object of the baseis to prevent fighting amongst the males. The floor of the sheds, aa, is loose gravel. These sheds furnish shade in summer and a comfortalbe place in which to scratch in winter, as each shed has a window opening to the south. HH are small fields for pasture and range, into which the fowls are let alternately from the smaller yards. GG are large yards enclosed with wire netting, in which are reared the young chickens.

The centre supply building is divided into two rooms, 1 and 2, with a door leading from one into each hallway. 3 is a coal stove for the comfort of attendants, and to measurably warm the pens when desired, and also for service in the brood chambers. In this room also there is a large egg cabinet represented by 6. Each egg is marked when taken from the nest and placed in the cabinet, in which is a separate tray for each breeding pen. Figure 4 represents a small steam boiler, which supplies steam for cooking food, which is done in a large cooking vat, 5, to which the steam is carried by a pipe from the boiler. The stair leading to the upper storey is shown by 7. In this upper room are six large grain bins, and also for other kinds of food, which is drawn through spouts, xx, on the lower floor. Stairs also lead to the cellar where are stored cabbage, potatoes, turnips, etc., for winter feed. There is also a brooding house and incubator in connection, which we may not stay to describe here. Its object is to raise broilers for the New York wholesale market, where, it is said, that early in the season they bring wholesale from 40 to 45 cents per pound. All the buildings are cieled on the outside with drop-siding, under which is a lining of tarred felt, and they are also cieled inside with matched cieling. There is nothing very costly about the construction of this building, or of the piggery, sheep-house or horse-barn previously described. We refrain from giving figures because of the vast difference of the cost of erection when in different hands and in different localities.

Ice-House with Plan.

To the dairyman an ice-house is simply indispensable, and to every farmer it will prove a very great boon, and all the more so to those remote from cities, where dairy pro-



PLAN OF ICE-HOUSE.

ducts can only be marketed at intervals, and, where the butcher does not call. it may be only at long periods. Of the many plans that we have examined, that designed by Mr. D. L. McPherson, Lancaster, Ont., and now used somewhat extensively in the dairy sections where Mr. McPherson's numerous factories abound, is the best, not only as regards effectiveness, but cost of construction when compared with its utility.

It consists of two square compartments one inside of the other, with a space of 22 to 24 inches between the inside and the outside compartment, this space being filled with sawdust, which permanently remains there. It has two doors, one in each compartment, well fitted and double. There are two small box windows on top of the inside compartment or ice-house proper, say 12 inches square, having two glass lights in each box, one inside and one outside. The inside of ice-house has a partition of say four feet, with door on one side, and it is the better of being movable so that it can be laid back to the side of the room when filling with ice. This four-foot space is for the storing of any perishable article in hot weather. In filling, the ice is packed in the remainder of the inside compartment close up to the sides all around, and all spaces between the cakes of ice and the sides should be filled with clean snow and a quantity of the same put on top. The bottom of the ice-house and chamber is air-tight, but well drained. Round cedar or other poles that are durable, two or three inches in diameter, are laid on the ground close to each other, and then some straw or hay is laid over them and 4 inches of sawdust strewn on the top. This forms the floor. The building on the outside should be well banked with an underdrain for the removal of all water. There should be a ventilator of 6 x 6 inch wooden pipe passing up from inside the ice compartment to the outside to carry away the moisture and the damp air. There should also be two feet of sawdust on the top of the ice-box. In this ice-house the ice will keep fairly well in the hottest weather. It furnishes clean ice, affords the advantage of being enabled to cut pieces of ice for use, and the great convenience of having the sawdust permanently placed, the house being thus ready for filling at any time in winter.

The size of building suitable for farmers and families is, say, outside measure 16 feet square; inside, 8 by 12 by 8 feet; ice compartment, 8 by 8 by 8 feet; store-room, 4 by 8 by 8 feet, and height of side, outside, 10 feet. The cost will vary from $40 to $60, according to the locality where it is constructed.

It should really be a first concern of the farmer to secure good buildings, especially out-buildings, after having secured a farm. The improvement of the farm will avail but little if there is not ample barn room for the increased crops grown. The attempt to improve stock of any kind will be greatly hindered if there is not suitable accommodation for it, more especially in winter. Even where there is ample accommodation, but so arranged that it involves the loss of much time needlessly, the owner is necessitated to drag his train of progress wearisomely up an inclined plane which becomes steeper as his physical powers wane. He is paying, it may be, the wages of two men where the labours of one would suffice.

When we reflect that in 1886 we had invested in farm buildings no less than $183,748,212, or about 28 per cent. of what was invested in farm lands, and that the value of the live stock dependent on these for shelter was $107,208,935, to say nothing of the entire crop on which these were fed, and that the work of the Ontario farmer for at least five months in the year lies in a great measure in his outbuildings, it is certainly a matter of the first moment how these shall be constructed. Surely, he should take a deep interest in the placing of every stone, and as to the whereabouts in the structure of every piece of timber. Any process that will save the taking of one step daily means the saving of thousands of steps for some one, and any device that will shorten the process of feeding but five minutes each time means in the end a saving of years of labour.

We have heard the assertion made, and by sensible calculating men, that if a majority of our farmers were to consign their present outbuildings to the flames, and to replace them with those built upon improved modern methods, that ten years hence they would be worth more money. Although we cannot countenance the taking of such a step, which would seem an unjustifiable destruction of the gifts of Providence, we will not venture the assertion that the statement made by those men was not correct, and we record it here in the hope that its sweeping startling nature may lead numbers of our farmers to re-examine their bearings as to the state of their outbuildings, and to set about their improvement.

But before this is undertaken they should use every legitimate means to post themselves as to the latest and most improved methods of building. This may be done in two ways, first by means of travel and getting ideas from ocular demonstration, and second, through the medium of books and the agricultural papers. It is greatly important that

when one undertakes to put up a farm building, that is to last him the rest of his lifetime, and perhaps his successor as well, that it should be constructed with as many of the latest improvements as he can work into it.

Some men, indeed most men, just build as their neighbours have built, or they rack their own brain in devising some plan or plans which to them are new, but which others have devised in better form years before. Far be it from us to discourage the exercise of the inventive faculty, but it does seem folly in the extreme for any individual or class of the commonwealth to dig for gold that has long been through the mint, and passes already in some neighbourhoods for current coin. And this is just what those men are doing who, unaware of the great improvements that have already been made in the erection of farm outbuildings, are labouring to devise some plan that, when realized, is, it may be, far inferior to what already exists. No man living is likely to evolve in its entirety a system of outbuildings in advance in every respect of the systems that are already common property, or at least that might be, for none of them are patented. It is far better first to ascertain what has been done by the collective wisdom of mankind, and then if we can improve on that or add to it, we lay the whole farming community under obligation to us.

When we think of the vast outlay expended in the outbuildings of the farm, many of them so imperfect in their construction that the money invested in them lies in a bank that makes no returns—when we reflect that this imperfection in construction often involves an enormous waste of food and labour, and when we reflect still further that it is in the power of every man to improve those buildings during every year of his existence—we are assuredly justified in the assertion, that by doing as they have done, in the hope of improving this state of affairs, the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario have laid the farming community under obligation to them, when they offer a prize open to all comers for an essay on the construction of outbuildings on the farm, with a view to the cost of erection, economy of space, and convenience for feeding stock, to be accompanied with diagrams.

ESSAY ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF OUTBUILDINGS ON THE FARM, WITH A VIEW TO THE COST OF ERECTION, ECONOMY OF SPACE, AND CONVENIENCE FOR FEEDING STOCK.

By D. M. McPherson, Esq., Lancaster, Ont.

To which was awarded Second Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

The construction of farm barns and stables is a question of great importance to the farmer. The barn is the most important building on the farm, not excepting the dwelling house, for, on the proper construction and use of this building largely depend the productiveness of the soil, the value and profit of the live stock and the general health of the farmer and his family.

It is here where all the animal food, when gathered from the field, is collected. It is here, also, where most of the plant food is produced, to be returned to the soil to make it productive.

It can fairly be said, it is the barn that makes the farm and the farm the farmer, either in the direction of prosperity and happiness, or poverty and misery.

When so many and so important influences are determined by the proper or improper use and construction of the barn, it is much to be regretted that farmers, in general, have not studied this part of the farm requirements more, in order to make greater improvement in their adaptability and proper uses.

Much credit is due to the very liberal inducement offered and means proposed by the Provincial Agriculture and Arts Association to improve the construction of farm barns, so as to make them more serviceable and adaptable for their special uses. No greater boon could be given to the farmers of this great Dominion than special light on this subject. It is of sufficient importance to induce our Dominion Government to take action in

the matter and to compile all the latest improvements in plans, specifications, sites and all requirements that are known up to the present.

This could be done by offering liberal prizes for essays, setting forth the importance of properly constructed farm barns, having these printed and bound in book form or pamphlet and distributed gratis in large numbers to the farmers of our land.

If appreciated by the farmers (and I have reason to believe it would), great and lasting benefits would accrue, sufficient to reimburse the outlay a thousand fold.

Should the Government not think it of sufficient importance to spend largely in this direction, the Agriculture and Arts Association should take the matter up, in some such manner as above stated, and show to the representative body of our country the value and importance of such a work and outlay, for when the farmer is successful every other person is alike prosperous and thrifty.

Farmers are a hard-working class and not much given to travelling, observation or inventiveness, taking their ideas largely from their neighbors, and if a progressive neighbor builds a new barn, claiming to be an improvement over all others, this is taken as a model "*par excellence*" for all time to come. Nevertheless this new barn may be a very poorly constructed building, not well suited for the work required.

A barn may be built to show a good appearance from the outside, but costly and unsuitable inside. Many barns and houses are built from the roof down instead of (as they should be) from the foundation up. In this I mean that, in many cases, after the roof is completed, the arranging of the compartments is considered when too often the entire frame is unsuited for the work required ; beams, posts and girts are in the way to suit the plan proposed, and it is found necessary to make the plan and compartments suit the building, instead (as it should be) of the building in all its compartments suit the work intended.

As a guide against this mode of procedure, a properly constructed plan should be made and drafted where every post, beam, girt and bent, from bottom to top, is placed and located for adaptability in the most economical form ; strength, durability and usefulness, with cheapness, should be considered in every part of the plan.

A practical and professional mill-wright, building a grist-mill, would never undertake to build the mill without first knowing what machinery was to be used and what kind of work was intended to be done. When he had ascertained these matters he would arrange the building, frame and all its parts in accordance with the object to be attained, and the more nearly the building suited the requirements of the work the more successful the results would be.

As it is with the grist-mill so it is with all other special buildings, built to do some special work, and consequently the same applies to the farm barn ; it should be built to suit the work required, and not the work and machinery made to suit the building, as is too often the case. Perfect adaptability should be the aim of all persons building barns.

In the direction of acquiring these conditions, I beg to submit a few ideas which may be, I trust, of some practical value.

In the preparation of a plan of a farm barn, it is of the first importance to know what work the barn is intended to be used for—either grain-growing, dairying, stock-raising, mixed husbandry, or any other special use. Having decided upon this, the resolution of all the leading requirements to principles and the application of them in the construction and lay out of the compartments is next considered.

After much thought and attention, I have resolved the leading requirements in the practical working of a barn, to cover all the above special uses, down to four in number, and arranged them in the order of their importance :—

First—The saving of plant and animal food.
Second—The preservation and promotion of the health of both man and beast.
Third—Saving of valuable time and labour.
Fourth—Saving of cost in the construction.

1st. The saving of plant and animal food is considered of the first importance, for if the animal is not fed it must die, and if the plant is not likewise fed and nourished it must die, and as the result the land becomes barren and unfruitful. For these reasons I

take it as the starting point of all successful farming. This division covers the saving of all animal and plant food produced on the farm or purchased elsewhere. The animal food is the grain, hay, roots, straw, chaff, seeds, etc., etc. The plant food is the solid and liquid excrements of all animals, both man and beast, as well as refuse from the dwelling house of all kinds. It also covers the absorption of all gases injurious to animal health and beneficial to plant life.

2nd. The preservation and promotion of the health of man and beast.—This important requirement is placed second in order, since as the health of the farmer is affected so he is incapacitated for his labour; and when the health of the animal is affected its usefulness is likewise interrupted and interfered with. For these reasons every condition should be considered to promote the most vigorous health, such as pure air to breath, pure water to drink, good drainage, the warmth and comfort of the body, freedom of action, quiet and freedom from causes of excitement and worry. Let me here say with reference to the above noted fact of "good drainage," that a very frequent source of sickness and sometimes death results from imperfect drainage. The family well being on a lower level, and being used out of continually, is thereby made a drain. The leakage from the barnyard soaks into the ground and finds its way to the lowest level in the well, and thereby contaminates the water with poisons of a deadly nature to animal life, from whence fevers, diphtheria and epidemics of the most virulent nature are produced in the family by the use of such water. The domestic animal by its use is also affected in health and vitality. Pure water is one of the first requirements to promote vigorous health.

3rd. Saving of valuable time and labour.—This is considered of third importance, since successful results can be attained if the first two divisions are maintained at the disadvantage of work or time, but no successful results can be obtained by saving of labour and time, if the first two are neglected, and hence the least important is the saving of labour. Convenience is a good thing, but if the productiveness of the soil and the health of the animal are neglected for the sake of convenience, failure is sure to result therefrom. Convenience and saving of labour covers the part of accomplishing the first two principles in the least time and at the least expense, such as securing the animal food and placing it where it takes the least labour and time to apportion it at each daily feeding or daily want. The water convenience should be so arranged as not to allow the animal to be exposed to storms and chilling winds, and the temperature raised to take the chill off, say, from 60° to 80°. This division also covers the handling and saving of the manure with the greatest ease, comfort and convenience in the least possible time, or converting man-power into horse-power as far as possible.

4th. The saving of cost in construction.—This covers the construction of all needed parts at the least cost and still having these parts substantial and strong.

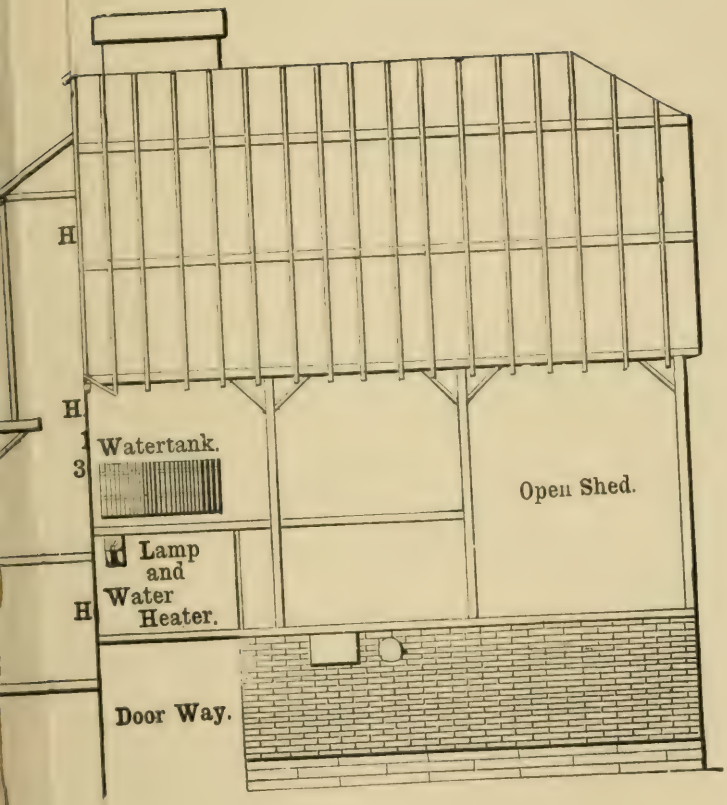
Under these headings might be classed a good foundation, with drainage; the frame sufficiently strong to withstand the weight within and the pressure of wind and storm without; the roof sufficiently supported and constructed so as to prove a perfect protection from rain and snow.

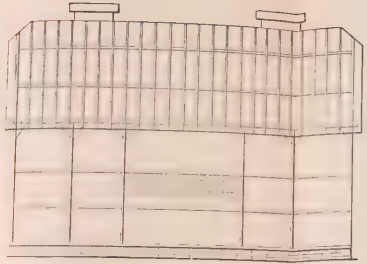
Having now described the leading principles and requirements of a barn, it yet remains to describe the construction of one which will embody all of these in perfect unison, and as the writer is now completing one in which an attempt has been made to apply all of these four requirements, I now submit a diagram and a full description of all parts of the same.

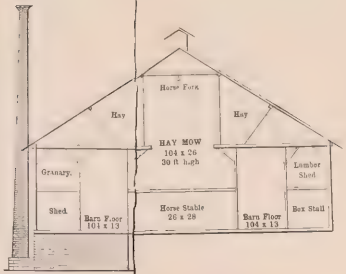
The size submitted is for a two-hundred acre farm, all under cultivation and calculated at the highest possible product of roots, grasses or grain in the most favourable season. It is specially adapted for either grain-growing, stock-raising, dairying or mixed husbandry, by slight changes in the use of the compartments.

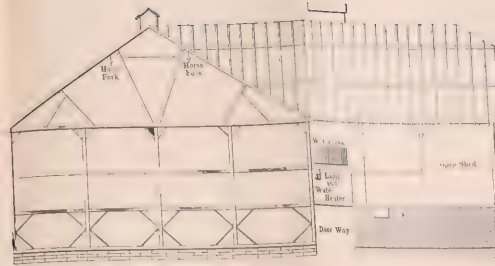
Its form consists of a main building, having a wing projecting from the centre on one side representing the letter T. (The aim is to obtain greater width than length, instead of the usual plan of barn building, having greater length than width, the advantage of which will be readily understood by referring to the diagram.)

The main building is 90 x 76 and the wing 42 x 76. It (the main building) is built up of two sections, the basement and the ground floor, the foundation of which is a stone wall on three sides five feet high, three feet under the surface of the ground outside and one foot inside.


H
H
Watertank.
Open Shed.
Lamp
and
Water
Heater.
H
Door Way.




Horse Fork
Hay
Hay
HAY MOW
164 x 26
30 ft high
Granary.
Lumber
Shed.
Shed.
Barn Floor
10½ x 13
Horse Stable
26 x 28
Barn Floor
10½ x 13
Box Stall


Hay
Fork
Horse
Fork
Door Way

This wall has a drain under it where all surface drainage from outside is collected and drained off to the lowest point where an outlet is made to carry it off.

A sill is placed on this wall, with short posts 7 feet long, to a second sill, which sill forms the foundation of the superstructure, and on which the ground floor rests.

The posts are 20 feet long on the second sill; there are 6 bents across the building, each bent having 5 posts 19 feet apart; the bents are apart respectively 19, 13, 26, 13, 19 feet. The beams across rest on top of the posts, and the plate rests on top of the beams, each having one inch of a gain, which prevents the building from spreading by the weight of the roof. (The full strength of the beams lengthwise is utilized).

The roof is supported by two purlins on each side, the weight of which is all thrown on the posts, and yet forms a double brace to support the entire building, even should it be cut into three distinct parts lengthwise.

The sides of the building are plain lumber, battened; the roof is dressed lumber (not tongued and grooved) covered with a newly introduced material which is prepared steel plate enamelled with lead.

The roof has two cupolæ, 8 x 10, 9 feet high, which are for light and ventilation.

The wing of the main building has no basement, except the root cellar under a part of it, which is 26 x 42, 10 feet high. The ground floor is on a level with the ground floor of the main building.

The frame of the wing is made in the same manner as that of the main building. It has three bents 14 feet apart, having 6 posts under each bent. The posts are apart respectively, 12, 13, 26, 13, 12 feet, all constructed in the same way as described in the main building. The roof is also supported by two purlins on each side, on a level with the purlins of the main building. The position of one of the posts supporting the purlins is perpendicular, and yet thrown on the posts below. The sides and roof are constructed in the same way as those of the main building. The wing has only one cupola in the centre, which is for light and ventilation likewise.

The basement of the main building has several compartments, all of which are frost-proof, to contain the following manure (liquid and solid): pig-stye, slaughter-room, hen coop, summer milking, etc., etc., and if required, a section for storing implements, two sections for siloes, etc., etc.

The bottom of the basement is concrete and cemented; it all inclines to one spot in the centre, where a liquid manure cistern is sunk.

All parts of the ground floor above the basement are floored, except where the siloes project upwards. On each end of the main building is where the grain and straw is stored. The horse and cow stables are in the centre, the barn floors and passages being between the stables and the grain and straw mows. Above the horse and cow stables is where the hay is stored.

Connection is made with the two barn floors at one side of the main building, so that a waggon enters one barn floor and drives out the other, or can pass out the centre, between the two rows of cow and horse stalls in each stable.

A water tank, holding 2,500 gallons, is placed in the centre, directly between the horse and cow stables, having a box over it, and a doorway reached by a ladder from the horse stable.

This box (covering the tank) is entirely surrounded and covered over with the hay and feed above, which thereby protects it from frost.

A pipe is attached to this tank, reaching down into the stable below and up through the water above. Directly under is a safety lamp, encased in glass, suspended, the light of which is reflected from one side into the horse stable, and the other side into the cow stable, the heat of which goes up through the water, and is thereby utilized in taking the chill off the water previous to being given to the animals.

A hose is attached to this tank, through which the water is directed to the cow stable, where a watering trough is in front of each row of cattle, and filled therefrom. The horses are supplied with water in the same manner by the same hose.

This hose may also be used as a means of directing the water for cleaning carriages, stable floors, horses' feet, etc., etc.; also in case of fire it can be used to advantage.

This tank is filled by windmill power from without.

The grain mows on each side are 19 feet square, and are filled by means of a horse-fork.

Part of one mow on each side, say 9 x 19, is portioned off for a feed-room for holding provender, grains, etc., the balance of this section being used for a straw mow.

The wing of the main building contains the horse stable in the centre, and the barn floor and passage on each side of it. On each side of the passage are compartments for special purposes; on one side is a carriage shed and workshop and tool room. Above these is the granary, where the grain, as threshed, may be stored permanently or not.

On the opposite side is a bull pen and a section for sundries; above this is a section that can be conveniently used as a lumber shed.

There is also an open shed in front of the wing, 14 x 76, which is used for unloading hay into the hay mow, and also temporary protection for carriages, implements, etc.

The root cellar is filled from the barn floor through a trap door. It has a wide door entering into the basement of the main building. In a section or part of this cellar is a steam boiler and engine if desired. The chimney, which is of brick, is on the outside of the building, the pipe entering through the stone wall of the cellar. The pipe from the stove in the workshop also enters the chimney, and all is made fireproof.

The ventilation in the stables is effected both upwards and downwards. The upward ventilators are eight in number, 10 x 12 inches, six in the cow stable and two in the horse stable. Three of these on each side of the cow stable connect into one pipe at the roof and enter into the cupola above. The aperture for the downward ventilation is behind the animals, where the carbonic acid gas is absorbed into the manure compartment below.

The provision made to clean the cow stable and handle the manure until it is put on the waggon or sleigh is new and original. This is accomplished without any hauling whatever. The stable manure gutter is cleaned with a lever acting on a moveable bottom from the stable floor. The manure falls into an elevated box which holds one month's or more accumulation. This box is suspended sufficiently high for a waggon to pass under, and has a moveable bottom supported in the centre on a pivot, which, at the wish of the operator, can be dropped down and emptied into the waggon box below, and when emptied it returns to its original position where it remains until needed again. In using a manure spreader the manure from the stables can be spread on to the ground in the field without handling it by hand at all with the fork. A full description of this device can be seen by referring to the diagram of the same accompanying this paper.

The feeding of the cows is from the barn floor, marked figure VI. The feeding door swings on the centre, so that the feeds can be given to each animal either from the floor below or from a waggon above. Through these doors are spaces in front of each animal for admitting pure air; the ventilation directly above carry off all light gases.

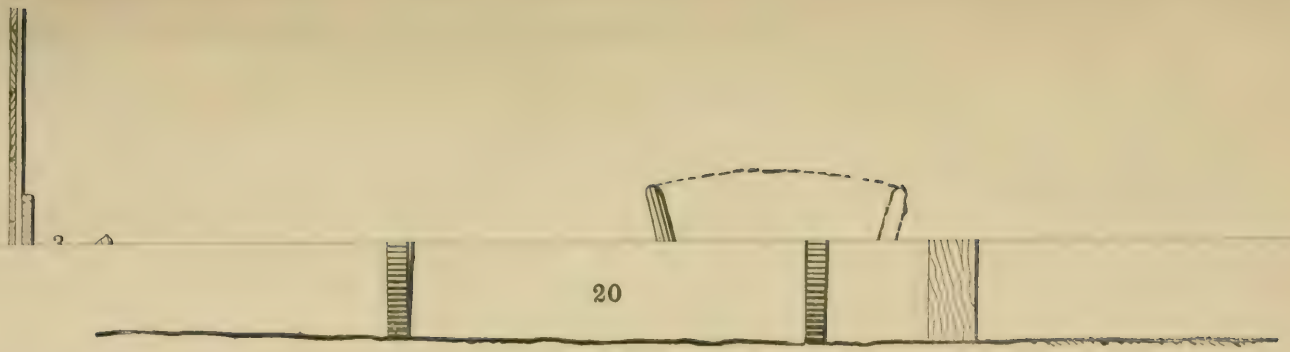
In reviewing the construction of this plan of a barn, setting forth the claims of the four fundamental principles of barn construction, we have—

Firstly—The saving of animal and plant food. Ample provision is made for all animal food, such as hay, grain (threshed and unthreshed), straw, provender, etc.; also all plant food, liquid and solid, is received in its proper place and protected from all leakage or waste.

Secondly—The saving and promotion of vigorous health of both man and beast is obtained in thorough ventilation both upwards and downwards. Pure air is admitted to breathe, and all gases absorbed in the manure below. Perfect drainage of all liquids is effected by means of the water-tight cistern below the surface of the cement floor in the basement, from which no particles can pass into the ground and soak into the well to injure the drinking water. The comfort and warmth of all animals is obtained by their being protected on all sides by the outside of the building from wind and storms, the second walls of their compartments, and the watering being done in the stable with the chill having previously been taken off the water.

Thirdly—The saving of labour is effected by the feed being placed into the building direct from the field by horse-power in the most convenient place to handle it when required for feeding.

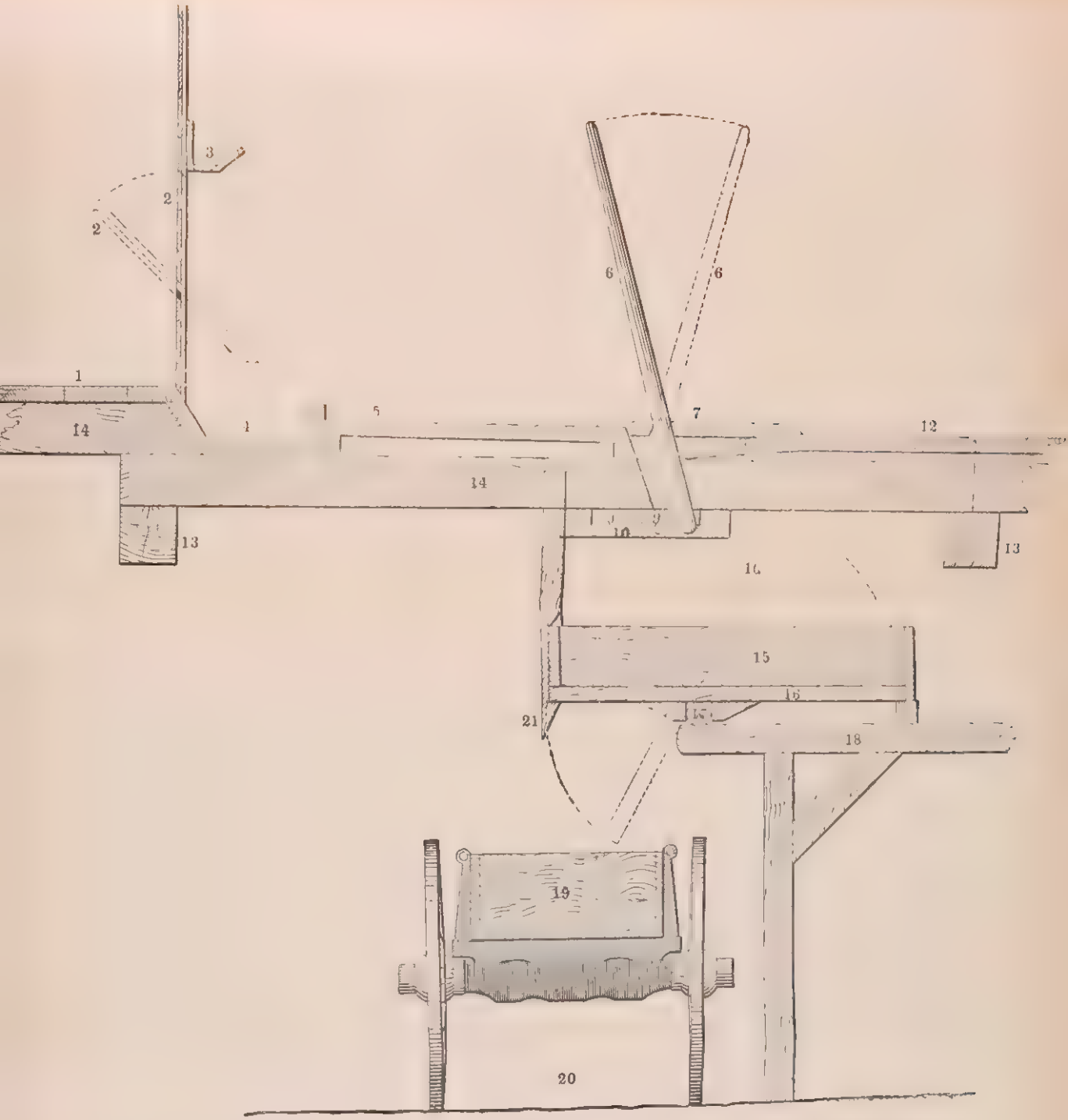
The hay being placed over the entire stables (horse and cow) and filled from the end makes the mow high in the centre and lower on each side, and as it is thrown down off



Description of Fig. VI. Labour Saving Appliances for the Use of Cattle Barns.

(SHOWING ONE HALF OF STABLE.)

No. 1—Barn floor.
" 2—Feed door, suspended on a rod in the centre, which swings open quarter ways, and making two openings for feeding. Either from above or below.
" 3—Water trough.
" 4—Feed manger. Ten inches lower than the barn floor.
" 5—Stable floor under the cattle, and inclines from the front to the rear one inch.
" 6—Lever to clean gutter, operating on No. 9, which slides to the front by putting the lever forward.
" 7—Narrow cross piece over the gutter to support lever No. 6, which also acts as a fulcrum to slide moveable bottom No. 9.
" 8—Stationary plank inclined, to clean manure off plank when forced over by lever 6.
" 9—Moveable plank 12 inches wide, which acts as bottom to gutter when closed, and allows the manure to fall into box 15 when operated by lever 6.
No. 10—Support to plank 9, and allows said plank to slide one way.
" 11—Inclined plank to gutter.
" 12—Passage between two rows of cattle ten feet wide.
" 13—Support sills; joist under stable floor.
" 14—Joist for supporting floor, one between each animal, 3 ft. 4 in. apart.
" 15—Manure box stationary, six feet square two feet high.
" 16—Bottom of manure box supported at the centre 17, and turns in a circle 60 degrees.
" 17—Round support for manure box and allows the bottom to turn over.
" 18—Frame to support manure box.
" 19—Represents the position of the waggon when being filled.
" 20—Is ground floor cemented.
" 21—Spring or clasp to hold the bottom of the box in position while being filled.



Description of Fig. VI. Labour Saving Appliances for the Use of Cattle Barns.

(SHOWING ONE HALF OF STABLE.)

No. 1 Barn floor.

" 2 Feed [illegible] to convey the cattle's food, which may be put into [illegible] by opening two openings for feeding. Either may be closed as below.

" 3 Wooden [illegible].

" 4 Feeding [illegible] for cattle's head on floor.

" 5 Stable [illegible] the stable and inclines from the front to the [illegible].

" 6 Lever [illegible] No. 9 wood sides to the [illegible] by pushing the lever forward [illegible] lever No. 6 which [illegible].

" 7 No. 7 [illegible] lever No. 1 [illegible] may be closed when [illegible].

" 8 Stationary [illegible] [illegible] plan [illegible].

" 9 Movable [illegible] 12 inches wide which hinges at [illegible] to gutter when closed, and allows the manure to fall into box 15 when operated by lever 6.

" 10 Support to plank 9, and allows said plank to close one way.

" 11 Bed and plank to gutter.

" 12 Passage between rows of cattle 4 feet wide.

" 13 Supporting sills for under stable floor.

" 14 Joists for supporting floor, [illegible] two inches thick and [illegible] apart.

" 15 Manure box standing on sills [illegible] two feet deep.

" 16 Bottom of manure box supported at the centre 17 and [illegible] to [illegible] lower.

" 17 Round support to manure box and allows the bottom to turn on it.

" 18 Frame supporting [illegible].

" 19 Representing [illegible] the way cattle's head is placed.

" 20 Represents [illegible] the cattle.

" 21 Spur or clasp to hold the bottom of the box in position while being filled.

the mow falls directly in front of each animal, and the barn floor being utilized for this purpose, a large space is obtained for apportioning to each animal its proper allowance.

The grain mows on each side being filled from one side, and one being left for straw, the last mow filled will be threshed first, and the straw mow, being empty, is filled.

Then the next grain mow being threshed the straw is put into the first emptied, and so on, until all the sections of grain are threshed. This leaves the straw in the most convenient place to be given to the animals for feeding or bedding.

The barn floor is also used for catching all seeds shaken out of the feed, and no noxious seeds can get into the manure. All hay seed, if desired, can be saved.

The watering of all stock is done inside the building by turning on a tap.

The stables are cleaned by means of a lever in the least possible time with the least exertion.

The manure is loaded on the waggon or sleigh without forking or handling by hand.

The liquid manure is either pumped back on the solid manure previous to its being drawn away, or can be put into a tank for direct application to the soil.

In short, the feed is raised by horse-power and lowered in all its stages by gravitation until the excrement is on the waggon.

Fourthly—The saving of cost is effected by the shape of the building, representing as nearly a square as possible, giving the least outside area and the greatest inside space, all parts of the frame being in the proper position for strength to withstand wind pressure from without and weight of material from within, great height being obtained, thus giving the greatest room under one roof.

The roof being covered with rolled steel, enamelled with lead, which costs less than ordinary shingles, being only two dollars per square, and seventy cents per square for laying it on. This plate when well painted lasts for an indefinite time, and is a sure safeguard against fire, as well as a preventative in winter for gathering snow on its surface.

This whole building will accommodate from 60 to 75 cattle, 10 horses, a large number of sheep, pigs and fowl. It has a capacity for 150 tons of hay, 150 loads of grain and all the straw of the same. The root cellar will hold 3,000 bushels of roots. The manure compartment will hold one or six months' accumulation. It has room, besides, for two siloes 19 x 19, each 20 feet high.

The same plan of a barn can be increased or diminished in size to suit the requirements of the farmer or the farm, from a one hundred to a one thousand acre lot.

The entire cost of the one submitted will be from $2,500 to $3,000.

ESSAY ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF OUTBUILDINGS ON THE FARM WITH A VIEW TO THE COST OF ERECTION, ECONOMY OF SPACE, AND CONVENIENCE FOR FEEDING STOCK.

By John Kay, Esq., Paris, Ont.

To which was awarded Third Prize by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Mr. President and Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :

Gentlemen,—You ask for an essay on the construction of outbuildings on the farm, with a view to the cost of erection, economy of space, and convenience in feeding stock. At first thought the task seems an easy one, but when we consider the different tastes of the farmer, the size of the farm, from one hundred acres or less to three or four hundred acres, in many cases, and the price of materials for building in different localities, the case is altered.

Construction.

A substantial foundation is essential in every case for the stability of the superstructure. For this foundation there is nothing better than good field stone, built in a trench not less than 2 feet 6 inches deep and 2 feet wide ; the stones are to be properly

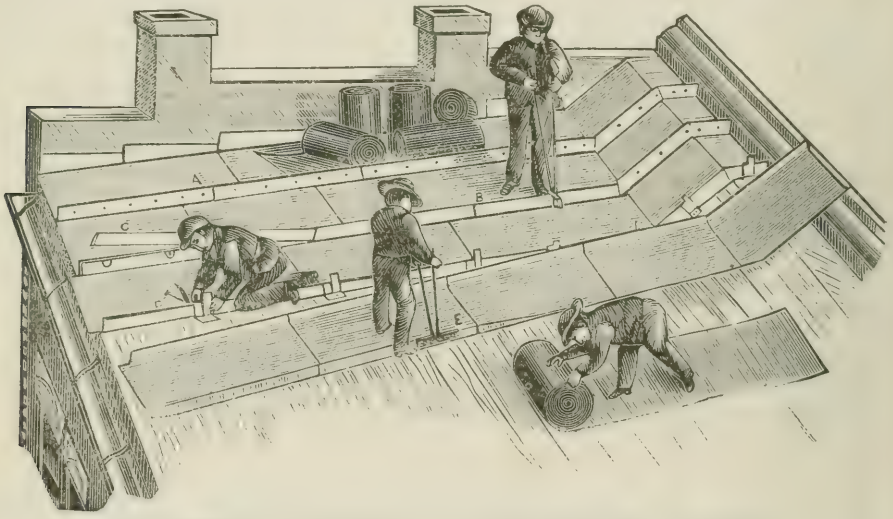
bedded in mortar made from clean, sharp sand and fresh burnt lime. A foundation of this kind, built one foot above ground and covered on the outside with a 3 x 12-inch plate, will outlast the heavy sills used up till recently. Experience shows that a large timber, being close to the earth, soon begins to decay; commencing at the heart, in a few years there is naught but a shell left on the outside.

For cattle and horses 8 feet, 6 or 9 feet ceilings of stables are considered essential, and the first storey should be built of either stone or brickwork at least.

The barnyard should have a slight slope to the south and guarded on the north and west by the buildings, so as to afford shelter in winter from the winds which blow from these points.

The superstructure is generally built of pine or hemlock; pine is preferable to any other of Canadian lumber for the outside boarding, as it does not warp or split, while basswood, ash, elm or oak answer very well for the frame.

The ground plan of the buildings should be so arranged that cattle can be fed and cared for with as little manual labour as possible, and that labour done indoors, be not exposed to differences of temperature, as in many cases where cut roots have to be carried long distances in baskets and the men chilled through before they reach their destination, besides the loss of time retracing their steps for another load.



GARRY'S CAP ROOF—IN PROCESS OF LAYING.

A—Seam complete.
B—Riveting on the Cap.
C—Showing Cap partly on.
D—Putting down Cleat or Anchor.
E—Forming up the sides with Roofing Tongs.

Then again, there is great economy in having the stables under the barn on account of one roof covering both.

The roof is worthy of consideration. Twenty-five years ago the split pine shingle, good for twenty-five or thirty years, or the white cedar split shingles, good for forty or fifty years, were plentiful, but are very scarce now-a-days. True, we have an apology for shingles; they are marked xxx and are cut from twisted, crooked bolts with a circular saw; on account of the cross-grain of the wood they require to get soaked full of water before they shed the rain. The consequence is that ten or twelve years is about as long as they will last; we find them rotted through before they diminish in size. The quarter-pitch roof is too flat for the modern shingle and the pitch must be raised, if but one foot above quarter-pitch, to prevent rot. There are men who go about applying hot tar, others painting roofs; these makeshifts are money thrown away, as in the case of oil paint—the sun soon evaporates the oil and the colour returns to its original powder and is washed off the roof.

Galvanized iron is also used, whether in metallic shingles or in long sheets, rivetted at joints andsoldered, the edges turned up and clips put on to hold the sheets down, then the whole capped and rivetted, as shown in annexed cut. This would be worth $9 per square.

Canada plate, painted on both sides, can be imported from Cleveland and other places in continuous sheets the length of the rafter, and be put on the roof at $6.50 per square. The best shingles cannot be laid for less than $4 per square.

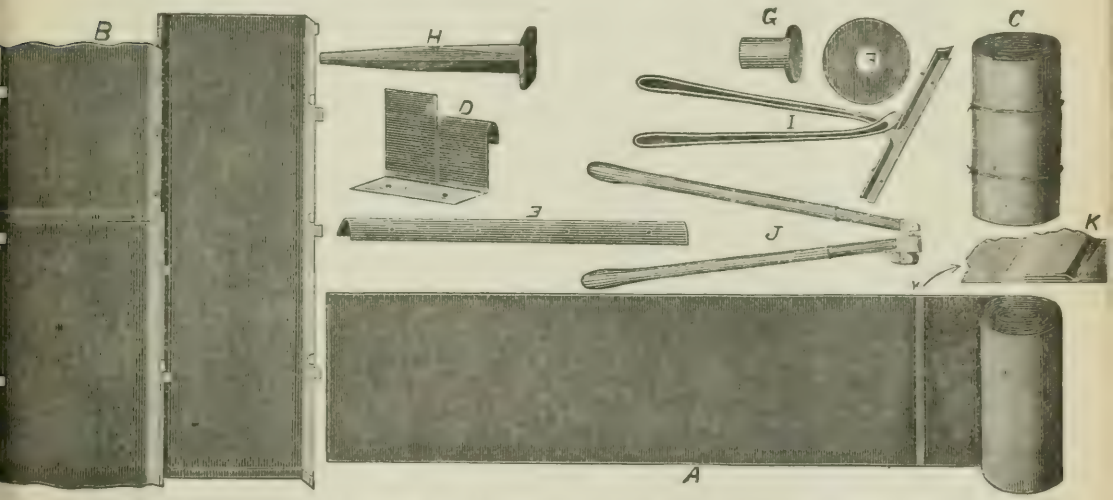
Slate roofs are probably the best of all, but how very few of our outbuildings will carry a slate roof worth about $9 per square.

The comparative weights of different materials mentioned are as follows:—

Sheet iron and roof boards	1,100 lbs.	per square.
Shingles and roof boards	1,300 "	"
Slates and roof boards	1,600 "	"

Besides there is a pressure of wind at times equal to 2,000 lbs. per square of 100 feet surface measure.

Light and ventilation are invaluable where cattle and horses are kept. Windows in cattle stables need not be large, say, four lights, 10 x 16 glass, kept near the ceiling and



GARRY'S PATENT IRON ROOFING.

hung near the centre on pivots, so that when the top comes in the bottom goes out. The frames for stone walls should be made from dry 2½-inch plank 12 inches wide. The doors should have similar frames; 3-inch plank is preferable and the inside edge of jams flush with the inside of the walls, and 3-inch white oak sills, set at least 2 inches above the grade for top of floor. Brick walls should have similar frames.

Good ventilation can always be secured by running a shaft, say, 14 x 16, inside from a hole in floor the full size of shaft, and extending upwards and terminating half way into a cupola on the roof. One at each end of ordinary buildings of, say, 80 feet or less, will answer admirably. When put at ends of buildings they do not interfere with the use of the hay fork or other unloading apparatus.

There should be cupolas on all barns, with sufficient air space between the louvres to allow gas from damp hay or grain to escape during the sweating process, which almost always takes place a short time after it is housed, and from the number of unaccountable fires to barns when full of grain or hay, especially after a thunder storm, one would almost come to the conclusion that the gas was inflammable. Good ventilation will minimize the chances for spontaneous combustion.

Bank barns are objectionable for several reasons. The walls are often heaved by the frost expanding the soil on the outside, which necessarily presses the wall in, never again to return; in many cases the ground is so high that good-sized windows cannot be used, consequently there cannot be a thorough current of air. Short cross-drains can only be used, consequently, to be effective, there should be many of them; besides the time occupied in excavating for a bank barn would more than build twice the number of approaches required.

Drains of plank should be at least 12 inches wide, 3 inches deep, having a fall of 1½ inches on ten feet, and the floors should have the same grade, so that the drain will be of uniform depth from end to end.

In the matter of floors for stables, there is a great difference of opinion. Planks laid on joists cannot well be drained other than in the individual stalls. The planks are soon kicked in holes, while between the joists or sleepers are to be found innumerable refuges for vermin.

Concrete floors, made from coarse gravel and water lime or Akron cement, are advocated on account of their cleanliness, but how soon do we notice dishpans knocked in here and there by the hoofs, and the surface, when once broken, the very action of the broom helps to widen the breach.

Cedar block pavement, well grouted with clean, sharp sand and fresh burnt lime, fills the bill satisfactorily, or, better still, where it can be had, that is coal tar applied boiling hot to the newly set blocks, the usual length of which is 5 inches, but at edge of drains or breaks in floor they should be 10 inches long.

Many of our best farmers would have no other than cobble stones set on end with the spaces between filled in with coarse mortar. So far as the cost of either, there is but little difference—40 cents per square yard.

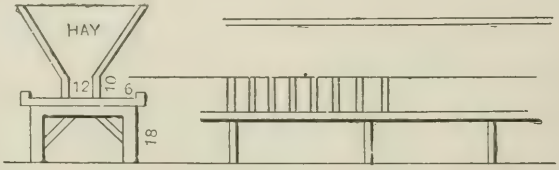
Whether of cedar block or cobble stone, the ground should be prepared, *i.e.*, filled in to the proper grade of future drains, then tramped down solid by either horses or cattle, then again graded and again tramped, until the earth is firm and hard, otherwise, when you think you have a good job of paving, a few weeks afterwards you will find hollow places where heavy cattle have stood, besides the hollows are rather wet at times, and the disagreeable act of "doing it over again" will have to be resorted to.

Mangers for cattle should be 8 inches deep by 12 inches wide inside measure and not more than 14 inches high, 6 feet from front of manger to edge of drain or gutter; the stalls should be 8 feet centres for each pair of cattle.

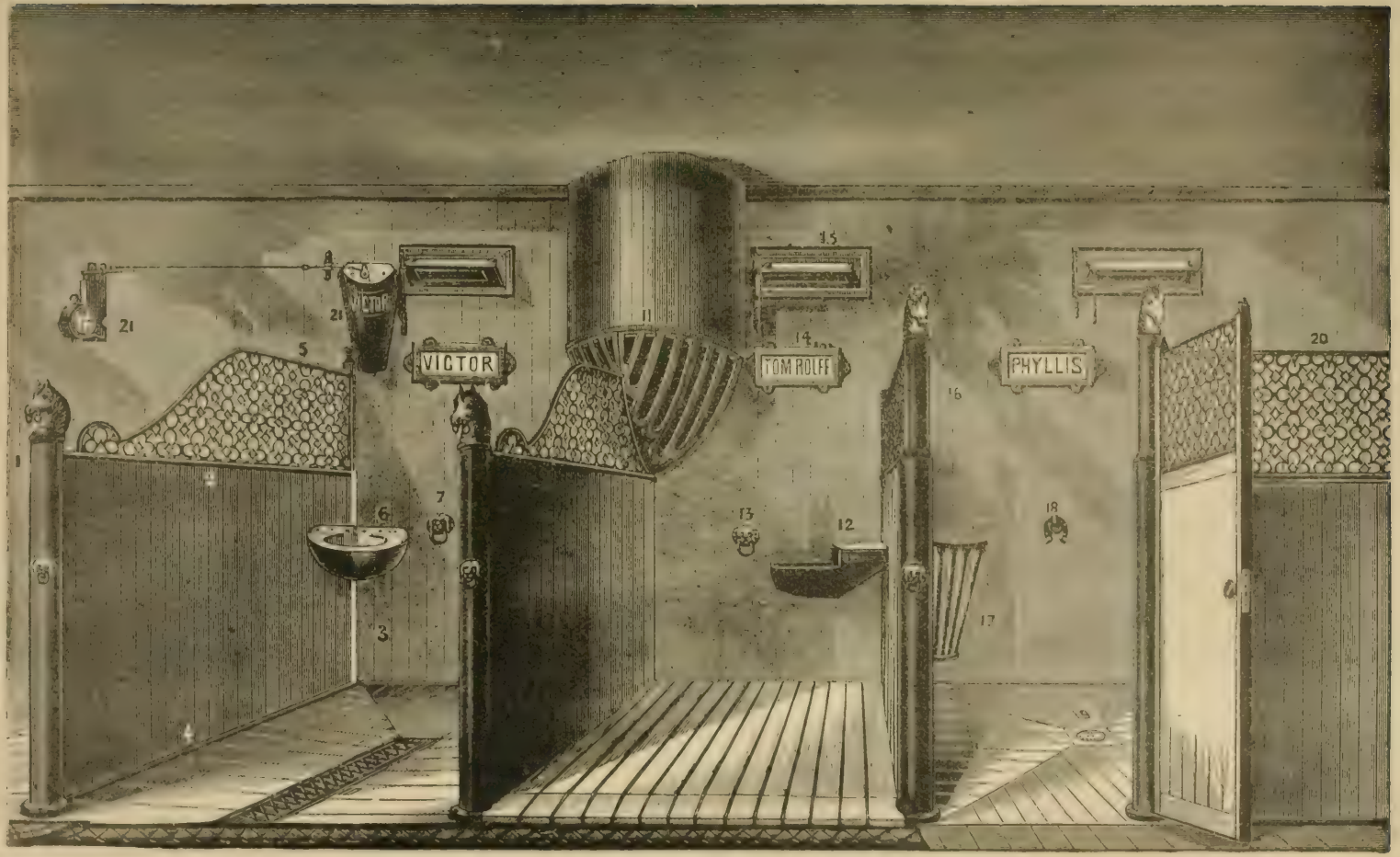
Horses in single stalls require 5 feet 6 inches between partitions and 9 feet from front of manger to edge of drain or gutter.

A 2 x 10 and 2 x 12, nailed together at right angles make a good pig-trough, with a piece of 2 x 10 plank on edge for ends. Every piggery should have a substantial floor sloping outwards, so as to be dry at all times. There ought to be a 3 x 4 scantling supported 6 inches from the floor and kept 6 inches from the walls of house or stye, so that breeding sows when lying down will not crush their pigs. This simple precaution will prevent the loss of thousands of young pigs annually.

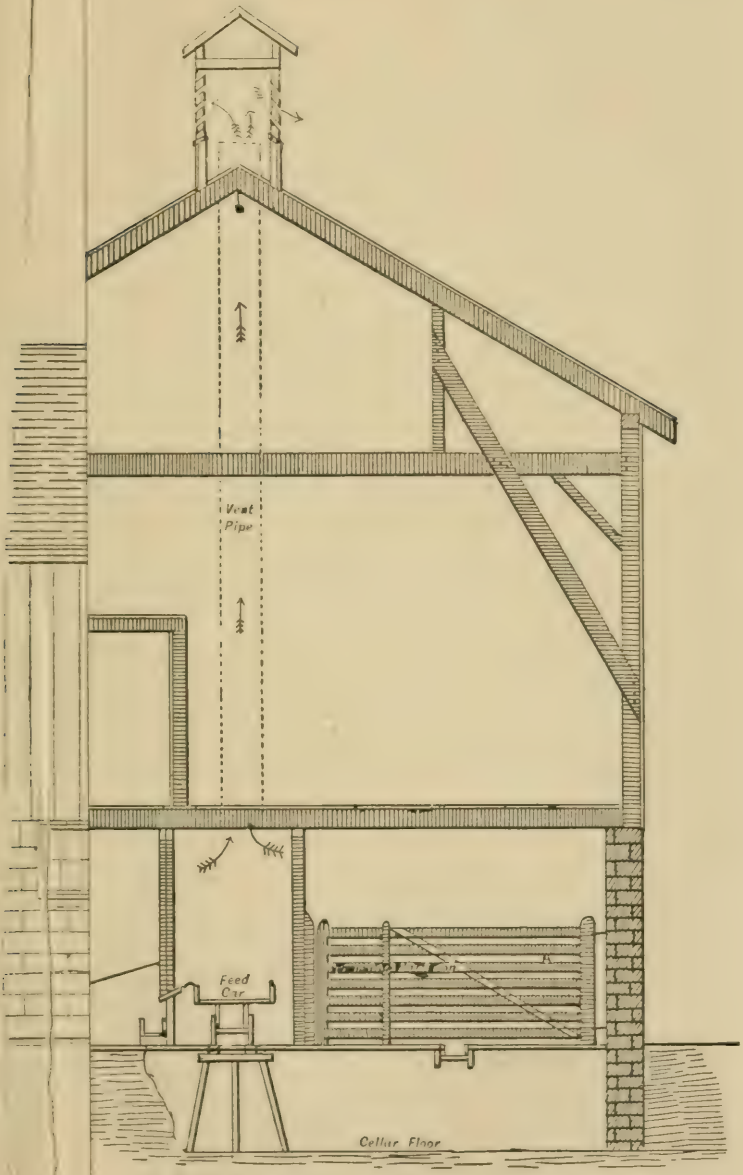
While cattle and horses thrive best at a temperature of from 45° to 60,° sheep require a lower temperature, but like all other animals on the farm, plenty of fresh air is requisite. A neat sheep rack is made thus:—



This arrangement is a safeguard against hay seeds getting among the wool, besides the sheep get no more than they eat.



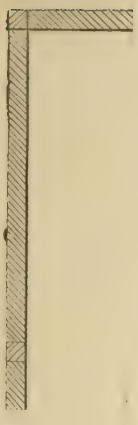
B. G. TISDALE'S IRON STABLE FITTINGS.

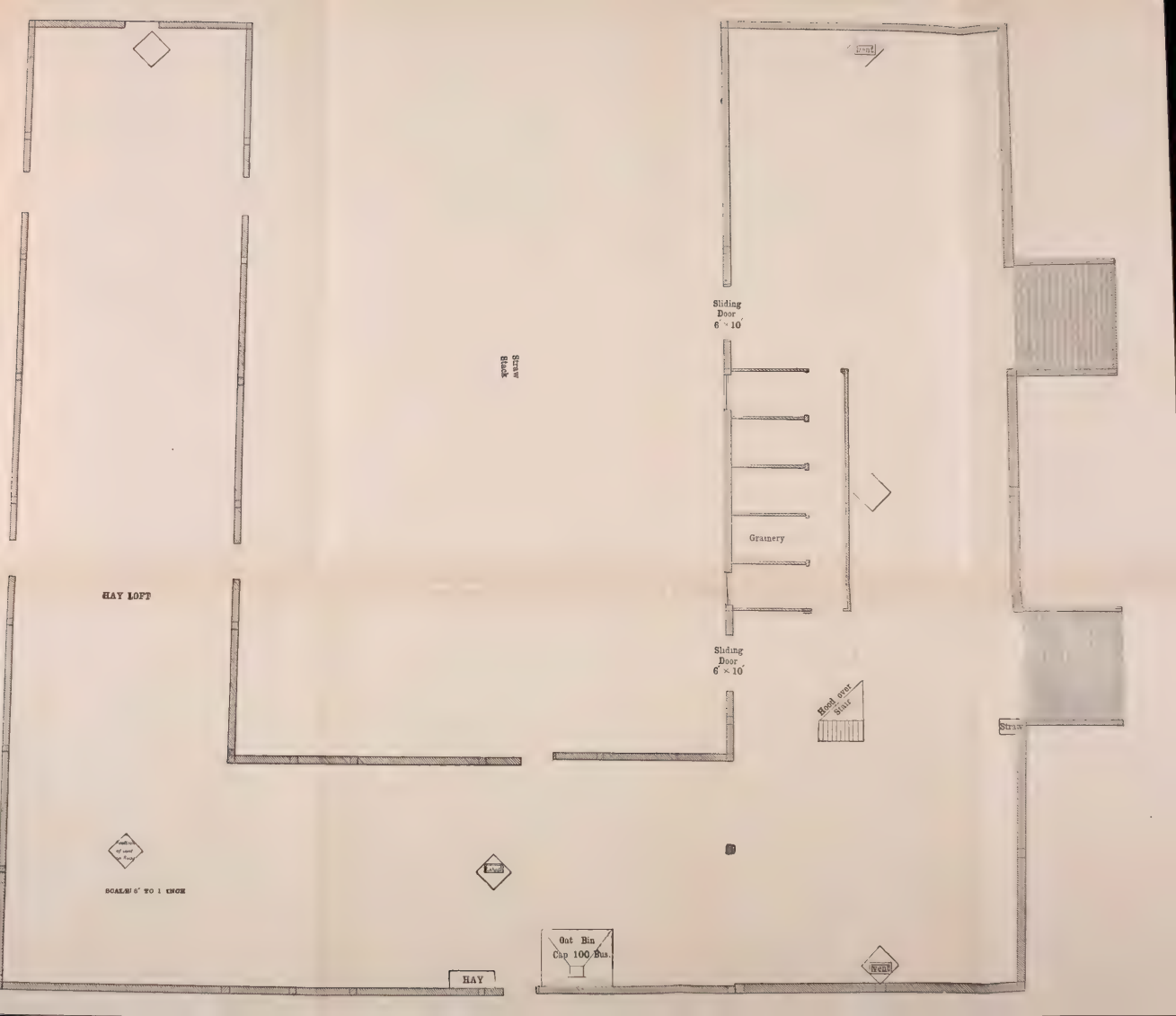


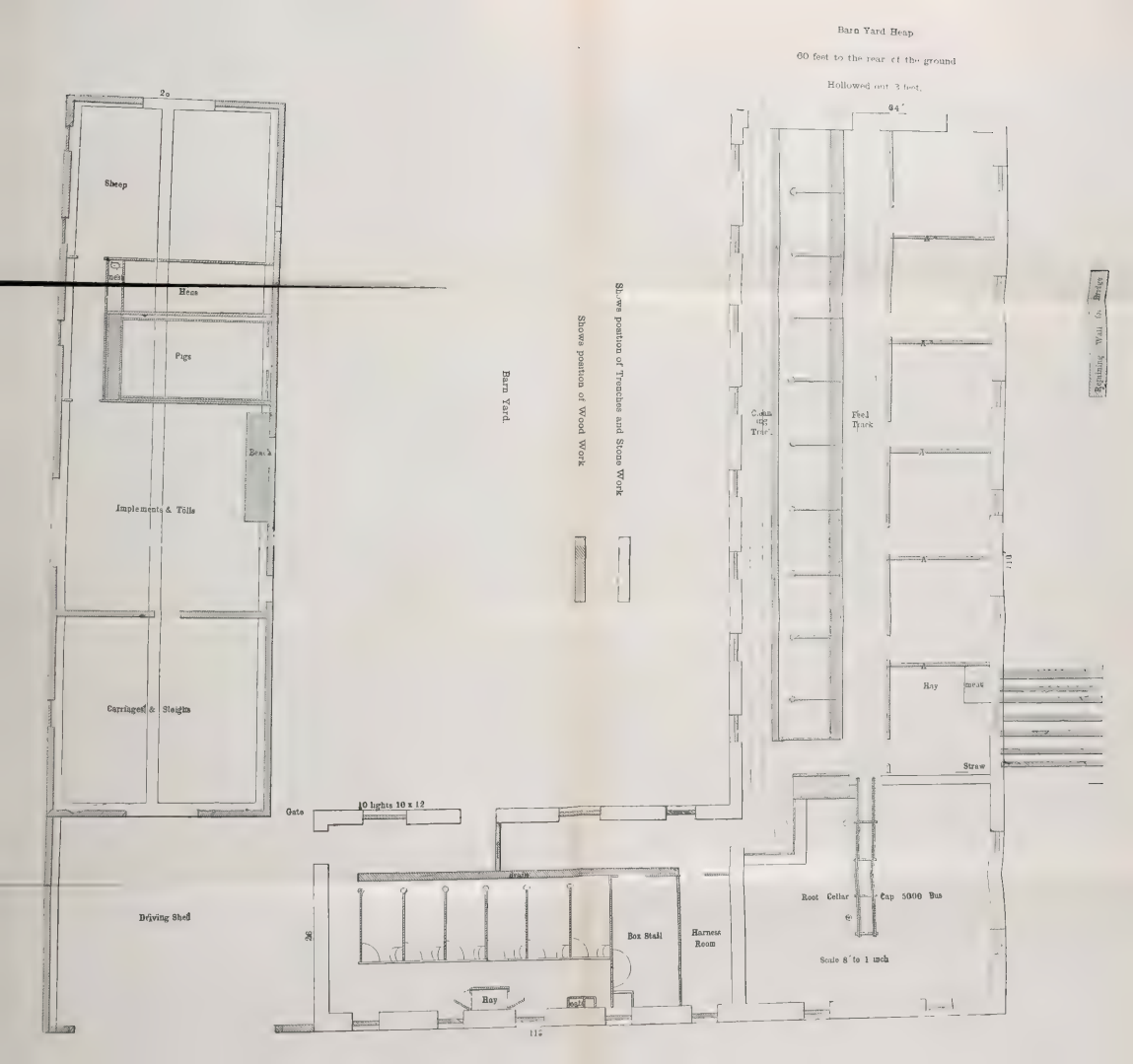
SECTION.

SCALE 8 feet to 1 inch

SECTION.

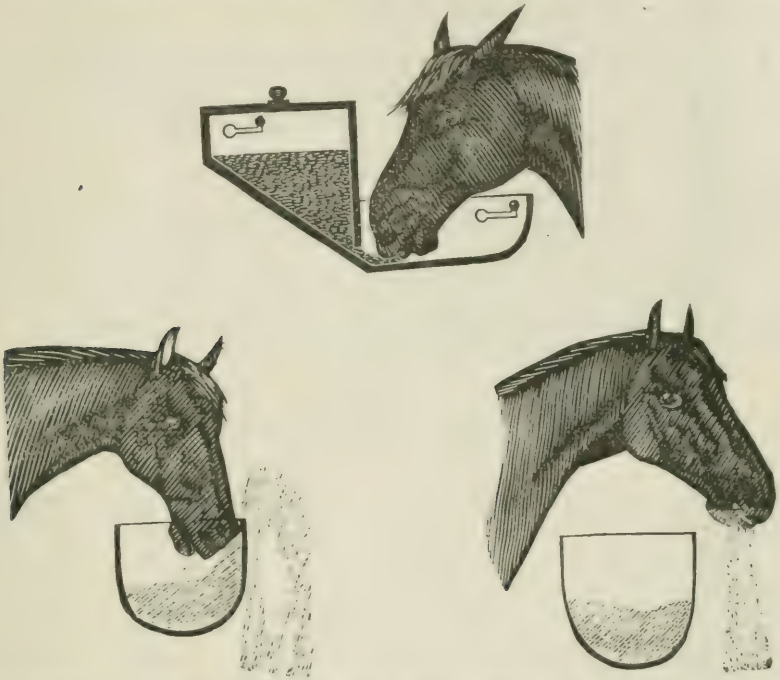



Sliding Door 6 × 10
Straw Rack
Granery
Sliding Door 6 × 10
Hood over Stair
HAY LOFT
Straw
SCALE 6' TO 1 INCH
Oat Bin Cap 100 Bus.
HAY


Barn Yard Heap
60 feet to the rear of the ground
Hollowed out 3 feet
20
Sheep
Hens
Pigs
Beasts
Implements & Tills
Carriages & Sleighs
Barn Yard.
Shows position of Trenches and Stone Work
Shows position of Wood Work
44'
Calves Trio
Feed Dark
Hay
Straw
Rubbing Wall
Gate
10 lights 10 x 12
Driving Shed
Manger
Box Stall
Harness Room
Hay
Root Cellar
Cap 5000 Bus
Scale 8 ft to 1 inch
36
115

Re Stable Fittings.

B. G. Tisdale & Company, of Brantford, are equipping many first-class stables with cast-iron fittings. The screen is a heavy casting mounted on a partition; horses can see each other, but cannot touch each other. The Magic feed-box supplies the oats as they are



eaten—no faster. The iron hay-rack holds ample hay, which is always fresh, because it holds about as much as he can eat. I understand the complete fittings for each stall cost $16.

My idea of barn building the reader will find on the annexed plan, which is almost a duplicate of a plan prepared by me for C. Barker, Esq., Paris station, last season. The main buildings have been erected and answer the purpose admirably for which they were intended. A brief description thereof, together with an estimate of the cost, may tempt some of my friends to adopt them either in part or the whole.

The barn proper on the right is as per $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch = 1 foot, 110 feet long by 34 feet wide.

The walls of stable are 22 inches thick, and commenced 2 feet 6 inches below the surface; eighty feet is paved with cedar blocks 5 inches long, with 10-inch blocks along the sides of drains. Each stall has a slope towards drain of 2 inches, while the drain in rear of the cattle has a slope of 12 inches to the outside, or to the manure pile; a 6-inch vitrefied sewer pipe conducts the urine through the walls at end of drains. The root cellar is excavated 4 feet below the surface and gives greater capacity for very little cost; a small tramway is brought in on the level of stable floor, and the car is loaded up; it is easily pushed down grade from one stall to another. The car, when empty, requires very little exertion to get it back into position for another load. The windows on sides are 4 lights 10 x 16. The loose stalls, with partitions marked A, are simply farm gates, and can be swung round at pleasure; two or three spaces can be thrown into one at pleasure, while each one has a door opening into the passage. The measurements, as given, will be found correct. There are two shafts, one at each end, which carry off all the steam from the cattle and roots, and works satisfactorily. The inside doors and outside doors of the barn slide on roliers or sheaves. The barn doors have a shed over the rail and rollers to

prevent snow or ice covering the track and freezing up the sheaves. The granary, as shown on section, is lined with ship-lapped hemlock lumber, and as the divisions proper are stationary, the fronts can be slipped out at pleasure and loose boards put in to any required height. The stable doors are made from 1¼-inch tongued and grooved flooring 4 feet by 7, and cut through 4 feet from lower end.

The stone work is of ordinary field stone laid in courses 12 inches high and pointed with blue mortar, and drawn with white-lead joints; it looks very neat, while the cost is a mere trifle; ten pounds lampblack and one quart of acetic acid to mix it is the largest part of the expense. The railway braces, as shown, are of great strength; 2 x 10 plank, spiked with 6-inch wrought spikes, one on each side of posts, beams and purlin posts, does away with brick posts and leaves the barn floor open.

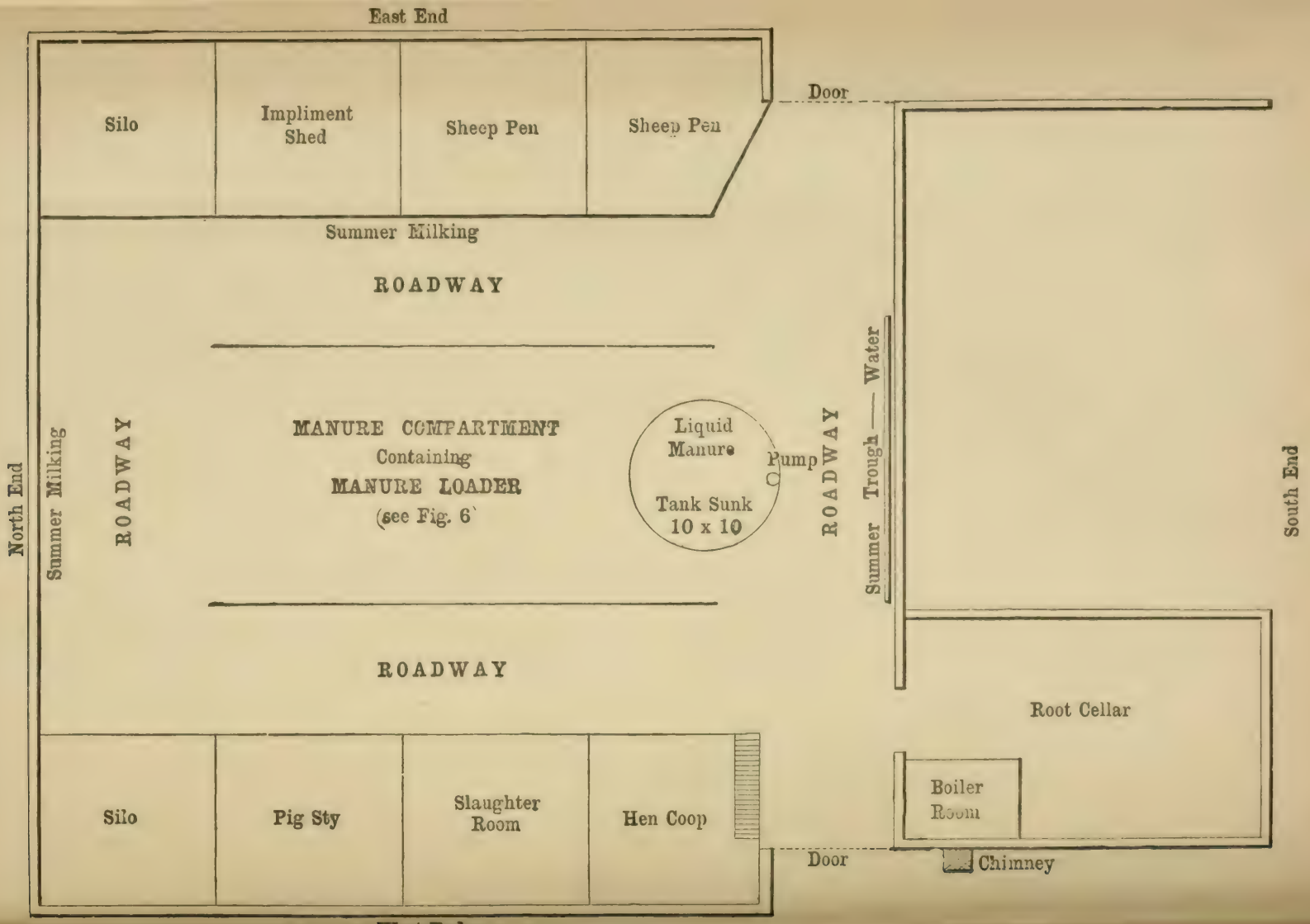
The foundation walls have a fall of 6 inches towards the rear; this allows the trough to be put on parallel with the cornice.

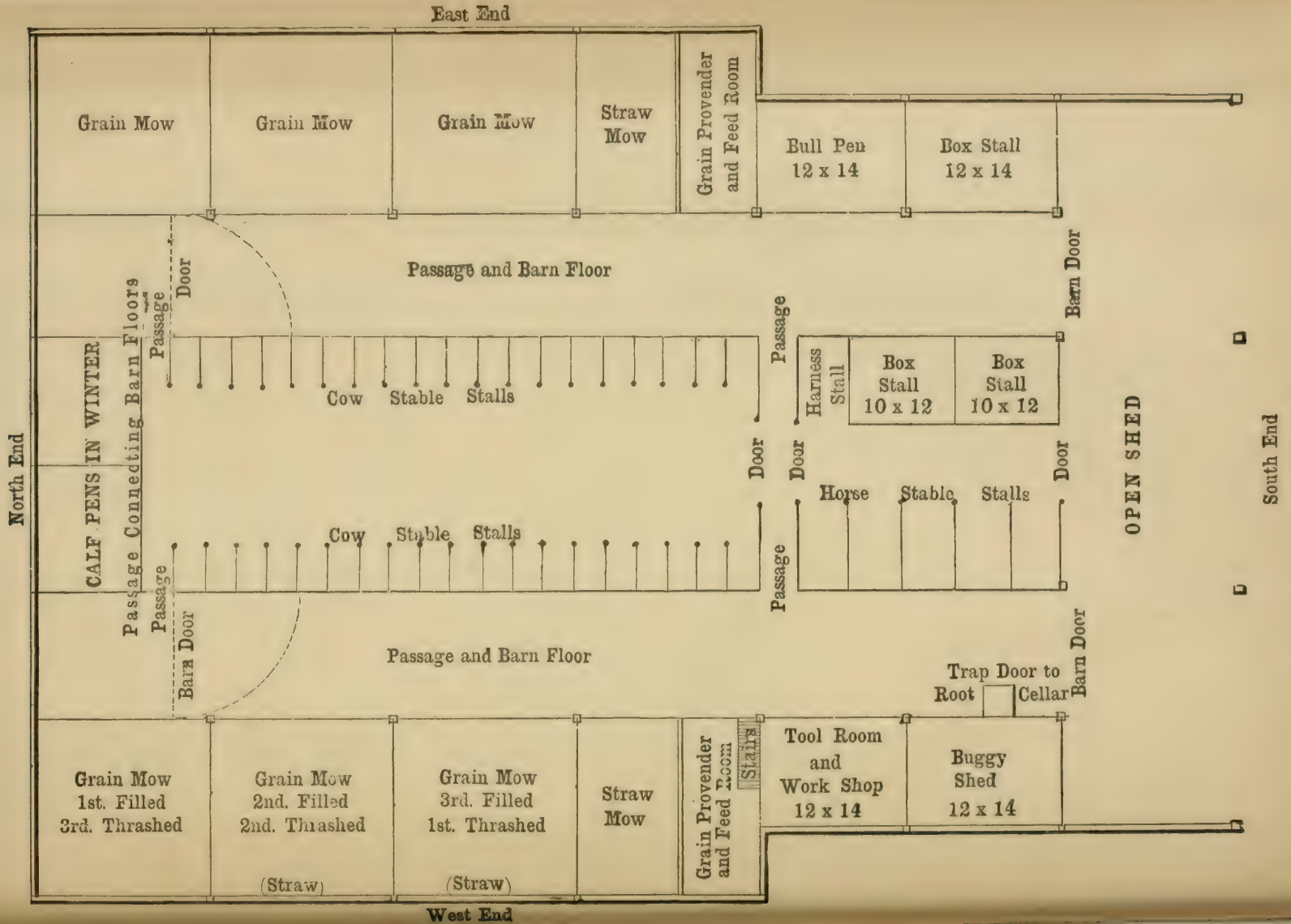
The prices given may look high and cover many articles many farmers would not require to buy. Twelve and a-half cents will lay a square yard of pavement; the balance of forty cents is allowed for material which most farmers have within themselves.

In the matter of lumber many farmers have small trees that and if flatted on two sides with the bark taken off to keep the worms from working. The tool-house, if supplied with good tools, may be termed the pleasure ground.

BILL OF LUMBER FOR BARN 34 x 110.

	Size.	Feet.	Feet.
18 posts	10 x 10	18	2,700
2 end posts	10 x 10	16	266
9 beams	10 x 10	34	2,550
18 purlin posts	6 x 10	7	630
6 plates	8 x 10	28	1,120
2 plates	8 x 10	30	400
6 purlin plates	6 x 8	28	672
2 " "	6 x 8	30	240
14 railway braces	2 x 10	20	466
200 side boards	1 x 12	18	3,600
110 gable	1 x 12	16	1,760
20 cornice	1 x 16	16	427
20 "	1 x 8	16	213
6 end girts	4 x 6	18	216
16 side girts	4 x 6	14	448
18 sills	3 x 12	16	864
114 rafters	2 x 6	22	2,508
3 summer sills	10 x 10	32	800
1 " "	10 x 10	14	117
60 joists	3 x 10	20	3,000
60 "	3 x 10	14	2,100
10 pieces for braces	4 x 4	14	187
7,500 feet 2-inch dry plank	.....	14	7,500
5,000 feet inch roof boards	.....	..	5,000
800 feet ship-lapped granary	.....	..	800
6 studs	4 x 4	8	56
4 plates	4 x 4	14	75
20 studs	3 x 4	8	160
15 joists	3 x 8	14	420
500 feet inch-boards over granary	.....	..	500
Hood over stair	.....	..	205
Total			40,000 feet.


East End
Silo
Impliment Shed
Sheep Pen
Sheep Pen
Door
Summer Milking
ROADWAY
MANURE COMPARTMENT
Containing
MANURE LOADER
(see Fig. 6)
Liquid Manure
Pump
Tank Sunk 10 x 10
ROADWAY
Summer Trough — Water
North End
Summer Milking
ROADWAY
South End
ROADWAY
Root Cellar
Boiler Room
Silo
Pig Sty
Slaughter Room
Hen Coop
Door
Chimney
West End


East End
Grain Mow
Grain Mow
Grain Mow
Straw Mow
Grain Provender and Feed Room
Bull Pen 12 x 14
Box Stall 12 x 14
Passage and Barn Floor
Barn Door
Passage
Door
Passage
CALF PENS IN WINTER
Passage Connecting Barn Floors
Cow Stable Stalls
Harness Stall
Box Stall 10 x 12
Box Stall 10 x 12
Door
Door
Door
Horse Stable Stalls
Cow Stable Stalls
Passage
Passage
Barn Door
Passage and Barn Floor
Trap Door to Root Cellar
Barn Door
OPEN SHED
North End
South End
Grain Mow 1st. Filled 3rd. Thrashed
Grain Mow 2nd. Filled 2nd. Thrashed
(Straw)
Grain Mow 3rd. Filled 1st. Thrashed
(Straw)
Straw Mow
Grain Provender and Feed Room
Stairs
Tool Room and Work Shop 12 x 14
Buggy Shed 12 x 14
West End

ESTIMATE FOR BARN 34 x 110.

Excavating trenches and root cellar		$30 00
411 perches stone.		
50 cords of stone @ $4 per cord	$200 00	
400 bushels lime @ 20 cents per bushel	80 00	
80 loads sand	40 00	
Building 411 perches @ 70 cents	287 70	
Lampblack and acetic acid pointing	4 30	
		612 00
2 retaining walls, bridges, 52 perches	78 00	
14 sleepers @ 50 cents	7 00	
784 feet plank for bridges and work	20 00	
		105 00
Grading inside for block floor	10 00	
267 yards cedar block floor @ 40 cents	107 00	
4 farm gates, hung at A	16 00	
10 2x12, 16c. and 20 2x6, 16c., 640 in drains and work	15 00	
Stair and bins	15 00	
640 feet in partitions and work	20 00	
10 cedar posts for cattle stalls	2 00	
9 doors and frames complete	54 00	
14 windows, glazed and painted	42 00	
Nails and hardware	15 00	
300 feet mangers and work	6 00	
		303 00
40 m. feet lumber and work	$800 00	
50 squares shingles, 4½ to the weather	200 00	
Cornice	10 00	
3 cupolas	30 00	
2 ventilating flues	8 00	
5 set barn door sheaves and track	8 00	
2 grainery windows, 2 in. gables	12 00	
Nails, spikes and hardware	40 00	
		$1,108 00
Total		$2,157 00

BILL OF LUMBER FOR STABLE 26 x 50.

	Size.	Feet.	Feet.
10 posts	8 x 10	12	800
5 beams	10 x 10	26	10,33
5 pieces braces	4 x 4	14	94
100 boards	1 x 12	12	1,200
8 cornice	1 x 12	14	112
8 "	1 x 8	14	75
52 rafters	2 x 6	16	832
1,664 feet roof boards	.....	..	1,664
10 sills	3 x 12	12	360
16 girts	4 x 6	16	512
2,600 feet boards in floor of loft	.....	.	2,600
2 plates	8 x 10	22	293
2 plates	8 x 10	28	375
Total			9.950

17 squares shingles 4½ to the weather	$ 68 00
10 m. feet lumber and work	200 00
Excavating	5 00
160 perches stone work	240 00
7 windows	28 00
3 doors	18 00
122 yds cedar block pavement and drains	50 00
6 set Tisdale's iron stable fittings	100 00
600 feet white oak partitions	18 00
1,200 feet boards and scantlings, partitions and work	25 00
Shoot for hay	10 00
Oat bin, shoot, etc	10 00
1 cupola and vent chute	14 00
Hardware, nails, etc	25 00
Total	$811 00

Bill of Lumber for Shed, Carriage Implements, etc.

	Size.	Feet.	Feet.
18 posts	10 x 10	20	3,000
17 sills	3 x 12	16	816
48 girts	4 x 6	14	1,344
8 plates	8 x 10	28	1,493
48 joists	2 x 10	14	1,120
48 joists	2 x 10	12	960
4,400 feet of 2-inch plank	.....	16	4,400
9 beams	10 x 10	26	1,950
160 joists	2 x 8	14	2,983
10 braces	4 x 4	14	187
3,648 feet roof boards	.....	..	3,648
112 rafters	2 x 6	17	1,692
18 ties	2 x 8	12	216
6,100 feet square edge boards for floor	.....	..	6,100
246 " " "	1 x 12	20	4,920
40 " " "	1 x 12	12	480
20 cornice	1 x 12	14	280
20 "	1 x 6	14	140
2,400 in cross partitions	.....	..	2,400
16 sills	3 x 9	16	576
Total			38,805

39 m. feet lumber; $15 for lumber, $5 for work—$20	$780 00
90 perches stone work	135 00
37 squares shingles laid 4½ to the weather	148 00
Nails and hardware for doors	35 00
4 door frames and doors	16 00
7 windows	28 00
3 cupolas	30 00
Total	$1,172

EDUCATIONAL SCHEME OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

PAPERS USED IN 1887.

AGRICULTURE.

Instructions.

Put the number of your question before your answer.

Confine your answers strictly to the questions proposed.

Your name is not given to the examiners, and you are requested not to write to them about your answers.

SECOND CLASS.

First Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of early seeding; also of early harvesting—
(*a*) Early harvesting of grain.
(*b*) Early cutting of hay.

2. Name the commercial fertilizers commonly exposed for sale in our markets, giving the constituents of plant food found in each, and divide them (the constituents or fertilizers) into three classes, namely: (1) Those which are directly essential for the growth of plants; (2) Those which act indirectly by making the plant food in the soil more available; (3) Those which combine these two effects.
(*a*) Which of these fertilizers or constituents acts most effectively, directly or indirectly, on a clayey soil?
(*b*) Which on a vegetable soil?

3. By what system or systems of husbandry can you most effectually and profitably increase the supply of nitrogen in the soils which you are accustomed to work?

4. Each of three farmers, A, B, and C, purchased a worn out undrained farm; A's soil is a heavy clay, B's a vegetable soil, and C's a loam. How should each proceed to increase (1) the productiveness, (2) the fertility, and (3) both the productiveness and the fertility, it being assumed that the profits in stock and grain are equal?

5. An intelligent farmer wishes to know the requirements of his soil with respect to nitrogen and phosphoric acid.
(*a*) What crops and soils would be the best for conducting the tests in each case?
(*b*) Describe briefly the methods of conducting the experiments.

SECOND CLASS.

Second Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Give reasons, in the order of preference, why stock should be kept on the farm.

2. Compare butter, beef, cheese, and grain with reference to soil exhaustion.

3. The German standards for ascertaining the relative values of food are 4½ cents per pound for the digestible albuminoids, the same for the digestible fat, and .9 cents for the digestible carbo-hydrates. In the United States the following standards have been adopted, viz:—4.5 cents per pound for the digestible albuminoids, 3.84 cents for digestible fats, and .95 cents for the digestible carbo-hydrates. The following is an analysis of the digestible constituents of the foods mentioned:

Name of Foods.	Albuminoids.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Oats	8.0	44.3	4.7
Peas	20.2	54.4	1.7
Bran	12.6	42.7	2.6

(*a*) Calculate the nutritive ratio of these foods.
(*b*) What is the value per 100 lbs. of each food (1) based upon the German standard, and (2) based upon he American standard?
(*c*) If the market prices are a cent per pound for the oats and peas, and $12 per ton for the bran, which of these foods would be the most profitable for feeding cows?

4. Write brief notes on the relations existing between pedigree and performance.

5. Suggest some improvements in the existing methods of judging stock at our exhibitions.

6. What breed of cattle, horses, and sheep are best adapted to your section of the Province? Give reasons.

SECOND CLASS.

Third Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Name some of the obstacles to be overcome by our dairymen before complete success can be assured in our creamery industry.
(*a*) What experiments are the most necessary, and who should be more concerned in them—our farmers or our creamery men?
(*b*) What are your ideas about the education and experience of the man who would be well qualified to conduct these experiments?

2. Describe briefly (1) the points of the cow which would be the most profitable for the farmer engaged in mixed husbandry; (2) the points of the most profitable cow for the dairy farmer.

3. What breed or breeds would you recommend (1) for butter, (2) for cheese, (3) for milk production?
(*a*) What are the special characteristics of the milk which is best adapted (1) for butter, (2) for cheese, (3) for sale in cities or at cheese factories, (4) for home use.
(*b*) Why should cows be divided into milk, cheese, and butter breeds or classes?

4. Define specific gravity, and give the specific gravity of milk. How much per cent. is milk heavier than water?

5. Name some of the instruments used in testing milk, and state which are (1) the most accurate, comparing the results with those obtained by chemical analysis, (2) the most easily operated instruments. Are the results obtained by the lactometer a reliable indication of the quality of the milk tested by this instrument.

6. Name the constituents of milk in which the nitrogen is found. Mention the other constituents, and state what functions they perform in animal nutrition.

7. Raise as many objections as you can against winter dairying.

THIRD CLASS.

First Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. What is the composition of *rain water?* Why is it vastly important that when it falls upon the earth it should penetrate its surface rather than run over it?

2. What is the meaning of the term *disintegration* as applied to soil?
(*a*) Which are the most *potent* agents in producing it?
(*b*) What *practical* effect should this have upon our system of tillage?

3. Will it pay to clean land by means of *summer fallowing*, wheat at 80 cents per bushel? Indicate the methods you recommend as a substitute, and give the reasons.

4. In *underdraining* with tiles:
(*a*) What is the *measure* of the effectiveness of the whole drain?
(*b*) What would guide you in locating the drains?
(*c*) What evils arise from *unevenness* in the *grade* of a drain?
(*d*) Describe how you would construct the *outlet* of a drain.

5. Why do *clay loams* support a much more prolonged term of cropping than lighther soils?
(*a*) How may this term be prolonged still further without the aid of applied manures?
(*b*) Is there any system of farming that will sustain average soils in *undiminished* fertility without applying artificial manure? If so, describe such a system.

6. Providing we had the machinery and facilities, would there be much saving in *power* in methods of cultivating the soil by implements constructed to work on the principle of *rotary traction*, as compared with those which work on the principle of a *sliding traction*, as the plough? If so, give the reasons.

7. What evils follow the *working* of heavy soils when *overmoist?*
(*a*) How can these be mitigated?
(*b*) What value would you place on the introduction of a method of tillage that would obviate the necessity of treading upon the soil by man or beast during the process? Give the reasons.

8. State the different soils of Ontario which give the best results, and the *conditions* of those soils to ensure the same, from the application of (a) *lime*, (b) *plaster*, (c) *bone-dust*, (d) *ashes* (e) *humus*: also, the *respective crops* adapted to those soils which receive most benefit from their application.

9 Name the soils of Ontario best adapted to the growth of the apple. On which is it *certain* to fail? State the principal hindrances to successful *grape culture* in Canada.

10. In reference to tree-planting:
(*a*) State the best varieties of trees and methods of planting for the respective purposes of *shade*, *protection*, and *forest*.
(*b*) What effect has deforesting on (*first*) the *climate* of a country, and (*second*) its agriculture? Answers illustrated by historic proof.

THIRD CLASS.

Second Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. What is the best method of *managing* and *applying* manures:
(*a*) When the stock is kept in stables with a *concrete* floor?
(*b*) In stables with a *leaky* floor?
(*c*) In a *yard* with access to an open shed?
(*d*) When and at what stage or stages may it be applied as a *top dressing?*

2. Can we ever have *permanent pastures* in this country: in the sense in which they are permanent in Britain? Why?
(*a*) What *mixture* of grasses would you recommend in producing permanent pastures, and what quantity of each should be sown?
(*b*) What is your opinion of the value of *mixed grasses?* What varieties and quantities would you sow in your locality, mentioning the character of the soil?

3. To what extent should *soiling* be practised:
(*a*) Where the system of husbandry is *mixed?*
(*b*) When stock keeping, in the form of *dairying*, or *beef production*, is a specialty?
In the latter case name the *succession* of the crops you would use in their regular order.

4. Mention the *ration* most suitable to mares, cows, ewes, and sows, during the period (*a*) of *pregnancy*, and (*b*) of *maternity;* also the attendant conditions as to care, etc.

5. Assuming that *bran* only is purchased, in Ontario practice. Give the ration that will produce the best results (*a*) in preparing cattle for shipment the *finishing* winter, (*b*) in feeding *dairy* cows. Mention the *variations* that will be found profitable as the season advances.

6. In reference to *live stock*, state
(*a*) The favorite markings for *Berkshire swine*, also the origin of the breed.
(*b*) The comparative excellence of the three leading beef breeds for that purpose—*Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus Polls.*
(*c*) The best means of preventing *milk fever* in cows.

7. How may the *quality* of milk be improved? Why is the *aeration* of milk important? Give the average *composition* of butter? How should it be stored for shipping?

8. Describe the different methods of rendering the *inorganic* matter of sub-soils accessible for utilization as plant food. Can these stores be effectively unlocked without bringing them to the surface?

9. Is the condition of the average farmer in Ontario what it ought to be, and what it might be (a) *mentally*, (b) *materially*, (c) *socially*, (d) *physically*, (e) *morally?* What are the *steps* you would recommend to be taken to improve it?

10. Are we ever likely to attain the limit of *plant adaptation* in this country?
(*a*) What argument may be adduced from this in favor of *Experimental Stations.*
(*b*) Why is it wise in this northerly climate to seek this accommodation in plants brought from a *higher* latitude than a *lower*.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED BY THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AT THE FORTY-SECOND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HELD AT OTTAWA, FROM SEPTEMBER 19TH TO SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1887.

HORSES.

CLASS I.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES. 18 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. Fanson, Toronto; Eli Gregory, St. Catharines; Alex. McKay, Norwood.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25.

1st prize, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa, Ont., "Sagamore," foaled 1877; bred by A. J. Alexander, Lexington, Kentucky, U.S., property of Exhibitor; sire, Glen Athol; dam, Mollie Wood, by Lexington.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

1st, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa, Ont., "Sagamore."

THOROUGHBRED FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10.

1st, A. Frank & Son, The Grange, Ont.

THOROUGHBRED YEARLING FILLY.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa, Ont., "Mona," foaled 1886; bred by Exhibitor; sire, Sagamore; dam, Vizelle, by Climax.
2nd, R. N. Stanley, Ottawa, Ont., "Ormida," brown, foaled May, 1886; bred by Exhibitor; sire, Sagamore; dam, Gwendolin, by War Cry.

THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. Second prize, $10.

1st, R. N. Stanley, Ottawa, Ont., "Gwendolin," chestnut, foaled 1878; bred by Exhibitor, sire, War Cry; dam, Alzora, by Jack the Barber.
2nd, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa, Ont., "Norah," foaled 1872; bred by Exhibitor at Antigonish, N.S.; sire, Somersault; dam, Attraction, by Bay Middleton.

THOROUGHBRED FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

1st, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.

THOROUGHBRED FOAL OF 1887.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, R. N. Stanley, Ottawa, Ont., "Zodiac," chestnut, foaled June 1887; bred by Exhibitor; sire, Astronomer; dam, Gwendolin, by War Cry.
2nd, Hon. W. A. Henry, Ottawa, "Ingomar"; bred by Exhibitor; sire, Sagamore; dam, Norah, by Somersault.

CLASS II.

ROADSTER HORSES, FOR DRIVING OR SADDLE. 109 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. Fanson, Toronto; Eli Gregory, St. Catharines; Alex. McKay, Norwood.

ROADSTER STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, James Skead, Ottawa, Ont., "Moneymaker."
2nd, Christopher Wright, Hull, Que., "Forester Boy."
3rd, J. McCandlish, Ottawa, Ont., "N. P. Wilkes," cherry bay, foaled April, 1882, bred by J. E. Callahan; sire, Idol Wilkes; dam, Louisville Belle, by Norman Temple.

ROADSTER STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. Second prize, $15.

1st, J. McCandlish, Ottawa, Ont., "Elmo Wilkes," dark bay, foaled April, 1884; bred by J. H. Miller, Cleveland; sire, Pilot Wilkes; dam, Belle Elmo, by St. Elmo.
2nd, A. W. Harris, V.S., Ottawa, Ont.

ROADSTER STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.
2nd, James Skead, Ottawa, Ont., "Goldstone."
3rd, Robert Stewart, Aylmer, Ont.

ROADSTER YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, James Lunny, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, R. Stewart, Aylmer, Que.

ROADSTER STALLION OF ANY AGE.

Diploma.

1st, James McCandlish, Ottawa, Ont.

ROADSTER FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, David Henry, Carleton Place, Ont.
2nd, R. Hurdman, Hull, Que.
3rd, Peter Thompson, Cummings Bridge, Ont.

ROADSTER FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, William Harrison, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Thomas McGuire, do
3rd, E. Chevier, Ottawa, Ont.

ROADSTER YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Thomas McGuire, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Robert Stewart, Aylmer, Que.
3rd, do do

ROADSTER BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Ben. Rothwell, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, — Peterkin, Ottawa, Ont.
3rd, W. J. Fenton, Leitrim, Ont.

ROADSTER FOAL OF 1887.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, R. D. Brown, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, — Peterkin, do

PAIR MATCHED HORSES (STALLIONS EXCLUDED).

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15 3rd prize, $10.

1st, M. Beauvais, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, W. J. Rowland, Carleton, Ont.
3rd, E. Chevier, Ottawa, Ont.

SINGLE HORSE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $8

1st, Wm. Harrison, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Ed. Moore, Ottawa, Ont.
3rd, P. Buckley, do

PONY, 13 HANDS AND UNDER.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, E. H. Ellis, Gananoque, Ont.
2nd, do do

CLASS III.

CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 HANDS AND OVER. 96 ENTRIES.

JUDGES—J. F. Quinn, V.S., Brampton; Ed. Armstrong, Carp, Ont.; D. McLauchlin, Brussels.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. Third prize, $10.

1st, John Leys, Toronto, Ont.
2nd, J. McCandlish, Ottawa, Ont., "Kentucky Sentinel."
3rd, Alex. Thom, Morrisburg, Ont.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thos. Dixie, Farmersville, Ont.
2nd, D. McDougall, Marvelville, Ont.
3rd, Hubert Kerr, Ottawa, "

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15.

1st, Peter McAndrew, Metcalfe, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

1st, John Leys, Toronto, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.
2nd, J. A. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.
3rd, Samuel Davidson, Ottawa, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $7. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. A. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Peter Roe, Merridale, Ont.
3rd, Jno. Clark, Sr., Ottawa, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, D. McDougall, Marvelville, Ont.
2nd, Geo. Kydd, Petite Cote. Que.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. D. Brown, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Thos. Fairbairn, Billings' Bridge.
3rd, W. J. Fenton, Leitrim.

FOAL OF 1887.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Thos. Fairbairn, Billings' Bridge, Ont.
2nd, Geo. Fraser, Ironsides, Que.

PAIR MATCHED, 16½ HANDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Jas. Isbester, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Wm. Harrison, "

PAIR MATCHED, 15¾ HANDS AND UNDER 16½.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Hutton, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Jno. H. Gordon, Ottawa., Ont.
3rd, T. H. Padget, Manotick.

SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $6.

1st, J. A. Mill, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, W. H. Hurdman, Hurdman's Bridge.
3rd, David Henry, Carleton Place.

SADDLE HORSE (Stallions excluded).

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $6.

1st, H. G. Bate, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Wm. Blencairn, Gatineau Mills, Ont.
3rd, Neil Stewart, Ottawa, Ont.

CLASS IV.

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES (Exclusive of Pure Clydesdales, Percherons and Suffolks). 39 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jno. Brockburk, Paris, Ont.; B. E. Aylsworth, Bath, Ont.; Jno. Forth.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, W. H. Hurdman, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.
2nd, W. J. Fenton, Leitrim, Ont.
3rd, Jas. Callander, North Gower, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10.

1st, W. H. Hurdman, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Geo. Kydd, Petite Cote, Que.
2nd, J. N. Kidd, Carp, Ont.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Watts, Merrickville, Ont.
2nd, Geo. Kydd, Petite Cote, Que.
3rd, Peter McIntyre, Cass Bridge, Ont.

FOAL OF 1887.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Peter McIntyre, Cass Bridge, Ont.
2nd, T. Langford, Ironsides, Que.

MATCHED FARM TEAM.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, McKay & Co., Ottawa.
2nd, R. Hurdman, Hull, Que.
3rd, Geo. Fenton, Leitrim, Ont.

CLASS V.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (Imported or Bred from Pure Imported Heavy Draught Stock, on the side of both Sire and Dam, including Clydesdale and Shire Bred Horses). 49 ENTRIES.

CLYDESDALES STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

JUDGES—Edward McClurg, Ivan; Samuel Staples, Ida; Robt. Montgomery, Petrolea.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont. "Rakerfield" (imp.) [487] (4190), bay, four white legs and whit face, foaled 14th August, 1882; bred by Jno. Stevenson, Rakerfield, Beith, Scotland; imported in 1887 by and the property of exhibitor; sire Pride of Galloway (1245); dam, Jean, (4348), by Farmer, (285).

2nd, John Clark, senr., Ottawa, Ont., "Windsor" (imp.) [547], (2509), bright bay, four white feet, stripe on face, foaled June, 1880. Bred by James McAlister, Little Kilmory, Bute, Scotland; sire, General Neil (1143); dam, Bell, *late* Jess, (1530), by Young Lofty (987).
3rd, A. T. White, Pembroke, Ont., "Peter the Great," (imp.) [267] (3384); light bay, ratch on face, white about feet, foaled 1881. Bred by James Dunlop, Ayrshire, Scotland; sire, King of the Forest, (1170); dam, Maggie, (3422) by Large Jock, (444).

CLYDESDALE STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20.

1st Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont. "Abbot of Rerwick," (imp.), [575]; dark bay, four white feet, stripe in face, foaled 20th May, 1884. Bred by Geo. C. Symington, Kirkcarswell, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; imported 1887 by and property of exhibitor; sire, Belted Knight, (1395); dam, Kirkcarswell Trim (413) by Largs Jock (444).

CLYDESDALE STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont., "Benaven" (imp.) [464], bay, white snip in face, white hind feet, foaled 26th April, 1885. Bred by Amos Cruickshank Sittyton of Straloch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported 1887 by and property of Exhibitor; sire, Lord Fitzlyon (1747); dam, Juno (4538), by Earl of Buchan (1126).
2nd, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., "War Cry" (imp.) [576] (5430), dark brown, little white on off hind foot, stripe on face, foaled 1st June, 1885. Bred by Peter Anderson, Glentriplock, Port-William, Scotland; imported 1887 by and property of Exhibitor; sire, Warrior (902); dam, Jess of Glentriplock (682), by Duke of Edinburgh (246).
3rd, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., "Wellington's Heir" (imp.) [577] (5438), brown, white stripe on face, foaled 1885. Bred by William Stewart, Birket, Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland; imported 1887 by and property of Exhibitor; sire, King of the Forest (1170); dam, Sally of Birket (5076), by Liberal Tom (446).

SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE, PRESENTED BY THE CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA FOR THE BEST CLYDESDALE MARE OF ANY AGE (Recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada), $25.

Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., "Queen Anne" (imp.) [364], brown, black fore feet, white hind feet, foaled March, 1883; bred by Charles M'Conechy, Ardnacross, Campbeltown, Scotland; imported 1887 by and property of Exhibitor; sire, Richard III. (1802); dam, Maggie of Ardnacross (3858), by Lorne (499).

SPECIAL PRIZE, SILVER MEDAL, OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION (*a*) TO THE OWNER OF THE BEST CLYDESDALE STALLION AND ANOTHER (*b*) TO THE OWNER OF THE BEST CLYDESDALE MARE (Recorded in either the Canadian or American Stud Books, bred in the Dominion, and shown at the Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa, 1887).

(*a*) George Kydd, Petite Côte, P.Q., "Argyle" [477], bright bay, stripe in face, both hind feet and off front foot white, foaled May, 1883. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Baron of Auchendoir (imp.) [476] (1577); dam, Lena [320], by Glendair (imp.) [475] (355).
(*b*) George Kydd, Petite Côte, P.Q., "Darling of Longue Pointe" [383], bright bay, foaled 1882. Bred by the late William Nesbitt, Longue Pointe, P.Q.; sire, Lochiel (imp.) [466] (1731); dam, Lena [320], by Glendair (imp.) [475] (355).

SHIRE STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

Prize, $20.

Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont., "Lambley" (imp.) [106] (5158), foaled 1884; bred by J. Thompson, Lambley, Nottingham, England; imported by Exhibitors; sire, Nottingham (2636); dam, Mettle, by Lord Byron (351).

SHIRE STALLION, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, "Lambley [106] (5158). See above.

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

First prize, $20. Second prize, $15.

1st, George Kydd, Petite Côte, Que., "Lily of the Vale" (imp.) [331], dark brown, foaled May, 1880; bred by John Sutor, Kerriemuir, Scotland; sire, Thane of Glamis (855); dam, Jean (1870), by Young Baronet (919).
2nd, George Kydd, Petite Côte, Que., "Darling of Longue Point" [383], bright bay, foaled 1882; bred by Wm. Nesbitt, Longue Point, Que.; sire, Lochiel (imp.) [466] (1731); dam, Lena [320], by Glendair (imp.) [475] (355).

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE FOAL OF 1887.

prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, George Kydd, Petite Côte, P.Q.
2nd, do do

CLASS VI.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, CROSS BRED, RECORDED IN CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE HORSE APPENDIX, OR FOR THOSE UNDER FIVE CROSSES IN DRAUGHT HORSE RECORD. REGISTERED CERTIFICATE OF BREEDING REQUIRED. 11 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Edward McClurg, Ivan; Samuel Staples, Ida; Robert Montgomery, Petrolea.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, George Eadie, Manotick, Ont., "Scotsman" [R. 32], bright bay, white stripe on face, foaled May 14th, 1883. Bred by Exhibitor; sire, Sir William Wallace (imp.) [11], (806) C.C.B.; dam, Jane of Manotick (R. 25), by A1, *alias* King of the West (imp.) [194] C.C.B..

2nd, John C. Weir, Vernon, Ont., "King of the West 2nd" [R. 30], dapple bay, stripe on face, near hind foot white, foaled June 28th, 1882. Bred by Peter Crerar, Vernon, Ont.; sire, A1, *alias* King of the West (imp.) [194] C.C.B. (524); dam, Nell, by Champion Jack [27] C.S.B.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

Prize, $15.

George Eadie, Manotick, "Walwin" [R. 33], dark brown, with white face and two white feet, foaled May 30th, 1885. Bred by Exhibitor; sire, Baron of Auchendoir (imp.) [476] C.C.B. (1577); dam, Jane of Manotick [R. 25], by A1, *alias* King of the West [194] (524) C.C.B.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION, ANY AGE.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

George Eadie, Manotick.

HEAVY DRAUGHT BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

Prize, $20.

George Eadie, Manotick, "Jane of Manotick" [R. 25], bright bay, with white stripe on face and two white feet, foaled May 20th, 1878. Bred by Mills Clark, Manotick; sire, A1, *alias* King of the West (imp.) [194], C.C.B. (524); dam, Patty, by Jack's Alive (imp.) [35] C.S.B.

HEAVY DRAUGHT FILLY, 1 YEAR OLD.

2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

2nd, G. N. Kidd, Carp, Ont.

3rd, George Eadie, Manotick, "Jess of Manotick" [R. 27], bright bay, white stripe on face, white foot, foaled May 8th, 1886. Bred by Exhibitor; sire, Sir William Wallace (imp.) [11] (806) C.C.B.; dam Jane of Manotick [R. 25], by A1, *alias* King of the West (imp.) [194] C.C.B., (524).

FOAL OF 1887.

Prize, $6.

George Eadie, Manotick, Ont.

SPAN OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES IN HARNESS.

Prize, $20.

McKay & Co., Ottawa, Ont.

CLASS VII.

SUFFOLK HORSES, IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE IMPORTED STOCK ON SIDE OF BOTH SIRE AND DAM. 4 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Brockburk, B. E. Aylesworth and John Forth.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Prize, $20.

John Carson, Kingston, Ont., "The Palmer," dark chestnut: imported 1883; sire, Bolder's Clarmont; dam, Windsor Diamond, by Newcastle Captain.

SUFFOLK STALLION, ANY AGE.

Prize, Jubilee Silver Medal.

John Carson, Kingston. (Same as above.)

CLASS VIII.

PERCHERONS, IMPORTED OR BRED FROM PURE DRAUGHT STOCK ON THE SIDE OF BOTH SIRE AND DAM. 19 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Brockburk, Paris; B. E. Aylesworth, Bath; John Forth.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, S. H. Wilson, Fallowfield, Ont., "Marmontel" (1112) 2608, foaled 1880; imported 1883; sire, Sansonnet; dam, Jubine, by Superior (457), 730.
2nd, E. A. Brickman, Rednerville, Ont. "Madrid" 5153, black, foaled 1882; bred by M. Manguin, Department of Orne, France; sire, Ovata, 1966; dam, Jeannette, 7597, by Vidocq, 483.
3rd, E. A. Brickman, Rednerville, "Prodecteur" 4280, dappled grey, foaled February 18th, 1881; bred at Legendre, Department of Orne, France: sire, Madeira, 1546; dam, Gentile, (4062), by Porthos.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Prize, Jubilee Silver Medal.

S. H. Wilson, Fallowfield, Ont., "Marmontel" (1112) 2608, foaled 1880; imported 1883; sire, Sansonnet; dam, Jubine, by Superior (457) 730.

PERCHERON FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

Prize, $15.

E. A. Brickman, Rednerville, "Princess Louise," 5224, dappled grey, foaled March, 1885; bred by Ballachy Bros., Brantford; sire Dauntless, 648; dam, Peerless, 744.

PERCHERON FILLY, 1 YEAR OLD.

Prize, $5.

Peter McIntosh, Cass Bridge, Ont.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, E. A. Brickman, Rednerville, "Perlotte," 1809, bay, foaled 1878; imported by M. W. Dunham, Wayne Ill.; sire, Baptiste; dam, Margot, by Virux Vaillant.
2nd, P. J. Shaver, Winchester Bridge, Ont.

FOAL OF 1887.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, A. S. Shaver, Winchester Bridge, Ont.
2nd, E. A. Brickman, Rednerville, "Success," black, foaled April 23rd, 1887; bred by Exhibitor: sire, Cadino, 1444; dam, Perlotte, 1809, by Baptiste.

CATTLE.

CLASS IX.

DURHAMS—73 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Edward Jeffs, Bond Head; John Isaac, Markham; J. Thomson, Nepean.

DURHAM BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, John Currie, Everton, "Baron" (imp.) (52534), roan, calved March 19th, 1884; bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland; got by British Flag (46009); dam, Jessamine 2nd, by Baron Killerby (27949).
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., "Prince of the Realm" (50248) (imp.), roan, calved Feb. 10th, 1883; bred by E. Cruickshank, Lethenty, Scotland; got by Cawdor (44506); dam, Felonia, by Lord Forth (26649).
3rd, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, "Count of the Empire," (imp.), roan, calved March 28th, 1884; bred by A. Cruickshank, Sittyton, Scotland; got by Chancellor (47568); dam, Cinderella, by Roan Gauntlet 35284).

DURHAM BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25.

1st, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Warrior" (imp.), red, calved Jan. 10th, 1885; bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland; sire, Vermont (47193); dam, Maid of Promise, by Shuttlecock (35520).
2nd, John Currie, Everton, "Prince of Sunnyside" =9114=, red and white, calved Nov. 1st, 1884; bred by James Hunter, Alma; got by Sir Hugh; dam, Queen of Lorne =1743=, by Knight of Warlaby (29014), (imp.).

DURHAM YEARLING BULL.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin, "Chancellor," red, calved April 13th, 1886; bred by Exhibitor; got by Red Emperor (51958) (imp.); dam, Coral, by Baron Surmise (45933).
3rd, Duncan McLaren, Dunmore, Ont., "Chancellor," dark roan, calved Feb. 20th, 1886; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; got by Major (53259) (imp.); dam, Rosabel (V. 32, p. 265 E.H.B.) (imp.), by Nonsuch (48364).

DURHAM BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin, "Beadle," red, calved Oct. 14th, 1886; bred by Exhibitor; got by Vensgarth (47192) (imp.); dam, Bertie, by Lord Glamis (48192) (imp.).
2nd, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, John Currie, Everton, Ont., "Baron 3d," dark roan, calved Feb. 26th, 1887; bred by D. Talbot, owned by Exhibitor; got by Baron (52584); dam, Juno, by Culloden.

DURHAM BULL, ANY AGE.

Prize, Jubilee Silver Medal.

John Currie, Everton, Ont., "Baron" (52434).

DURHAM COW.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., "Sweet Rose."
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin, "Sunbeam" (imp.), roan, calved November 22nd, 1878; bred by A. Cruickshank, Sittyton, Scotland; got by Royal Violet (40649); dam, Songstress, by Lord Lancaster (26666).
3rd, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., "Lovely 37th," roan, calved October 7th, 1887; bred by Amos Cruickshank, Aberdeen, Scotland; imported by Exhibitor; sire, Perfection (37185); dam, Lovely 35th," by Roan Gauntlet (35284).

DURHAM COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., "Bertie,"
3rd, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont., "Maid of Aberdeen," =14040=, red and white, calved May 18th, 1884; bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec; got by Lord Aberdeen, (imp.), dam, Maid of Barrington, by Barringtonia.

DURHAM HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin, "Sincerity," roan, calved October 14th, 1884; bred by exhibitor; got by Lord Glamis, (48192), (imp.), dam, Sultana, by Pride of the Isles, (35072).
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin, "Red Rose," (imp.); red, calved February 6th, 1885, bred by E. Cruikshank, Lethenty, Scotland; got by Perfection, (37185); dam, The Rose, by King George, (28968).
3rd, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont., "Rose of Aberdeen," =14043=; red, calved April 14th, 1885; bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec; got by Lord Aberdeen, (imp.), dam, Rose Wreath, by Luminary, (34715).

DURHAM YEARLING HEIFER.

1st prize, $16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin, "Lavender Blossom"; red, calved October 22nd, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Vensgarth, (47192), (imp.), dam, Lavender Pride, by Cumberland, (46144).
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "11th Maid of Sylvan," white, calved October 27th, 1885; bred by exhibitors; got by Prince Albert, dam, 6th Maid of Sylvan, by Prince Royal.
3rd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "4th Leonore of Elmdale," roan, calved Dec. 1, 1885; bred by exhibitors; got by Prince Albert, dam, Leonore 2nd, by The Baron.

DURHAM HEIFER CALF, UNDER ONE YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin, "Barbara," red, calved Oct. 3rd, 1885, bred by exhibitor; got by Vensgarth, (47192), (imp.); dam, Barmpton Bud, by Lord Glamis, (48192).
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, "Vacuna 11th," 14038; white, calved Oct. 16th, 1886; bred by exhibitors; got by Prince Albert, dam, Vacuna 5th, by Baron Stanley.
3rd, John Dryden, Brooklin, "Comfort," red, calved Nov. 26th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Vensgarth, (47192), (imp.), dam, Coquette, by Baron Surmise, (45933).

DURHAM FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

1st, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem.

BEST HERD OF DURHAM CATTLE, consisting of one bull and four females, (imported).

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., bull "Prince of the Realm;" females, "Sunbeam," "Sweet Rose," "Lovely 37th" and "Red Rose."
2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont.

CANADIAN BRED HERD, consisting of one bull and four females.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; bull "Chancellor;" females, "Coquette," "Bertie," "Sincerity," "Lavender Blossom."
2nd, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont.

CLASS X.

HEREFORDS.—72 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—H. McIntyre, Paisley; H. Rawlings, Ravenswood; G. W. Green, Innerkip.

HEREFORD BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec; "Cassio," 11353, (6849); calved August 8th, 1881; bred by P. Turner, Pembridge, England; got by The Grove 3rd, (5051); dam, Duchess 2nd, by Spartan, (5009.)
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston; "Earl Downton," [173], (imp.); calved July 4th, 1883; bred by Thomas Fenn, Ludlow, England; got by Auctioneer, (5194), dam, Bright Lady 12th, 8774, by Archduke, (4312).
3rd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont.; "Rambler 6th," (6630), (imp.); calved April 19th, 1880; bred by J. B. & G. H. Green, Marlow Lodge, Leintwardine, England; got by Chieftain, (4427), dam, Rosebud 5th, by Zealous, (2349).

HEREFORD BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec; "Marshal Grove," (16944); calved January 27th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Cassio, (6849); dam, Moss Rose, 7515, by Snowball, (5608).
2nd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont.; "Lord Byron"; calved January 7th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Grenville, (7680); dam, Bessie, by Lyon, (6533).

HEREFORD BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec; "Rare Grove"; calved Oct. 11th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Cassio, (6849); dam, Rarity 15th, 10557, by King Dick, (5409).
2nd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont.; "Warrior"; calved Jan. 12th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; got by Rambler 6th, (6630); dam, Lady Margaret, by Royal 11th, (5552).
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.; "Boniface," 29132; calved Nov. 2nd, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Corporal [38], 4175; dam, Broady 9th, by Formosa Boy 5th, (6436).

HEREFORD BULL, ANY AGE.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, "Cassio."

HEREFORD COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.; "Lily 6th," 23833, (imp.); calved April 6th, 1883; bred by A. Partridge, Discoyd, Herefordshire, Eng.; got by Delight, (5868); dam, Lily 2nd, by Latitude 5th, (6013).
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.; "Miss Broady," (23852), (imp.); calved May 6th, 1882; bred by A. R. Broughton Knight, Downton Castle, Herefordshire, Eng.; got by Downton Grand Duke, (5878); dam, Broady 9th, by Alphonso, (4306).
3rd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont.; "Judy 5th"; calved May 20th, 1881; bred by Wm. Taylor, Ledbury, Eng.; got by Adamant, (5710); dam, Judy 4th, (V. 13, p. 164, E.), by Thrifty, (5655).

HEREFORD COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Jessonda," 11357; calved April 10th, 1884; bred by exhibitor; got by Cassio, (6849); dam, Jessie 3rd, 11325, by Lord Wilton, (4740).
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Spotless," 22555, (imp.); calved April 3rd, 1884; bred by T. W. Garrold, Herefordshire, Eng.; got by Lord Newman, (6040); dam, Spot, by The Monkton Lad, (5646).

HEREFORD HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., "Paintress," (V. 17, p. 626, E. H. B.); calved March 6th, 1885; bred by J. Price, Court House, Eng.; got by Monarch, (7858); dam, Patch 7th, by Regulus, (4076).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; "Pandora," (V. 17, p. 626, E. H. B.); calved Jan. 16th, 1885; bred by J. Price, Court House, Eng.; got by Monarch, (7858); dam, Peerless, by Regulus (4076).
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston; "Twenty-four O'clock," 13416; calved Nov. 4th, 1884; bred by exhibitor; got by Serjeant, [109], (7253); dam, Clifton 9th, 8474, by Fairy Prince, (5319).

HEREFORD HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; "Vanity 2nd," 23121; calved Nov. 5th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Cassio, (6849); dam, Vanity, (11346), by The Grove 3rd, (5051).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; "Rivalry 2nd," 23128; calved Dec. 12th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Cassio, (6849); dam, Rivalry, 10566, by Secretary, (6672).
3rd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal; "Duchess of Marlow 2nd"; calved June 9th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Hostage; dam, Duchess of Marlow, by Rambler 6th, (6630).

HEREFORD HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Roguery," 28861, calved Sept. 20th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Cassio (6849); dam, Rarity 12th, 10241, by Archduke (4312).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Eastern Empress," 28860, calved Sept. 12th, 1886; bred by Exhibitor; got by Cassio (6849); dam, Empress, 11318, by The Grove 3rd (5051).
3rd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Jessonda 2nd" (vol. 8), calved Feb. 9th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; got by Marshal Grove, 16944; dam, Jessonda, 11357, by Cassio (6849).

HEREFORD FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.

HERD OF HEREFORDS.

Prize, $25.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

CLASS XI.

DEVONS—30 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James McCormick, Rockton; W. J. Lindsay, Lochwinnoch; J. Dawson, Bell's Corners.

DEVON COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Mike" [920], calved June 1st, 1884; bred by exhibitor; got by Sir Walter 842]; dam, Lady Duffierin [728], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, "John Crawford" [949], calved May 16th, 1884; bred by Wm. Courtice, Courtice; got by John A [842]; dam, Cherry 2nd [790], by King William [417].

DEVON BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, "Lord Lansdowne" [933], calved May 20th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by General Wyndham [802]; dam, Beauty [800], by Kempenfelt [719].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Luther" [931], calved May 5th, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Sir Walter [843]; dam, Lizzy [894], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].

DEVON BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

First prize, $20.

1st, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Frank" [936], calved May 20th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Duke of Camborne [893]; dam, Maude [936], by Protection [758].

DEVON BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, "Duke" [947], calved March 15th, 1887; bred by exhibitor; got by Victor [884]; dam, Lady Creamer [929], by Marquis 2nd [871].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Brigham" [948], calved Sept. 26th, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Mike [920]; dam, Rose of Cobourg [897], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].

DEVON BULL, ANY AGE.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont.

DEVON COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, "Red Rose" [890], calved Aug. 10th, 1883. Bred by John Hawes & Sons, Marden; got by Professor [847]; dam, Golden Beam [805], by Kempenfelt [719].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Rose of Cobourg" [897], calved May 24th, 1882. Bred by exhibitor; got by Garibaldi 2nd [717]; dam, Cherry [691], by Hector [569].

DEVON COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, "Lady Creamer" [929], calved April 19th, 1884. Bred by Geo. Rudd, Guelph; got by Marquis 2nd [871]; dam, Rose [849], by King of the Ocean [727].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Annie" [922], calved July 3rd, 1884. Bred by exhibitor; got by Sir Walter [843]; dam, Grace [754], by Garibaldi 2nd [719].

DEVON HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Lucy" [931], calved June 2nd, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Sir Walter [843]; dam, Lady Dufferin [728], by Garibaldi 2nd [717].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Mabel" [940], calved May 29th, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Duke of Camborne [893]; dam, Maude [935], by Protection [758].

DEVON HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, "Esmeralda O. E. F." [936], calved March 26th, 1886. Bred by Ont. Ex. Farm, Guelph; got by Rose's Duke [929]; dam, Esmeralda [928] (4433) (imp.), by Chancellor (1047).
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, "Lady Graceful" [946], calved Jan. 8th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by Rose's Duke [929]; dam, Red Rose [890], by Professor [847].

DEVON HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Bella" [956], calved Feb. 28th, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Mike [920] dam, Annie [922], by Sir Walter [843].
2nd, W. J. Rudd, Arkell, "Rene" [952], calved May 20th, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Victor [884]; dam, Rose [849], by King of the Ocean [727].

DEVON FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. J. Rudd, Arkell, Ont.

CLASS XII.

AYRSHIRES.—141 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—James McCormick, Rockton; A. J. Lindsay, Lochwarnock; John Dawson, Bell's Corners.

AYRSHIRE BULL, 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Joseph McCord, Prescott, "Jerome" [1529], red and white spotted, calved June 11th, 1883. Bred by David Robertson, Maitland, Ont.; got by Scottish Chief [1009]; dam, Lily [1514], by Chieftain [1412].
2nd, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, "Robert Ray" [1370], brown and white, calved March 1st, 1881. Bred by Thomas Nicol, Plattsville; got by Arthur Mars [983]; dam, Fancy [1601], by Burns [513
3rd, Thomas Brown, Petite Côte, Que.

AYRSHIRE BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa.
2nd, T. G. Nankin, Ottawa, "Highland Laddie [1649].
3rd, William Rodden, Plantagenet, "Marquis of Plantagenet," red and white, calved Aug. 3rd, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Knockdon of Plantagent, 4014; dam, Marchioness, 1363, by Carrick Lad, 927.

AYRSHIRE BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Thos. Guy, Oshawa, "Royal Charlie."
2nd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, "Prince of Sydenham," red and white, calved Sept. 8th, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Stanealsey 4th, (1456); dam, Perfection, [387], by Eclipse, [103].
3rd, William Rodden, Plantagenet, Ont., "Earl of Plantagenet," 4033, red and white, calved Oct. 15th, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Knockdon of Plantagenet, 4014; dam, Lady Gray, 514, (imp.)

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, James Yuill, Carleton Place, "Carleton Lad," red and white, calved April 27th, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Rob Roy [1370]; dam, Nellie Grey [934], by Ramsay Chief, [526]
2nd, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, "Meadow Side," red and white, calved April 5th, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Rob Roy [1370]; dam, Bonnie Lass, [1474], by Carrick Lad. [1286].
3rd, Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, "Major of Plantagenet No. 2," white and red, calved May 10th, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Knockdon, of Plantagenet, 4014; dam, Mary's Orphan, 4017, by Royal Duke, 2918.

AYRSHIRE BULL, ANY AGE.

1st prize, Copy of Ayrshire Herd Book.

1st, Joseph McCord, Prescott, "Jerome."

AYRSHIRE COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Empress," [1550], red and white, calved Oct. 21st, 1882, bred by T. Guy & Son, Oshawa; got by Wm. Wallace [1247]; dam, Queen, [1599] by Clansman [942].
2nd, T. G. Nankin, Ottawa, "Sunbeam," [1725].
3rd, James Drummond, Petite Cote, Que., "Lady of Harrington," 3628.

AYRSHIRE COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, "Violet," [1729] red and white, calved March 23rd, 1884. Bred by exhibitor; got by William Wallace [1247]; dam, Perfection, by Eclipse [103].
2nd, James Drummond, Petite Cote, Que., "Nancy," 3477.
3rd, Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, "Abbie of Parkhill," 4022, red and white, calved March 18th, 1884. Bred by Jas. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.; got by Promotion, 2312, (imp.); dam, Beauty, 916, by Conqueror, 503 (imp).

AYRSHIRE HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8

1st, Jas. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que., "Countess," 3838.
2nd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, "Cherry of Oshawa," red and white, calved April 12th, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Stonealsey 4th [1456]; dam, Perfection [387], by Eclipse [103].
3rd, T. G. Nankin, Ottawa, Ont., "Pet of Shade Park."

AYRSHIRE HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, "Iona," white and red, calved October 25th, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Stonealsey, 4th [1456]; dam, Lily Dale [1508], by William Wallace [4116].
2nd, Wm. & E. P. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
3rd, Thomas Irving, Montreal, Quebec, "Dewdrop," 4007, spotted red and white, calved May 1st, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by MacGregor, 3514; dam, Daisy 3rd, 3520.

AYRSHIRE HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, "Rose of Sydenham," red and white, calved Nov. 6th, 1886. Bred by exhibitors; got by Butterfly of Oshawa, [4128]; dam, Lily Dale [1508], by William Wallace [4116].
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, "Gurtha 12th," 4246, dark red and white, calved Sept. 21st, 1886. Bred by exhibitors; got by Jock, 3639; dam, Gurtha 6th, 4245, by William Wallace, 4116.
3rd, Jas. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.

AYRSHIRE FEMALE, ANY AGE.

1st prize, Vol. 1 Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book.

1st, W. M. & C. J. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

HERD OF AYRSHIRES, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AED 4 FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

1st Vol. Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book and $25.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

CLASS XIII.

JUDGES.—Robert Hannah and J. G. Davidson.—33 ENTRIES.

GALLOWAY BULL, 3 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, William Kough, Owen Sound, Ontario, "Closeburn," [674], (imp.), calved Jan. 28th, 1883. Bred by M. & J. Wilson, New Galloway, Scotland; got by Prince Victor (1473); dam, Beauty 2nd of Troquhoun (556), by Watty (1072).

SECTION 2.—GALLOWAY BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Chance Craft," 3293, (4051), (imp.), calved May 6th, 1885. Bred by Thomas Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; got by Craftsman (2859); dam, Chance (5572).
2nd, William Kough, Owen Sound, Ontario, "Robin Adair," [2124], calved May 3rd, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Closeburn [674]; dam, Duchess Louise [1067], by Bismarck [638].

GALLOWAY BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Stanley 2nd O. E. F." 2837, calved Dec. 24th, 1885. Bred by the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph; got by Stanley 3rd of Drumlanrig, 2833 (1793).
Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Glentrool," 3298, calved March 27th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by MacLeod of Drumlanrig [553], (1676); dam, Belted Lass [557], by Craignarget [611].

GALLOWAY BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Glenspottes," calved March 11th, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Violet's Clansman (4055); dam, Belted Lass [557], by Craignarget [611].
2nd, William Kough, Owen Sound, "Rajah of Broodie," [3970], calved May 20th, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Closeburn [674]; dam, Rachel, [665], by Lord Chelmsford [521].

GALLLOWAY BULL, ANY AGE.

1st prize, Jubilee Silver Medal.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph.

GALLOWAY COW.

First prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Susan 12th," (18131).
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Miss Steele," [523] (3292), calved Feb. 13th, 1881. Bred by James Calvert, Dromore, Ont.; got by Lord Chelmsford [521]; dam, Border Bell [522] by Major Gray [273].

GALLOWAY HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12.

1st, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Rachel 2nd," [1985], calved March 19th, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Closeburn [674]; dam, Rachel [665], by Lord Chelmsford [521].
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, "Fairy Knowe," 2451, calved Nov. 3rd, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Hawarden, 831; dam, Fairy Dell, 849, by MacLeod of Tarbreoch (1471).

GALLOWAY HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, "Christabel," 2588, calved April 4th, 1886. Bred by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; got by Crusader (2858); dam, Chrissy (7099), by Chipper Kyle (2332).
2nd, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, "Mary 4th" [3234], calved March 1st, 1886. Bred by James Calvert, Dromore; got by Creochs [673]; dam, Mary, [524], by Lord Chelmsford [521].

GALLOWAY HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, "Mary 5th" [3600], calved Jan. 21st, 1887. Bred by James Calvert, Dromore; got by Creochs [673]; dam, Mary [524], by Lord Chelmsford [521].
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Hannah A. of Guelph," calved April 1st, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Stanley 3rd of Drumlanrig (1793); dam, Hannah 3rd of Castlemilk (7699), by Beaconfield (1344).

GALLOWAY FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

1st, Wm. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont.

HERD OF GALLOWAYS, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph.

CLASS XIV.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS.—30 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Robt. Hannah, Bethany; J. G. Davidson, Bobcaygeon.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, Hay & Paton, New Lowell, "Black Judge" [1], (imp.), calved Jan. 29th, 1883. Bred by J. Morrison, Knockiemill, Scotland; got by Jury Twin (1274); dam, Flower of Knockiemill (5875), by Black Prince of Brucklay (943).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hilhurst, Que., "Lord Hillhurst" (3961), calved Feb. 2nd, 1884. Bred by exhibitor; got by Paris 3rd (2276); dam, Lady Ida 2nd (3413), by Gravenwood (843).

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

First prize, $25.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, "Strathglass 4th O.E.F." [72], calved Feb. 19th, 1886. Bred by the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph; got by Strathglass [131] (2357); dam, Sybil's Darling 2nd [76] (4611), by Etonian (1658).

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Lord Advocate" (6954), calved Sept. 17th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by Paris 3rd (2276); dam, Lady Ida Hillhurst (6628), by Gavenwood (843).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst "Lord Forbes" (vol 2), calved April 22nd, 1887. Bred by exhibitor; got by Lord Hillhurst (3961); dam, Lady Hillhurst Forbes (6629), by Paris 3rd (2276).

ANGUS BULL, ANY AGE.

1st prize, Jubilee Silver Medal.

1st, Hay & Paton, New Lowell, Ont.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hay & Paton, New Lowell, "Bate 2nd of Earnside" (7256), calved April, 1882. Bred by James Mackessack, Cairnside, Scotland; got by Tradesman (2374); dam, Bate (1952), by Black Prince of Ennentier (512).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Lady Hillhurst Forbes" (6627), calved April 28th, 1883. Bred by exhibitor; got by Paris 3rd (2276); dam, Young Lady Forbes 2nd (2555), by Duke of East-Town (1228).
3rd, Hay & Paton, New Lowell, "Mary 2nd of Knockiemill" [2] (5877), (imp.), calved April 20th, 1880. Bred by John Morrison, Knockiemill, Scotland; got by Black Prince of Brucklay (943); dam, Mary of Knockiemill (5876), by Elector 2nd (734).

ANGUS COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25.

1st, Hay & Paton, New Lowell, "Emma of Kinnoul Park" [61], calved Dec. 26, 1883. Bred by exhibitors; got by Chivalry, 1765, (imp.); dam, Flower of Knockiemill (5875) (imp.), by Black Prince of Brucklay (943).

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3d prize, $8.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Ruth's Favourite" (9554), calved Dec. 2nd, 1884. Bred by W. Anderson, Wellhouse, England; got by Wedgewood (2409), dam by Knight of the Shire (1699).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Blackbird of Paris," 3977, calved Oct. 5th, 1884. Bred by exhibitor; got by Paris 3d (2276); dam, Blackbird of Hillhurst (6617), by Young Hero (1837).
3rd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Janita," 4117, calved Nov. 27th, 1884. Bred by exhibitor; got by Paris 3rd (2275); dam, Jean of Hillhurst (6623), by Monarch (1182),

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Mina 2nd of Hillhurst," calved Feb. 8th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by Paris 3rd (2276); dam, Mina 5th (3844), by Prince Imperial (898).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Lady Ida Forbes," 5919, calved April 2nd, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by Lady Hillhurst Forbes, 3911, by Paris 3rd (2276).
3rd, Hay & Paton, New Lowell, "Amelia of Kinnoul Park" [98], calved September 30th, 1885. Bred by exhibitors; got by Black Judge [1] (imp); dam, Nannie 2nd (5853), by Rex (1007).

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEEN HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "British Bud," 6942, calved October 8th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by Paris 3rd (2276); dam, British Queen (6080), by Shah (680).
2nd, Hay & Paton, New Lowell, "Emma's Darling of Kinnoul Park" [127], calved Sept. 25th, 1886. Bred by exhibitors; got by Fairleader [42]; dam, Emma of Kinnoul Park [61], by Chivalry (1765) (imp.).
3rd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, "Jeanette," 6932, calved Sept. 26th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by Paris 3rd (2276); dam, Jean 10th (6622), by Keillor (1370).

HERD OF ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES

Dominion Gold Medal.

1st, Hay & Paton, New Lowell.

ANGUS FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

1st, Hay & Paton, New Lowell, Ont.

CLASS XV.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE.—48 ENTRIES.

JUDGE.—H. E. Aldrich, Lisbon Centre, N. Y.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "Canada's John Bull," 8388.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Rioter's Pride," 11694, dark fawn, calved 1879. Bred by Harison Stephens, St. Lambert, Que.; got by Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238; dam, Pride of Windsor (imp.).
3rd, George Rainboth, Spence Grove, Quebec, "Prince William," calved Jan. 30th, 1882. Bred by E. B. Eddy, Hull, Que.; got by Prince Arthur, 1452; dam, Hebe 6th.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30.

1st, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "Lady Brownie's Duke," 16870.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "Welcome Pogis," 16588.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Queen's Stoke Pogis," 18214, dark fawn, calved May 10th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by Rioter's Pride, 11694; dam, Rioter's Queen (vol. 10, p. 190), by Rambler of St. Lambert.
3rd, John Leys, Toronto.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Jubilee Stoke Pogis," dark fawn, calved Dec. 30th, 1886. Bred by Mrs. Carpenter, Grimsby; got by Canada's John Bull, 8388, dam, Allie of St. Lambert (V. 15, p. 200), by Stoke Pogis 3rd.
2nd, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "Canada's John Bull 5th."
3rd, John Leys, Toronto.

JERSEY BULL, ANY AGE.

Prize, Silver Medal.

Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont., "Welcome Pogis."

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Ella of St. Lambert."
2nd, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "Menies 3rd," 7741.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Girl of St. Lambert," 20423, fawn, calved April 13th, 1881. Bred by R. H. Stephens, St. Lambert; got by Orloff, 3143; dam, Charity of St. Lambert (V. 6, p. 116), by Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "Helen St. Helier 3rd," 27964.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Rioter's Mystery," 42972, dark fawn, calved March 25th, 1884. Bred by Mrs. Carpenter, Grimsby; got by Salatiel 2nd, 9020; dam, Rioter's Queen (V. 10, p. 190), by Rambler of St. Lambert, 5285.
3rd, Oakland's Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "Lisgar's Rose," 26607.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20.

John Leys, Toronto.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Dian of St. Lambert," 44813, fawn, calved Dec. 7th, 1885. Bred by exhibitor; got by Rioter's Pride, 11694; dam, Daisy of St. Lambert (V. 6, p. 116), by Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Madge of St. Lambert," 44815, fawn, calved May 26th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by King of St. Lambert, 15175; dam, Minnie of St. Lambert (V. 20, p. 176), by Rubano, 8896.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Shrew of St. Lambert," 44815, fawn, calved June 24th, 1886. Bred by exhibitor; got by Rioter's Pride, 11694; dam, Lisgar's Ella (V. 15, p. 200), by Orloff, 3143.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "John Bull's Lucillia," 45274.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Siren of St. Lambert," 44812, fawn, calved May 24th, 1887. Bred by Miss Elsie Jones, Brockville; got by Rioter's Pride, 11694; dam, Lady of Cambridge (V. 15, p. 36), by Duke of Cambridge, 5556.
3rd, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, "John Bull's Queen."

JERSEY FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Prize, Diploma.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

HERD OF JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

Prize, $25.

Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton.

CLASS XVI.

HOLSTEINS.—39 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—P. Hinman, Grafton; Jas. Bissell, Algonquin; Jas. Sangster, Ormistoun, Que.

HOLSTEIN BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Pérade, Quebec, "Mars Ellis."
2nd, John Leys, Toronto.
3rd, Aitch & McIntyre, Renfrew, "Macbeth."

HOLSTEIN BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Pérade, Quebec.
2nd, John Leys, Toronto, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, John Leys, Toronto.
2nd, F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Pérade, Quebec.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

Prize, $15.

John Leys, Toronto.

HOLSTEIN BULL, ANY AGE.

Prize, Silver Medal.

F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Pérade.

HOLSTEIN COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Leys, Toronto.
2nd, F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Pérade, Que., "Estrella."
3rd, John Leys, Toronto.

HOLSTEIN COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, 15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Leys, Toronto.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

HOLSTEIN HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, John Leys, Toronto.
2nd, do do

HOLSTEIN HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Pérade, Que.
2nd, John Leys, Toronto.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, John Leys, Toronto.
2nd, F. N. Ritchie, St. Anne La Pérade, Que.

HOLSTEIN FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Prize, Diploma.

John Leys, Toronto.

HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES, ANY AGE OR AGES.

Prize, $25.

o n Leys, Toronto.

CLASS XVII.

GRADE CATTLE.—28 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—D. J. McGillis, Moulinette, Ont.; John Wilson, Roslin; Joseph Featherston, Credit.

GRADE COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
2nd, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont.
3rd, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.

GRADE COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, G. N. Kidd, Carp, Ont.

GRADE HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
2nd, A. T. White, Pembroke, Ont.
3rd, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare.

GRADE HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Geo. Keith, Elora, Ont.
2nd, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
3rd, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.

GRADE HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, J. G. Clark, Ottawa.
2nd, G. N. Kidd, Carp, Ont.

FOUR GRADE FEMALES, ANY AGE. (The Property of Exhibitor.)

Jubilee Silver Medal.

John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.

CLASS 17½.

MILCH COWS.—23 ENTRIES.

Milk properties only considered.

EXPERT JUDGE.—James Cheeseman, Toronto.

SHORT HORN MILCH COW, HAVING CALVED PREVIOUS TO THE 1ST OF JULY, 1887.

Prize, Silver Medal.

R. R. Sangster, Lancaster.

AYRSHIRE MILCH COW, HAVING CALVED PREVIOUS TO THE 1ST OF JULY, 1887.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont.
2nd, Jos. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.

JERSEY MILCH COW, HAVING CALVED PREVIOUS TO THE 1ST OF JULY, 1887.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
2nd, do do

GRADE COW, HAVING CALVED PREVIOUS TO THE 1ST OF JULY, 1887.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, A. Hagar, Plantagenet.
2nd, J. G. Clark, Ottawa.

MILCH COWS.—Sweepstakes.

BEST TWO, ANY BREED.

1st prize, Jubilee Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.

CLASS XVIII.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.—14 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—D. J. McGillis, Moulinette, Ont.; John Wilson, Roslin, Ont.; Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.

FAT STEER, UNDER 4 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
2nd, Geo. Keith, Elora.

FAT COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Geo. Keith, Elora, Ont.
2nd, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.

THOROUGH-BRED STEER, 1 YEAR OLD.

Prize, $15.

George Keith, Elora.

GRADE STEER CALF, 1 YEAR AND UNDER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Geo. Keith, Elora, Ont.
2nd do do

EXTRA.

CLASS 18½

MENAGERIE CLASS.

Containing entries of Animals for which there is no Class in Prize List.

1. A. T. Mohr, Arnprior.—Red Polled Bull Calf, (imp.)
2. do do Red Polled Yearling Heifer.
3. G. Gratton, Ottawa, Ontario.—Span of Goats in Harness.
4. Thomas Carley, Merrickville.—Walking Horse.
5. do do Spanish Jack.
6. Walzy Percival, Burritt's Rapids.—Agricultural Stallion.
7. John O'Malley, Marchurst, Ontario.—Agricultural Yearling Stallion Colt.
8. do do General Purpose Yearling Stallion Colt.

CLASS 18¾.

Special prize, $15 and Jubilee Silver Medal.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR HERD OF SUSSEX CATTLE, CONSISTING OF 1 BULL AND 4 FEMALES OF ANY AGE.

E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont.

SHEEP—LONG WOOLLED.

CLASS XIX.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.—25 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Alex. Fraser, Tayside, Ont.; Robt. Smith, Perth, Ont.; Robt. Wade, Port Hope, Ont.

COTSWOLD RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont.
2nd, James L. Alexander, Huntley, Ont.

COTSWOLD SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont.
2nd, do do

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont.
2nd, do do

COTSWOLD EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

COTSWOLD, SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

COTSWOLD EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. A. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

PEN OF IMPORTED COTSWOLDS.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont.

PEN OF CANADIAN BRED COTSWOLDS.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

James L. Alexander, Huntley, Ont.

CLASS XX.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—59 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Haggarty, West Huntington, Ont.; R. Gowanlock, Maple Hill; R. J. Dunlop, Kingston, Ont.

LEICESTER SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
2nd, Daniel Harvey, West McGillivray, Ont.
3rd, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.

LEICESTER RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
2nd, D. Harvey, West McGillivray, Ont.
3rd, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.

LEICESTER EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Daniel Harvey, West McGillivray, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.

LEICESTER SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, D. Harvey, West McGillivray, Ont.

LEICESTER EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, D. Harvey, West McGillivray, Ont.
2nd, John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare, Ont.
3rd, do do

PEN OF LEICESTERS—CANADIAN BRED.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

Daniel Harvey, West McGillivray, Ont.

CLASS XXI.

LINCOLNS.—53 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Haggarty, West Huntington, Ont.; R. Gowanlock, Maple Hill, Ont.; R. J. Dunlop, Kingston, Ont.

LINCOLN RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont.
3rd, J. L. Alexander, Huntley, Ont.

LINCOLN SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

LINCOLN RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, William Walker, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

LINCOLN EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont.
3rd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.

LINCOLN SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont.

LINCOLN EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont.
3rd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.

PEN OF CANADIAN BRED LINCOLNS.

Silver Medal.

Wm. Walker, Ilderton, Ont.

SHEEP—MEDIUM WOOLLED.

CLASS XXII.

SOUTHDOWNS.—53 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. R. Kidd, Warsaw, Ont.; John Cook, Lansdowne, Ont.; Frank Wyatt, St. Catharines, Ont.

SOUTHDOWN RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, E. & A. Stanford, Markham.

SOUTHDOWN SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, E. & A. Stanford, Markam, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

SOUTHDOWN RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont.

SOUTHDOWN EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

SOUTHDOWN SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.
2nd, E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont.
3rd, do do

SOUTHDOWN EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.
2nd, E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont.
3rd, John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

PEN OF IMPORTED SOUTHDOWNS.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

PEN OF CANADIAN BRED SOUTHDOWNS.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

John Johnson, Abingdon, Ont.

CLASS XXIII.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.—63 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Duncan Brown, Iona; John Jackson, Abingdon, and Edward Stanford, Sussex, Eng.

SHROPSHIRE RAM 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.
2nd, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.
3rd, Albert Hagar, Plantagenet, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

SHROPSHIRE EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.
2nd, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.
3rd, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.
2nd, John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.
3rd, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.

PEN OF SHROPSHIRES.

Prince of Wales' prize, $50.

John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont.

CLASS XXIV.

HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.—15 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Duncan Brown, Iona; John Johnson, Abingdon, and Ed. Stanford, Sussex, Eng.

HAMPSHIRE RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.
2nd, do do

HAMPSHIRE SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.
2nd, do do

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.
2nd, do do

HAMPSHIRE EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.
2nd, do do

HAMPSHIRE SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.
2nd, do do

HAMPSRHIE EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.
2nd, do do

PEN OF CANADIAN BRED HAMPSHIRES.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.

CLASS XXV.

MERINO SHEEP.—40 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—A. R. Kidd, Warsaw; John Cook, Lansdowne, and Frank Wyatt, St. Catharines.

MERINO RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

MERINO SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do
3rd do do

MERINO RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

MERINO EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

MERINO SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

MERINO EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4. 3rd prize, $2.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

PEN OF MERINOS.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

CLASS XXVI.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.—29 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Duncan Brown, Iona, and John Jackson, Abingdon.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Stanford & Rolph, Markham.
2nd, do do

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton.
2nd, Stanford & Rolph, Markham.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Stanford & Rolph, Markham.
2nd, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont.
2nd, do do

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont.
2nd, do do

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st. Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont.
2nd, Stanford & Rolph, Markham, Ont.

PEN OF DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

Oaklands Jersey Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont.

CLASS XXVII.

FAT SHEEP.—12 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Alexander Fraser, Tayside; Robert Smith, Perth; Robert Wade, Port Hope.

TWO FAT WETHERS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont.

TWO FAT EWES.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.
2nd, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin.
3rd, Jas. L. Alexander, Huntley.

PIGS — SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS XXVIII.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.—54 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jos. Hunter, Eden Grove; P. R. Daly, Belleville; Jas. Sawyer, Silver Creek, Neb., U.S.

BERKSHIRE BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.

BERKSHIRE BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.
2nd, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.
3rd, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

BERKSHIRE BOAR, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.

BERKSHIRE BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.

BERKSHIRE BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

BERKSHIRE SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.

BERKSHIRE SOW, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.
3rd, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

BERKSHIRE SOW, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.

BERKSHIRE SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.
2nd, Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.
3rd, W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont.

BERKSHIRE SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

Berkshire Boar and 3 Sows (Imported).

Jubilee Silver Medal.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

Berkshire Boar and 3 Sows (Canadian Bred).

Jubilee Silver Medal.

J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont.

CLASS XXIX.

Suffolks.—53 Entries.

Judges.—John Brackenridge, Westwood; Wm. McKay, Elmbank; A. T. White, Pembrok

Suffolk Boar, over 2 Years.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
3rd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.

Suffolk Boar, over 1 and under 2 Years.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

Suffolk Boar, over 6 and under 12 Months.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.

Suffolk Boar, under 6 Months.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd. Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
3rd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

Suffolk Boar, any Age.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

Suffolk Sow, over 2 Years.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.

Suffolk Sow, over 1 and under 2 Years.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.
3rd, do do

Suffolk Sow, over 6 and under 12 Months.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.
3rd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

Suffolk Sow, unde 6 Months.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

SUFFOLK SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

SUFFOLK BOAR AND 3 SOWS. (Imported.)

Jubilee Silver Medal.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

SUFFOLK BOAR AND 3 SOWS. (Canadian Bred.)

Jubilee Silver Medal.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

CLASS XXX.

POLAND CHINA.—44 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Dingwall, Williamstown; Jas. Barlow, Delta; Jos. McCall, Vittoria, Ont.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jas. Jarvis, Milton, Ont.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

BOAR, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd, Jas. Jarvis, Milton, Ont.

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Jas. Jarvis, Milton, Ont.

SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.
2nd, do do

SOW, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

SOW, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.
2nd, do do

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Jas. Jarvis, Milton, Ont.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

Sow, any Age.

Diploma.

W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

Boar and 3 Sows.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

CLASS XXXI.

Essex Pigs.—17 Entries.

Judges.—Jas. Dingwall, Williamstown; Jas. Barlow, Delta, Ont.; Jos. McCall, Vittoria, Ont

Boar, over 2 Years.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do

Boar, over 1 and under 2 Years.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do

Boar, over 6 and under 12 Months.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do

Boar, under 6 Months.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do

Boar, any Age.

Diploma.

Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.

Sow, over 2 Years.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do

Sow, over 1 and under 2 Years.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do

Sow, over 6 and under 12 Months.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do

Sow, under 6 Months.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do

Sow, any Age.

Diploma.

Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.

Essex Boar and 3 Sows.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

Jos. Featherston, Credit.

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS XXXII.

YORKSHIRE, CHESTER WHITES, OHIO IMPORTED CHESTER, WHITE LANCASHIRE, AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.—61 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Dingwall, Williamstown; Jas. Barlow, Delta; Jos. McCall, Vittoria.

YORKSHIRE BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2ad prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, T. G. Nankin, Ottawa, Ont.
3rd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, T. G. Nankin, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont.
3rd, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.

YORKSHIRE BOAR, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont.
3rd, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.

YORKSHIRE BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont.
2nd, T. G. Nankin, Ottawa, Ont.
3rd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.

YORKSHIRE SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, H. Thorbahn, Ottawa, Ont.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
3rd, do do

YORKSHIRE SOW, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.
2nd, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
3rd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE SOW, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville, Ont.
2nd, do do
3rd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE, OR OTHER LARGE BREED BOAR, AND 3 SOWS.

Jubilee Silver Medal.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville, Ont.

POULTRY, ETC.

CLASS XXXIII.

POULTRY, ETC.—169 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—N. H. Beecher, Toledo, Ont.; G. J. Miller, Virgil, Ont.; Chas. E. Brown, Niagara, Ont.

Best pair Dorkings, white,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	$3 00
2nd,	do		W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	2 00
3rd,	do		John Forth & Son, Glen Buell, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do	do	Thos. Irving, Montreal, Que.	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, colored,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do	do	Thos. Irving, Montreal, Que.	1 00
Best pair Polands, white,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		A. Bogue, London, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Polands, golden unbearded,			John Forth & Sons.	3 00
2nd	do	do	John Forth & Sons.	2 00
Best pair Polands, golden bearded,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	A. Bogue, London, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do	do	John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Polands, silver unbearded,			W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.	3 00
Best pair Polands, silver bearded,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell.	2 00
3rd	do	do	A. Bogue, London, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Polands, white-crested, black,			A. Bogue, London	3 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock,			Geo. C. Howison, Brockville, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do		T. A. Willitts, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, light,			A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		T. A. Willitts, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do		A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, dark,			John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do		Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Cochins, buff,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Cochins, white,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.	2 00
Best pair Cochins, black,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Cochins, partridge,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
Best pair Houdans,			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		A. Bogue, London, Ont	2 00
3rd	do		A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Langshans,			A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	3 00
Best pair Wyandottes,			P. G. Keys, Ottawa, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		John Bedlow, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
Best pair La Fleche,			W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Rosecomb Dominiques,			W. M. & C. J. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	2 00
Best pair Game Fowls, black-breasted, or other reds,			W. M. Barber & Co., Toronto, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Game Fowls, duck-wing.			Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	Wm. Barber & Co., Ont.	2 00
3rd	do	do	W. M. & C. J. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, Pile,			Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		do	2 00
3rd	do		Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, any other variety,			Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	Wm. Barber & Co., Toronto, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Leghorns, white,			Geo. C. Howison, Brockville, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Leghorns, brown,			John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		John Forth & Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do		John G. Gill, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Spanish Fowls,			John Bedlow, Brockville, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do		A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do		John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, Golden-pencilled			A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd	do	do	R. Oke, London, Ont.	2 00
3rd	do	do	John Bedlow, Brockville, Ont.	1 00

Best pair Hamburgs, Silver-pencilled	A. Bogue, London, Ont	$3 00
2nd do do	A. Bogue, London, Ont	2 00
3rd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, Golden-spangled	A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, London, Ont	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, Silver-spangled	A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
2nd do do	A. Bogue, London, Ont	2 00
3rd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, black, Rich. Oke, London, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	2 00
Best pair Crevecours, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	2 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, golden,	W. H. Reid, Kingston, Ont	3 00
2nd do do	W. H. Reid, Kingston, Ont	2 00
3rd do do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, silver,	W. H. Reid, Kingston Ont	3 00
Best pair Bantams, black-breasted or other reds,	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	3 00
2nd do do	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	2 00
3rd do do	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	1 00
Best pair Bantams, pile,	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	3 00
2nd do	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	2 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	1 00
Best pair Bantams, duck-wing, game,	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont	3 00
2nd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	2 00
3rd do do	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Japanese,	A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
Best pair Bantams, black, African,	W. H. Reid, Kingston, Ont	3 00
2nd do do	A. Bogue, London, Ont	2 00
Bast pair Turkeys, any color,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00
2nd do	A. F. Graham, Hawthorne, Ont	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, white,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00
2nd do	J. H. Houser, Canboro', Ont	2 00
Best pair Turkeys. bronze,	John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont	3 00
2nd do	Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont	2 00
3rd do	John Forth & Sons, Glen Buell, Ont	1 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen,	Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont	3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	2 00
3rd do	Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont	1 00
Best pair Geese, Toulouse,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00
2nd do	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Out	2 00
Best pair English Geese, grey and common,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00
2nd, do do	A. F. Graham, Hawthorne, Ont	2 00
Best pair English Geese, wild,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00
Best pair Geese, any other kind,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, do	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury,	A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
2nd do	A. Bogue, London, Ont	2 00
3rd do	John J. Gill, Ottawa, Ont	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen,	Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont	3 00
2nd do	Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont	2 00
3rd do	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Pekin,	A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
2nd do	Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Cayuga,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	2 00
Best pair Ducks, any other kind,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00
Best pair Guinea Fowls,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00
2nd do	A. F. Graham, Hawthorne, Ont	2 00
3rd do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont	1 00
Best pair Pea Fowls,	A. F. Graham, Hawthorne, Ont	3 00
2nd do	J. H. Houser, Canboro', Ont	2 00
Best pair any other variety of fowls not included in these sections,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont	3 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best collection of Poultry, A. Bogue, London, Ont.....Silver Medal

CLASS XXXIV.

CHICKENS, DUCKS, ETC., 1887.—213 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—G. J. Miller, Virgil, Ont.; N. H. Beecher, Toledo, Ont.; Chas. E. Brown, Niagara, Ont.

Best pair Dorkings, white,	A. Bogue, London, Ont	$3 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey,	A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
2nd do do	A. Bogue, London, Ont	2 00
3rd do do	James Main, Boyne, Ont	1 00

Best pair Dorkings, colored, Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont.	$3 00
2nd do do Thos. Irving, Montreal, Que.	2 00
Best pair Polands, white, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
Best pair Polands, golden, bearded, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do A. Bogue, London, Ont.	2 00
3rd do do A. Bogue, London, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Polands, silver, unbearded, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	3 00
Best pair Polands, silver, bearded, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do A. Bogue, London, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Polands, white-crested, black, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock, Albert Hagar, Plantagenet	3 00
2nd do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont	2 00
3rd do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, white, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont	3 00
2nd do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont	2 00
3rd do T. A. Willitts, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, dark, Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	3 00
2nd do Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Cochins, buff, A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
2nd do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	2 00
3rd do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Cochins, light, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do A. Bogue, London, Ont.	2 00
3rd do J. H. Houser, Canboro', Ont.	1 00
Best pair Cochins, black, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do A. Bogue, London, Ont.	2 00
3rd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Houdans, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do A. Bogue, London, Ont.	2 00
3rd do Mrs. A. E. Lang, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Langshans, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
3rd do Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, black-breasted, or other reds, Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
3rd do do Jas. Main, Boyne, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Game Fowl, duck-wing, R. B. Smith, Perth, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do Evan Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
3rd do do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, Pile, Evan Edwards.	3 00
2nd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Ottawa, Ont	2 00
Best pair Wyandottes, P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, Ont.	3 00
2nd do P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
3rd do H. S. Perley, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair La Fleche, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	3 00
2nd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Dominiques, rose combs, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	3 00
Best pair Leghorns, white, R. Switzer, Ottawa, Ont.	3 00
2nd do Geo. C. Howison, Brockville, Ont.	2 00
3rd do John J. Gill, Ottawa, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, brown, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	3 00
2nd do John J. Gill, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Spanish Fowls, John Bedlow, Brockville, Ont.	3 00
2nd do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-pencilled, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do John Bedlow, Brockville, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-pencilled, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do A. Bogue, London, Ont	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-spangled, A. Bogue, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do W. M. & J. C. Smith, London, Ont.	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-spangled, A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
Best pair Hamburgs, black, R. Oke, London, Ont	3 00
2nd do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	2 00
3rd do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Crevecours, Richard Oke, London, Ont.	3 00
2nd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	2 00
3rd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, golden, W. H. Reid, Kingston, Ont	3 00
2nd do do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton, Ont.	2 00
3rd do do A. Bogue, London, Ont.	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, silver, A. Bogue, London, Ont	3 00
Best pair Bantams, black-breasted, or other reds, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	3 00
2nd do do Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	2 00
3rd do do Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Pile, Cooch & Miles, Ottawa, Ont.	3 00
2nd do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.	2 00
3rd do A. Bogue, London, Ont.	1 00

Best pair Bantams, duck-wing, game,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		$3 00
2nd do	do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont	2 00
Best pair Bantams, Japanese,	A. Bogue,	London, Ont		3 00
Best pair Bantams, Black African,	A. Bogue,	London, Ont		3 00
2nd do	do	W. H. Reid,	Kingston, Ont	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, any color,	John Forth & Sons,	Glen Buell, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		2 00
3rd do	John Forth & Sons,	Glen Buell, Ont		1 00
Best pair Turkeys, white,	J. H. Houser,	Canboro, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains		2 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains		1 00
Best pair Turkeys, wild,	J. H. Houser,	Canboro, Ont		3 00
Best pair Turkeys, bronze,	Jas. Main,	Boyne, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		2 00
3rd do	John Forth & Sons,	Glen Buell, Ont		1 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		3 00
2nd do	James Main,	Boyne, Ont		2 00
3rd do	James Main,	Boyne, Ont		1 00
Best pair Geese, Toulouse,	Cooch & Miles,	Ottawa, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		2 00
Best pair Geese, wild,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		2 00
3rd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		1 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury,	Jas. Main,	Boyne, Ont		3 00
2nd do	A. Bogue,	London, Ont		2 00
3rd do	A. Bogue,	London, Ont		1 00
Best pair Ducks, Cayuga,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		2 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen,	Jas. Main,	Boyne, Ont		3 00
2nd do	Jas. Main,	Boyne, Ont		2 00
Best pair Ducks, Pekin,	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		3 00
2nd do	W. M. & J. C. Smith,	Fairfield Plains, Ont		2 00
Best pair Guinea Fowls,	A. G. H. Luxton,	Hamilton, Ont		3 00
Best pair any other variety not included in these sections,	Pekin Bantams,	P. G. Keyes,	Ottawa, Ont	3 00
2nd do	do	White Wyandottes,	P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, Ont	2 00
3rd do	do	Black Leghorns,	R. Switzer, Ottawa, Ont	1 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best collection of Young Poultry, A. Bogue, London, Ont ..... Jubilee Silver Medal

PIGEONS.

Best pair Carrier Pigeons,	W. H. Reid,	Kingston, Ont		$2 00
2nd do	G. Wood, Jr.,	Ottawa, Ont		1 50
3rd do	G. Wood, Jr.,	Ottawa, Ont		1 00
Best pair Pouter Pigeons,	W. H. Reid,	Kingston, Ont		2 00
2nd do	A. E. Oliver,	Ottawa		1 50
3rd do	A. E. Oliver,	Ottawa		1 00
Best pair Tumbler Pigeons,	A. E. Oliver,	Ottawa, Ont		2 00
2nd do	G. Wood, Jr.,	Ottawa, Ont		1 50
3rd do	W. H. Reid,	Kingston, Ont		1 00
Best pair Jacobin Pigeons,	A. E. Oliver,	Ottawa, Ont		2 00
2nd do	A. E. Oliver,	Ottawa, Ont		1 50
3rd do	G. Wood, Jr.,	Ottawa, Ont		1 00
Best pair Fantail Pigeons,	G. Wood, Jr.,	Ottawa, Ont		2 00
2nd do	G. Wood, Jr.,	Ottawa, Ont		1 50
3rd do	W. H. Reid,	Kingston, Ont		1 00
Best pair Barb Pigeons,	Wm. Barber & Co.,	Toronto, Ont		2 00
2nd do	Wm. Barber & Co.,	Toronto, Ont		1 50
3rd do	Wm. Barber & Co.,	Toronto, Ont		1 00
Best pair Trumpeter Pigeons,	W. H. Reid,	Kingston, Ont		2 00
2nd do	G. Wood, Jr.,	Ottawa, Ont		1 50
3rd do	A. E. Oliver,	Ottawa, Ont		1 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best collection of Pigeons, any other kind, W. H. Reid, Kingston, Ont ..... Jubilee Silver Medal

RABBITS.

Best pair long-eared Rabbits,	W. H. Reid,	Kingston, Ont		$2 00
2nd do	Walter Surtees,	Ottawa, Ont		1 50
Best pair common Rabbits,	Wm. Gray,	Rochesterville, Ont		2 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS XXXV.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

In this class, by request of numerous manufacturers, entries of the undermentioned articles were received for exhibition only, not in competition for prizes. The articles were entered in the books in the same manner as those in other classes, and they were provided with ample space for exhibition in the same manner as if competing for prizes.

Section 1.—Grain drill	J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. W. T. Dingle, Oshawa. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll. Geo. Burroughs, Fallowfield.
Sec. 3.—Broad-cast grain and seed sower.	J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock. J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville.
Sec. 4.—Mowing machine	Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. A. M. Cassitt & Bro., Brockville. D. Maxwell, Paris. J. Elliott & Son, London. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock. Robt. Clark, Ottawa. G. M. Cassett & Bro., Brockville. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Sec. 5.—Reaping machine	Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Chatham Harvester Co., Chatham. G. M. Cassitt & Bro., Brockville. D. Maxwell, Paris. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock. Robt. Clark, Ottawa.
Sec. 7.—Self-binding reaper	Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Chatham Harvester Co., Chatham. John Elliott & Sons, London. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock. R. Clark, Oshawa. D. Maxwell, Paris. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Section 8.—Horse-power thresher and separator	Haggart Bros., Brampton. J. Farmouth & Co., Montreal. R. J. Latimer & Jeffrey Bros., Montreal. Boyd & Co., Huntingdon. J. B. Dove & Bros., Laprairie. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton. Bricker & Co., Waterloo. Merrick & Co., Waterloo. Chatham Manufacturing Co., Chatham.
Sec. 9.—Vibrator, thresher and separator.	Haggart Bros., Brampton. J. Farmouth & Co., Montreal. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton.
Sec. 12.—Field or two-horse cultivator, iron,	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.
Sec. 13.—Two-horse cultivator, wood	J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock.
Sec. 14.—Two-furrow plow	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock.
Sec. 15.—Double-shear trench plough	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.
Sec. 17.—Draining plow or ditching machine for digging drains	Geo. Burroughs, Fallowfield.

Sec. 18.—Implement or machine for cutting, pulling, or otherwise harvesting peas.	Tobias Fox, Owen Sound.
Sec. 20.—Grain cracker	Haggart Bros., Brampton. Patterson Bros. Co. Robt. Clark, Ottawa. Ontario Pump Co., Toronto.
Sec. 23.—Two horse-power for general purposes for farmer's use	J. Larmouth & Co., Montreal. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton.
Sec. 24.—Drag Saw	J. Larmouth & Co., Montreal.
Sec. 26.—Spring-tooth harrow	J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock. Robt. Clark, Ottawa.
Sec. 27.—Cider mill and press	H. Sells & Son, Toronto.
Sec. 28.—Horse pitchfork and tackle	Cochrane Bros., St. Thomas. M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll. Ontario Pump Co., Toronto. Workman & Ward, London.
Sec. 30.—Sulky horse rake	Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. G. N. Cassitt & Bro., Brockville. D. Maxwell, Paris. J. Elliott & Son, London. Patterson Bros. Manufacturing Co., Woodstock. R. Clark, Ottawa. J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Section 31.—Fanning mill	Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa. W. T. Dingle, Oshawa. J. O Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford. M. Campbell, Chatham.
Section 35.—Potato digger	Thos. Carley, Merrickville. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. B. Bell & Son, St. George.
Section 36.—Straw cutter	Patterson Bros. Mfg. Co., Woodstock. Robt. Clark, Ottawa.
Section 38.—Sulky plow	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Robt. Clark, Ottawa.
Section 41.—Double mould plow	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Thos. Carley, Merrickville. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. B. Bell & Son, St. George.
Section 42.—Gang plow	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock.
Section 43.—Horse hoe or single horse cultivator, iron	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. B. Bell & Co., St. George.
Section 44.—Horse hoe or single horse cultivator, wood	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls.
Section 45.—Root seed drill, horse, 2 drills sown	B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.
Section 46.—Iron beam plow, with steel mould-board and wood handles	Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Robt. Clark, Ottawa. Merner, Kilner & Co., Waterloo.
Section 47.—Iron plow	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock.
Section 48.—Chill plough, with jointer attachment	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Robt. Clark, Ottawa. Merner, Kilner & Co., Waterloo.
Section 49.—Sub-soil plow	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls.
Section 50.—Wooden plow	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora. Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Merner, Kilner & Co., Waterloo.

Section 51.—Machine for cutting roots for stock	Robt. Clark, Ottawa. B. Bell & Son, St. George.
Section 52.—Machine for pulping roots	B. Bell & Co., St. George.
Section 53.—Pair iron harrows	Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa.
Section 55.—Wooden roller	Patterson Bros. Co., Woodstock.

SECTION 56.—EXTRAS.

Iron disc harrows	J. F. Millar & Sons, Morrisburg.
Hay tedder	J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford.
One horse plow	Haggert Bros., Trampton.
Iron disc harrows	J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg.
Hay loader and hay tedder	M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton.
Assortment plows, etc	Wilkinson Plow Co., Aurora.
Mangold digger, weeder and pulverizer	Thos. Carley, Merrickville.
Maxwell steel binder	D. Maxwell, Paris.
Hoists for agricultural purposes	Cochrane Bros., St. Thomas.
Hand straw cutter	R. Clark, Ottawa.
Steel frame spring tooth harrow and wheeled cultivator	J. W. Mann, Manufacturing Company, Brockville.
Bar for blasting stumps	A. Coriny, Mount Sherwood.
Side hill plow, wood	Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls.
Lard press. Side hill plow	B. Bell & Co., St. George, Ont.
1 horse plow. Combination plow	Merner, Kilner & Co., Waterloo.
Disc harrow	J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

Section 77.—Set heavy horse shoes	Peter Kilduff, Ottawa.
Note.—This exhibit was of such a superior nature that it was awarded a Diploma.	
Section 78.—Set horse shoes, light	Peter Kilduff, Ottawa.
Section 84.—Assortment of agricultural tools, etc	M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

SECTION 85.—EXTRAS.

Horse fork and carrier	M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton.
Farm and railway iron fence	The Davy Excelsior Iron Fence Co., Kingston.
Diploma.—The Dandy patent bag holder	C. W. Allan, Deer Park, Ont.

CLASS XXXVI.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, AND PARTS THEREOF, FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

In this class, by request of numerous manufacturers, entries of the undermentioned articles were received for exhibition only, not in competition for prizes. The articles were entered in the books in the same manner as articles in other classes, and provided with ample space for exhibition in the same manner as if competing for prizes.

Section 1.—Wrought iron axle	Ashley Carriage Co., Belleville.
Section 3.—Double seated covered buggy	Shore & Co., Ottawa. Gananoque Carriage Co., Gananoque. Ashley Carriage Co., Belleville.
Sec. 4.—Double seated uncovered buggy	Shore & Co., Ottawa.
Section 5.—Single seated covered buggy	Shore & Co., Ottawa. Gananoque Carriage Co., Gananoque. Ashley Carriage Co., Belleville.
Sec. 6.—Single seated uncovered buggy	Shore & Co., Ottawa.
Section 7.—Carriage, hack	Ashley Carriage Co., Belleville.
Section 8.—Two-horse carriage	Shore & Co., Ottawa.
Section 12.—Assortment of buggy and carriage woodwork	Canada Carriage Parts Co., Toronto.
Section 15.—Pair bob sleighs	Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock. J. B. Armstrong, Mfg. Co., Guelph. M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton. R. S. Colton, Gananoque. Ashley Carriage Co., Belleville.
Section 16.—One-horse cart	Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock.

Section 18.—Omnibus.....Ashley Carriage Co., Belleville.
Sec. 19.—Two-horse wagon, with iron axle..Ashley Carriage Co., Belleville.
Section 20.—Two-horse wagon, thimble skein.....Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock. Adams & Sons, Paris.
Section 21.—Uncovered phæton.....Shore & Co., Ottawa.
Section 22.—Covered phæton.....Shore & Co., Ottawa.
Section 23.—Pleasure cutter.....Ashley Carriage Co., Belleville. Shore & Co., Ottawa. Gananoque Carriage Co., Gananoque.
Section 24.—Two-horse pleasure sleigh.....Shore & Co., Ottawa.
Section 26.—Display of vehicles.....Shore & Co., Ottawa.
Section 30.—One-horse sulky.....Gananoque Carriage Co., Gananoque.
Sec. 31.—Two-horse spring market wagon..Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock.

SECTION 35.—EXTRAS.

Lumberman's wagon. Farm wagon..... J. W. Stanley, Ottawa.
Farm truck (Moses patent)..... Bain Wagon Co., Woodstock.
Assortment of buggies and carriages on Armstrong's patent shell gears, assortment of cutters and sleighs on Armstrong's patent running gears..... J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Guelph.
*Platform wagon gears, buggy gears, buckboard spring gear..... O. D. Cowan, Gananoque.
†Cutter gear, buggy gear..... R. P. Cotton, Gananoque.
Milk delivery wagon. Two seated pleasure cutter (special woodwork)..... Shore & Co., Ottawa.
Collection of sleighs..... M. Wilson & Co., Hamilton.
Lorries..... Adams & Co., Paris.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XXXVII.

FIELD GRAINS, HOPS, ETC.

JUDGES.—Benj. Mosher, Merrickville; John Paxton, Chatham; D. N. Garbutt, Brampton.

All agricultural or horticultural products had to be the growth of the present year.

The Canada Company's Prize for the best red or amber 25 bushels of Fall Wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario, being the growth of 1887. Each sample had to be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight. The prizes to be awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which were given up to and became the property of the Association, for distribution in the several agricultural districts for seed. Wm. Tuck, Waterdown.....$100 00

The winner of this prize was required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, the variety and quantity of seed and time of sowing, manure (if any used), produce per acre of grain, and any other particulars of practical importance, before being paid the amount of premium. Winners of prizes in the succeeding sections of this class had also to furnish information when applied for.

Persons competing for the Canada Company's prize were requested to bring a sample in the straw, pulled from the ground when ripe, with the roots remaining attached.

Best white winter wheat, 1½ bushels,			Wm. Tuck, Waterdown.....	$6 00
2nd	do	do	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle.....	4 00
3rd	do	do	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown.....	3 00
Best red, or amber winter wheat, 1½ bushels,			Wm. Tuck, Waterdown, Ont.....	6 00
2nd	do	do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury.....	4 00
3rd	do	do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury.....	3 00
Best Fife spring wheat, 1½ bushels,			Chas. Grant, Thornbury.....	6 00
2nd	do	do	G. Matheson, Brandon, M.....	4 00
3rd	do	do	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle.....	3 00

* This exhibit was awarded a Silver Medal. † This exhibit was awarded a Diploma.

Best white Russian or Lost Nation wheat, 1½ bushels,	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	$6 00
2nd do do do	T. Graham, Bell's Corners	4 00
3rd do do do	A. Landry, Clarksburg	3 00
Best white spring wheat, of other varieties, 1½ bushels,	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	6 00
2nd do do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	4 00
3rd do do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
Best spring wheat, of any other variety, 1½ bushels,	A. Landry, Clarksburg	6 00
2nd do do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	4 00
3rd do do do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
Best buckwheat, 1 bushel,	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd do do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd do do	A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	1 00
Best barley (2 rowed), 1½ bushels,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	5 00
2nd do do	T. & J, Manderson, Myrtle	3 00
3rd do do	A. Laudry, Clarksburg	2 00
Best barley (6 rowed), 1½ bushels,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	5 00
2nd do do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd do do	A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	2 00
Best barley, black, 1½ bushels,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	5 00
2nd do do	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	3 00
3rd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best winter rye, 1½ bushels,	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	5 00
2nd do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
3rd do do	Ed. Ferland, Lanoraie, P.Q.	2 00
Best oats (white), 1½ bushels,	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd do do	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	1 00
Best oats (black), 1½ bushels,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	4 00
2nd do do	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	2 00
3rd do do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	1 00
Best small field peas, 1½ bushels,	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	5 00
2nd do do	Wm. Watts, Merrickville	3 00
3rd do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best marrowfat peas (white), 1½ bushels,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	5 00
2nd do do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
3rd do do	A. F. Graham, Hawthorne	2 00
Best marrowfat peas (black eyes) 1½ bushels,	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	5 00
2nd do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
3rd do do	A. Landry, Clarksburg	2 00
Best field peas, 1½ bushels, of any other kind,	A. Landry, Clarksburg	5 00
2nd do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
3rd do do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best small white field beans, 1 bushel,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	5 00
2nd do do	A. McKellar, Ottawa	3 00
3rd do do	T. Graham, Bell's Corners	2 00
Best large white field beans, 1 bushel,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	5 00
2nd do do	J. A. Heron, Bickng's Bridge	3 00
Best Indian corn in the ear (white), 1½ bushels,	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	5 00
2nd do do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd do do	Ed. Ferland, Lanoraie, P.Q.	2 00
Best Indian corn (yellow), 1½ bushels,	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	5 00
2nd do do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd do do	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best sweet corn, 1 bushel,	Jas. Hickey, Ottawa	5 00
Best collection of grain in the straw,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	Silver Medal

CLASS XXXVIII.

Small Field Seeds, Flax Hemp, Etc.

Judges.—Benj. Mosher, Merrickville; John Paxton, Chatham; D. N. Garbutt, Brampton.

Best timothy seed, 1 bushel,	Jas. Dingwall, Williamstown	$4 00
2nd do do	T. & J. Manderson, Myrtle	2 00
3rd do do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	1 00
Best clover seed, 1 bushel,	O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q.	6 00
2nd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	4 00
3rd do do	A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	2 00
Best clover, Alsike seed, half bushel,	W. Hartman, Clarksburg	6 00
2nd do do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	4 00
3rd do do	O. Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q.	2 00
Best clover seed, white, half bushel,	O. Beaudry, St. Alexis	6 00
2nd do do	B. & R. Sineard, L'Assomption, P.Q.	4 00

Best perennial rye grass, half bushel, W Hartman, Clarksburg	$4 00
2nd do do A. Landry, Clarksburg	2 00
Best orchard grass seed, half bushel, W. Hartman, Clarksburg	4 00
2nd do do F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best flax seed, 1 bushel, A. Landry, Clarksburg	4 00
2nd do do Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best Swedish turnip seed from transplanted bulbs, not less than 12 lbs., O. Beaudry, St. Alexis	4 00
2nd do do do A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	3 00
Best greystone turnip seed, 12 lbs., O. Beaudry, St. Alexis	4 00
2nd do do A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	3 00
Best white Belgian field carrot seed, 12 lbs., A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	4 00
2nd do do O. Beaudry, St. Alexis	3 00
Best long red mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	4 00
2nd do do O. Beaudry, St. Alexis	3 00
Best yellow globe mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., O. Beaudry, St. Alexis	4 00
2nd do do A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	3 00
Best tares, 1 bushel, Charles Grant, Thornbury	3 00
2nd do Charles Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best millet, 1 bushel, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd do Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best Hungarian grass seed, 1 bushel, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd do do Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best parsnip seed, J. H. Houser, Canboro	3 00
Best cured tobacco leaf, growth of Canada, 10 lbs., O. Beaudry, St. Alexis	4 00
2nd do do A. Beaudry, St. Alexis	3 00
3rd do do Ed. Ferland, Lanoraie	2 00
Best broom corn bush, 28 lbs., R. & B. Sineard, L' Assomption	3 00
2nd do Emile Sineard, L' Assomption	2 00
Best flax, scutched, 112 lbs, R. & B. Sineard, L' Assomption	8 00
2nd do O. Beaudry, St. Alexis	4 00
Best hemp, dressed, 112 lbs., Emile Sineard, L' Assomption	8 00
2nd do R. & B. Sineard, L' Assomption	4 00
Best half bushel mixed grass named seeds for permanent pastures, accompanied by a statement based on experience, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	6 00

EXTRA.

Bronze Medal.—Raw tobacco, Canadian growth, F. A. M. Foucher, St. Jacques, Que.

CLASS XXXIX.

FIELD ROOTS, ETC.

JUDGES.—R. Cullis, Camborne; W. J. Westington, Plainville.

Best Chicago market potatoes, half bushel, A. Hagar, Plantagenet	$3 00
2nd do do J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best Early Ohio, half bushel, W. Watts, Merrickville	3 00
Best Pride of America, half bushel, J. F. Peck, Albury	3 00
Best Magnum Bonum, half bushel, A. F. Graham, Hawthorne	3 00
Best Early Rose potatoes, half bushel, S. Graham, Bell's Corners	3 00
2nd do do Thos. Irving, Montreal	2 00
3rd do do W. Watts, Merrickville	1 00
Best Late Rose potatoes, half bushel, J. F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd do do Jas. Grieve, Ottawa	2 00
Best Hebron potatoes, half bushel, Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua	3 00
2nd do do A. J. Wallace, North Gower	2 00
3rd do do T. Irving, Montreal	1 00
Best Early Sunrise, half bushel, J. F. Peck, Albury	3 00
Best Brownell's Best, half bushel, F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd do do J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best Mammoth Pearl, half bushel, Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua	3 00
2nd do do A. G. Wallace, North Gower	2 00
Best White Star, half bushel, Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua	3 00
2nd do do J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best Burbank's Seedling, half bushel, F. Peck, Albury	3 00
Best Dempsey's potatoes, half bushel, J. F. Peck, Albury	3 00
Best Success, half bushel, J. F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd do J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd do J. F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best White Elephant, half bushel, Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua	3 00
2nd do do R. R. Sangster, Lancaster	2 00
3rd do do A. F. Graham, Hawthorne	1 00

Best any other sort, half bushel, Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua		$3 00
2nd do do	A. G. Wallace, North Gower	2 00
3rd do do	A. F. Graham, Hawthorne	1 00
Best seedling potatoes, half bushel, J. F. Peck, Albury		3 00
2nd do do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best collection of field potatoes, half peck of each sort, named, Jas. Cox, Ottawa		6 00
2nd do do	A. G. Wallace, North Gower	4 00
3rd do do	Jas. Grieves, Ottawa	2 00
Best six roots purple Swede turnips, Thos. Graham, Bell's Corners		3 00
2nd do	T. Meldrum, Hull	2 00
3rd do	Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua	1 00
Best six roots bronze Swede turnips, Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua		3 00
2nd do	G. Dowler, Billing's Bridge	2 00
Best six roots green Swede turnips, Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove		3 00
Best six roots white Swede turnips, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
Best six roots white globe turnips, J. C. Rowe, Brandon, Man		3 00
2nd do	T. Magladery, Park Hill	2 00
Best six roots Greystone turnips, J. C. Rowe, Brandon, Man		3 00
2nd do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
Best six roots yellow Aberdeen turnips, Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove		3 00
2nd do	Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua	2 00
3rd do	T. Magladery, Park Hill	1 00
Best six roots purple top Aberdeen turnips, Gilmour & Co., Kazubazua		3 00
2nd do	J. G. Clark, Ottawa	2 00
Best six roots red carrots, J. G. Clark, Ottawa		3 00
2nd do	Wm. Alford, Billing's Bridge	2 00
3rd do	Jas. Cox, Ottawa	1 00
Best six roots white or Belgian carrots, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do	Wm. Watts, Merrickville	2 00
3rd do	J. G. Clark, Ottawa	1 00
Best six roots mangel-wurzel, long red, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do do	J. Addison, Vittoria	2 00
3rd do do	D. McLaghlan, Cumming's Bridge	1 00
Best six roots red globe mangel-wurzel, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd do	T. Irving, Montreal	1 00
Best six roots intermediate red mangel-wurzel, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
Best six roots yellow globe mangel-wurzel, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do	J. Addison, Vittoria	2 00
Best six roots long yellow mangel-wurzel, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do	T. Irving, Montreal	2 00
Best six roots intermediate yellow mangel-wurzel, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do do	T. Irving, Montreal	2 00
Best six roots kohl rabi, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd do	T. Irving, Montreal	1 00
Best six root white sugar beet, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do	Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd do	A. G. Wallace, North Gower	1 00
Best six roots parsnips, T. Magladery, Park Hill		3 00
2nd do	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	2 00
3rd do	R. R. Sangster, Lancaster	1 00
Best large squash for cattle, Jas. Cox, Ottawa		3 00
2nd do	J. C. Rowe, Brandon, Man	2 00
3rd do	Chas. Tomlin, Portage La Prairie, Man	1 00
Best mammoth field pumpkin, Jas. Grieves, Ottawa		5 00
Best two common yellow field pumpkins, J. C. Rowe, Brandon, Man		3 00
2nd do do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00

CLASS XL.

Dairy Products, Etc.

Judges.—Professor J. A. M. Robertson, Montreal; Wm. Garvey, Jr., Morrisburg.

The following prizes were offered by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario.

Best three firkins of butter, fitted for exportation, not less than 50 lbs. in each firkin, made at any creamery or private dairy, working capacity not less than 100 cows' milk; exhibitors to furnish mode of manufacture, including breed and number of cows, description of factory, treatment of milk, quantity, brand and make of salt used, and any other practical information that they may be able to afford, before being paid the amount of premium.

1st prize (creamery), Chas. Mignault, Joly, Man		$25 00
2nd do	W. H. Brubacher, St. Jacob's	15 00

3rd prize (creamery),	North Valley Creamery Co., Hayesville	$10 00
4th do	Wm. Herbison, Clinton	5 00
1st prize (dairy),	Wm. Graham, Smith's Falls	25 00

Best firkin of butter not less than 50 lbs. in shipping order, manufactured at any private dairy, or creamery, capacity and manufacture not over 50 cows. For exportation.

Information to be furnished same as in Section 1.

1st prize (dairy),	F. Ballantyne, Smith's Falls	$20 00
2nd do	Wm. Graham, Smith's Falls	12 00
3rd do	Wm. Herbison, Clinton	8 00
4th do	Miller & Ferguson, Spencerville	4 00
1st prize (creamery),	D. Pelton, Burritt's Rapids	20 00
2nd do	Chas. Caron, St. James, Man	12 00
3rd do	W. McLurg, Falkirk	8 00
4th do	E. McLurg, Ivan	4 00

Butter, not less than 28 lbs., in firkin, crocks or tubs, "for home use," "home consumption."

1st prize,	Wm. McLurg, Falkirk	$15 00
2nd do	E. McClurg, Ivan	10 00
3rd do	F. Ballantyne, Smith's Falls	7 00
4th do	W. H. Brubacher, St. Jacobs	4 00

Butter, not less than 10 lbs., in rolls, prints or pats, "table use," home consumption, known as 5 days. butter.

1st prize,	Samuel Billing, Billing's Bridge	$10 00
2nd do	Wm. McClurg, Falkirk	8 00
3rd do	D. Pelton, Burritt's Rapids	6 00
4th do	E. McClurg, Ivan	4 00

Best two factory cheese (white), capacity of factory and manufacture of not less than the milk of 50 cows. Cheese made during the first 15 days in August, 1887.

1st prize,	W. F. Gerow, Switzerville	$30 00
2nd do	Geo. E. Hinch, Camden East	20 00
3rd do	G. G. Publow, Perth	15 00
4th do	Alex. Hovey, Camden East	10 00
5th do	W. H. Thompson, Pittston	5 00

Best two factory cheese (colored), capacity of factory and manufacture of not less than 50 cows' milk. Cheese made during the first 15 days in August, 1887.

1st prize,	Samuel Howard, Gorrie	$30 00
2nd do	W. F. Gerow, Switzerville	20 00
3rd do	E. J. Madden, Newburgh	15 00
4th do	G. E. Hinch, Camden East	10 00
5th do	H. Hovey, Newburgh	6 00

Information in Sections 7 and 8 to be furnished complete, same as in Section 1; and also a declaration required from each competitor that the cheese shown was made according to the above data.

Best two Dairy cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,	Annie Mains, North Gower	$12 00
2nd do	A. Malcolm, Minnedosa, Man	8 00
3rd do	A. Knight, Cataraqui	5 00

Best two Stilton cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,	Mrs. Eliza Parsons, Guelph	$12 00

Best two Gloucester or Wiltshire Loaf or Truckle cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,	Samuel Howard, Gorrie	$12 00
2nd do	W. F. Gerow, Switzerville	8 00
3rd do	A. Malcolm, Minnedosa, Man	5 00

Best outfit for manufacturing butter, W. N. Barrie, Morrisburg ..... Silver Medal

CLASS XLI.

SUGAR, BACON, ETC.

JUDGES.—P. R. Palmer, Belleville; Geo. H. McMillan, Dunbar.

Best maple sugar, 15 lbs., cake,	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	$4 00
2nd do	R. & B. Sineard, L' Assomption	2 00
3rd do	Emile Sineard, L' Assomption	1 00
Best maple sugar, 15 lbs., stirred,	D. Pelton, Burritt's Rapids	4 00
2nd do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	2 00
3rd do	E. Webster, Merrickville	1 00

Best maple syrup, 1 gallon,	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	$3 00
2nd do	Jas. Dingwall, Williamstown	2 00
3rd do	Ed. Ferland, Lanoraie	1 00
Best side of cured bacon,	H. Thorbahn, Ottawa	4 00
Best ham, cured,	H. Thorbahn, Ottawa	3 00
Best meats and bacon, spiced and preserved,	H. Thorbahn, Ottawa	Silver Medal

CLASS XLII.

HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES.

JUDGES.—W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham; And. Wilson, Appleton.

The best display of extracted honey in marketable condition,	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	$10 00
2nd do do	A. J. Cumming, Warna	5 00
The best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition,	A. J. Cumming, Warna	10 00
2nd do do	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	5 00
Best honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.,	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	8 00
2nd do do	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	6 00
3rd do do	A. J. Cummings, Warna	4 00
Best jar of extracted honey,	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	4 00
2nd do	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	2 00
3rd do	A. J. Cumming, Warna	1 00
Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.,	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	3 00
2nd do	A. J. Cumming, Warna	2 00
Best bee hive,	The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton	3 00
2nd do	The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton	2 00
3rd do	The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton	1 00
Best wax extractor,	The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton	Diploma
Best honey extractor,	The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton	Diploma
Best and largest display of apiarian supplies,	The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton	Silver Medal
2nd do do	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	4 00

CLASS XLIII.

DOMESTIC WINES.

JUDGES.—W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham; And. Wilson, Appleton.

All wines to be exhibited in a uniform manner and quantity, in the ordinary pint bottle, known as the English wine bottle.

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL LIST.

Best half-dozen dry wines,	Barrè & Co., Montreal	$4 00
Best half-dozen sweet wines,	Barrè & Co., Montreal	4 00
Open to all professionals and amateurs. Best assortment of wines made from grapes of Canadian growth,	Barrè & Co., Montreal	Diploma

GENERAL LIST—PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL WINE-MAKERS EXCLUDED.

All wines to be from the hardy grape, and to be exhibited in a uniform manner and quantity, in the ordinary pint bottle, known as the English wine bottle.

Best three bottles, dry wine, white,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	$5 00
2nd do	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, dry wine, red,	John Graham, Ottawa	5 00
Best three bottles, sweet wine, white,	J. D. Stotts, Markham	4 00
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, sparkling wine,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	4 00
2nd do	J. D. Stotts, Markham	2 00
Best three bottles, any other sort of grape wine,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	4 00
2nd do do	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, raspberry wine,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd do	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, cherry wine,	Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles, currant wine,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd do	J. A. Heron, Billing's Bridge	2 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Lime Juice, Moxie Nerve Food Co., Toronto.
Canadian wines, Barrè & Co., Montreal.
Diploma.—Collection fruit syrups, ales and beer, sparkling champagne cider; H. Cussons, Ottawa.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS XLIV.

FRUIT—PROFESSIONAL NURSERYMEN'S LIST.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

JUDGES.—R. Currie, Niagara; F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.; C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station.

Best twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each,			D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	$10 00
2nd	do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	8 00
3rd	do	do	Henry Lutts, Youngstown	6 00
Best four varieties fall table apples, named, five of each,			Smith & Kernan, St Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best six varieties of fall cooking apples, named, five each,			Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best six varieties of winter table apples, named, five of each,			D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	3 00
2nd	do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties of winter cooking apples, named, five of each,			Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best fifteen varieties pears, correctly named, five of each,			D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	10 00
2nd	do	do	John Holder, St. Catharines	8 00
3rd	do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	6 00
Best six varieties pears, correctly named, five of each,			John Holder, St. Catharines	5 00
2nd	do	do	Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each,			Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	5 00
2nd	do	do	John Holder, St. Catharines	3 00
Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, six of each,			Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	5 00
2nd	do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	3 00
Best ten varieties peaches, correctly named, six of each,			Smith, & Kernan, St. Catharines	6 00
2nd	do	do	Henry Lutts, Youngstown, N.Y.	4 00
Best twelve varieties grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,			Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	8 00
2nd	do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	6 00
3rd	do	do	John Holder, St. Catharines	4 00
Best four varieties black grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,			Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best four varieties white grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,			Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd	do	do	Henry Lutts, Youngstown, N.Y.	2 00
Best four varieties red grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named,			Henry Lutts, Youngstown, N.Y.	3 00
2nd	do	do	John Holder, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties grapes, grown under glass, one bunch of each sort, correctly named,			John Holder, St. Catharines	8 0
Best three varieties grapes, three distinct colors, grown under glass, one bunch each,			John Holder, St. Catharines	4 00
Best heaviest bunch black Hamburg grapes, grown under glass,			John Holder, St. Catharines	3 00
Best heaviest one bunch black grapes, any other kind, grown under glass,			John Holder, St. Catharines	3 00
Best heaviest one bunch white grapes, grown under glass,			John Holder, St. Catharines	3 00
Best display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, not more than five specimens of each variety of apple and pear, named, grown under glass and in open air,			Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	15 00
2nd	do	do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	10 00
Best collection of one dozen each of six varieties of crabs, cultivated,			W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham.	3 00

CLASS XLV.

FRUIT—GENERAL LIST—APPLES AND PEARS.

JUDGES.—A. M. Smith, St. Catharines; D. Vanduzen, Grimsby; John Mitchell, London.

Professional nurserymen excluded. Competitors can make only one entry and receive only one premium in each section. (By a variety of fruit is meant an established variety, known as such to pomologists. New varieties with only local names are classed as seedlings.)

Best twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each,			J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	$10 00
2nd	do	do	R. Currie, Niagara	8 00
3rd	do	do	H. J. Brown, Niagara	6 00
4th	do	do	J. L. Hilborn, Arkona	4 00

Best ten varieties apples, correctly named, five of each, H. Lutz, Stony Creek	$6 00
2nd do do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	4 00
3rd do do F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best four varieties dessert apples, correctly named, five of each, H. J. Brown, Niagara	3 00
2nd do do G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd do do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best four varieties cooking apples, correctly named, five of each, J. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd do do Jas. Addison, Vittoria	2 00
3rd do do C. J. S. Ross, Chatham	1 00
Best five Early Joe, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
Best five Benoni, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do J. D. Shotts, Markham	1 00
Best five Hawley, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do H. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Duchess of Oldenburg, J. G. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best five snow apples, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 50
2nd do J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 50
4th do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Fall Pippins, H. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Gravenstein, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do D. McLaughlan, Cummings' Bridge	1 00
Best five Shiawassee Beauty, J. G. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Maiden's Blush, J. D. Shotts, Markham	2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Cayuga Red Streak, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Mother, J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five St. Lawrence, J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Colvert, J. L. Hilborn, Arkona	2 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Porter, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do C. J. S. Ross, Chatham	1 00
Best five of any other variety fall apple, correctly named, J. D. Shotts, Markam	2 00
2nd do do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five seedling apples, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Ribston Pippin, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Alexander, J. F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Æsopos Spitzenburg, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Beauty of Kent, J. L. Hilborn, Arkona	2 00
Best five Baldwin, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 50
2nd do H. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Rhode Island Greening, J. D. Shotts, Markham	2 50
2nd do A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd do H. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 50
4th do C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	1 00
Best five Wagner, J. L. Hilborn, Arkona	2 00
2nd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Yellow Bellflower, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five King of Tompkins Co., J. L. Hilborn, Arkona	2 00
2nd do S. Harper, Cobourg	1 00
Best five Talman's Sweet, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do J. Addison, Vittoria	1 00
Best five Grimes' Golden, J. H. Hillborn, Arkona	2 00
2nd do J. F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Seek-no-Further, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Roxbury Russet, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 50
2nd do A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th do C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	1 00
Best five Swaar, A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Fallawater, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do J. L. Hilborn, Arkona	1 00

Best five American Golden Russet, H. J. Brown, Niagara		$2 50
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd do	F. Peck, Albury	1 50
4th do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Swayzie Pomme Grise, J. F. Peck, Albury		2 50
2nd do	H. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Pomme Grise, H. J. Brown, Niagara		2 00
2nd do	G. L. Hilborn, Arkona	1 00
Best five Northern Spy, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 50
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd do	H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 50
4th do	J. L. Hilborn, Arkona	1 00
Best five Wealthy, A. Knight, Cataraqui		2 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Scott's Russet, J. D. Shotts, Markham		2 00
2nd do	H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Ben Davis, H. J. Brown, Niagara		2 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five any other variety (winter apple), correctly named, C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station		2 00
2nd do	do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five winter seedling apples, C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station		2 00
2nd do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best twelve varieties pears, five of each, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		10 00
2nd do	do A. Glass, St. Catharines	8 00
3rd do	do G. J. Miller, Virgil	6 00
Best six varieties pears, five of each, A. Glass, St. Catharines		4 00
2nd do	do G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
Best five Kirtland, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek		2 00
2nd do	H. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Clapp's Favorite, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek		2 00
Best five Annas d'Ete, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	1 00
Best five Tyson, G. J. Miller, Virgil		2 00
Best five Bartletts, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 50
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd do	C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	1 50
4th do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Seckel, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	1 00
Best five Souvenir de Congress, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Louise Bonne de Jersey, R. Currie, Niagara		2 50
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 50
4th do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Belle Lucrative, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Beurre Bosc, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Beurre Hardy, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 50
2nd do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	2 00
3rd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
4th do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Goodale, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	1 00
Best five White Doyenne, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Sheldon, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller. Virgil	1 00
Best five Flemish Beauty, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 50
2nd do	R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
3rd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
4th do	J. L. Hilborn, Arkona	1 00
Best five Buerre Superfin, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 50
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
Best five Duchesse d'a Pitmaston, C. J. S. Ross, Chatham		2 00
Best five Beurre Diel, G. J. Miller, Virgil		2 00
2nd do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	1 00
Best five Beurre d'Anjou, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 50
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
4th do	R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Beurre Clairgeau, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00

Best five Duchesse d'Angouleme, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		$2 50
2nd do	H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
3rd do	R. Currie, Niagara	1 50
4th do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Doyenne Boussock, H. Lutz, Stony Creek		2 00
2nd do	H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best five Grey Doyenne, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Swan's Orange, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek		2 00
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five of any other variety of fall pear, correctly named, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
2nd do do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	1 00
Best five seedliug pears, fall, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Mount Vernon, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Glout Morceau, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 00
Best five Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, G. J. Miller, Virgil		2 00
2nd do do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	1 00
Best five Winter Nelis, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 50
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
4th do	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Vicar of Winkfield, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Lawrence, R. Currie, Niagara		2 50
2nd do	H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
3rd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five of any other variety of winter pear, correctly named, G. J. Miller, Virgil		2 00
2nd do do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	1 00
Best five seedling pears, winter, G. J. Miller, Virgil		2 00
2nd do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00

EXTRAS.

Collection of seedling apples, J. H. Houser, Canboro.

CLASS XLVI.

FRUIT—GENERAL LIST—CONTINUED.

Professional nurserymen excluded. Competitors can make only one entry, and receive only only premium in each section.

JUDGES.—P. E. Bucke, Ottawa; J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek; J. B. Hurlburt, Ottawa.

PLUMS, PEACHES, GRAPES, ETC.

Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, six of each, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		$4 00
2nd do	do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	3 00
3rd do	do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each, L. R. Gordon, Whitby		4 00
2nd do	do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	3 00
3rd do	do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Bradshaw, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	L R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Lombard, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Washington, L. R. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Victoria, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Coe's Golden Drop, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve yellow Egg plums, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Smith's Orleans, L. R. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Green Gage, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Imperial Gage, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve McLaughlin, J. K. Gordon, Whitby		2 00
2nd do	L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00

Best twelve Pond's Seedling, L. R. Gordon, Whitby	$2 00
2nd do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Glass Seedling, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Lord Dufferin, L. R. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Prince of Wales, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve peach plums, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve General Hand, L. R. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Jefferson, A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
Best twelve Reine Claude de Bavay, A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve dessert plums, one variety, correctly named, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve cooking plums, one variety, correctly named, L. R. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd do do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve seedling plums, A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties of peaches, correctly named, six of each, H. J. Brown, Niagara	4 00
2nd do do C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	2 00
3rd do do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best six Early Crawfords, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best six late Crawfords, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	1 00
Best six peaches, any other variety, correctly named, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do do C. M. Honsberger, Gordon Station	1 00
Best six peaches, white flesh, any other kind, correctly named, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best six peaches, yellow flesh, any other variety, correctly named, A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd do do H. J. Brown, Niagara	1 00
Best six seedling peaches, white flesh, H. J. Brown, Niagara	2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best six seedling peaches, yellow flesh, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	1 00
Best collection of grapes grown in open air, twelve varieties, 2 bunches of each, S. Burner, Hamilton	8 00
2nd do do J. Graham, Ottawa	6 00
3rd do do J. Gardner, Hamilton	4 00
4th do do A. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties of grapes (open air), two bunches each, S. Burner, Hamilton	5 00
2nd do do J. Graham, Ottawa	3 00
3rd do do J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
Best two bunches Concord grapes, C. G. Keyes, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do S. Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Delaware, J. Graham, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do S. Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Moore's Early, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do D. O'Connor, Ottawa	1 00
Best two bunches Diana, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 3, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do F. French, Ottawa	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 4, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do S. Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 9, F. French, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do S. Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 15, C. G. Keys, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 19, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 44, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Empire State, C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station	2 00
Best two bunches Salem, F. French, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do S. Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches, Eumelan, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Hartford Prolific, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do D. O'Connor, Ottawa	1 00
Best two bunches Iona, J. Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do S. Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Brighton, D. O'Connor, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Allen's Hybrid, S. Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do D. O'Connor, Ottawa	1 00

Best two bunches White Niagara, R. Currie, Niagara		$2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best two bunches Burnet, J. Graham, Ottawa		2 00
2nd do	P. G. Keyes, Ottawa	1 00
Best two bunches Pocklington, S. Burner, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Worden, D. O'Connor, Ottawa		2 00
2nd do	C. M. Hornsberger, Jordan Station	1 00
Best two bunches Prentice, C. M. Hornsberger, Jordan Station		2 00
2nd do	D. O'Connor, Ottawa	1 00
Best two bunches Martha, J. Graham, Ottawa		2 00
2nd do	J. Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches any variety, J. Gardner, Hamilton		2 00
2nd do	P. E. Bucke, Ottawa	1 00
Best two bunches black Hamburg, J. Graham, Ottawa		2 00
Best two bunches black grapes, any other variety, J. Graham, Ottawa		3 00
Best six Nectarines, named, H. J. Brown, Niagara		3 00
2nd do	R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
Best six Quinces, F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.		2 00
2nd do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best green flesh melon, R. Carry, New Edinburgh		2 00
2nd do	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best red or scarlet flesh melon, G. J. Miller, Virgil		2 00
Best water melon, Jas. Hickey, Ottawa		2 00
2nd do	Wm. Watts, Merrickville	1 00
Best citron, R. Carry, New Edinburgh		2 00
2nd do	R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best three clusters uncultivated native wild grape, A. Glass, St. Catharines		2 00
Best greatest variety native wild crab, twelve each, J. H. Houser, Canboro		2 00
Best four varieties cultivated crab, twelve each, D. McLaughlan, Cumming's Bridge		2 00
2nd do do	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Largest and best collection cultivated crab, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton		4 00
2nd do do	C. J. S. Ross, Chatham	2 00

EXTRAS.

Rogers' 39, F. French, Ottawa.

COLLECTIONS.

Open to all, professional or amateur. Open also to Agricultural or Horticultural Societies, or to any one or any number of allied individuals desirous of competing, one individual only to pay entry fee Twelfth rule not to apply.

JUDGES.—P. E. Bucke, Ottawa; T. Holder, St Catharines; J. B. Hurlburt, Ottawa.

APPLES.

Best collection of forty varieties, five of each, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek		$10 00
2nd do do	G. J. Miller, Virgil	6 00
3rd do do	C. J. S. Ross, Chatham	4 00

PEARS.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, five of each, G. J. Miller, Virgil		8 00
2nd do do	F. B. Lewis, Lockport, N.Y.	6 00
3rd do do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	4 00

PLUMS.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, six of each, L. R. Gordon, Whitby		8 00
2nd do do	J. K. Gordon, Whitby	6 00

PEACHES.

Best collection of twelve varieties, named, six of each, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines		8 00
2nd do do	D. Vanduzen, Grimsby	6 00
3rd do do	H. J. Brown, Niagara	4 00

GRAPES—Grown in the open air.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, two bunches of each, S. Burner, Hamilton		8 00
2nd do do	J. Gardner, Hamilton	6 00
3rd do do	J. Graham, Ottawa	4 00

Collection of grain roots, fruit, etc., J. H. Delamere, secretary and treasurer of the Minden Agricultural Association.

CLASS XLVII.

Garden Vegetables.

Judges.—Wm. P. Anderson, Ottawa; H. F. Sims, Ottawa.

Best beans, French, quart,	E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	$2 00
2nd do	R. Curry, New Edinburgh	1 50
3rd do	J. H. Houser, Canboro	1 00
Best beets, long blood, six,	W. Alford, Billing's Bridge	2 00
2nd do	J. Hickey, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	A. G. Wallace, North Gower	1 00
Best beets, turnip, six,	R. Curry, New Edinburgh	2 00
2nd do	A. Stenhouse, Brockville	1 50
3rd do	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best Brussels sprouts,	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	J. Cox, Ottawa	1 50
Best cabbage, curled Savoy, three heads,	J. Grieves, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do do	J. Cox, Ottawa	1 00
Best cabbage, drumhead Savoy, three heads,	E. Bell, Archville	2 00
2nd do do	A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do do	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best cabbage, winter, three heads,	E. Bell, Archville	2 00
2nd do do	A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do do	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best cabbage, summer, three heads,	E. Bell, Archville	2 00
2nd do do	J. Cox, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do do	J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 00
Best cabbage, Winningstadt, three heads,	E. Bell, Archville	2 00
2nd do do	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do do	A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 00
Best cabbage, red, three heads,	E. Bell, Archville	2 00
2nd do	A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best Scotch kale, three heads,	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	J. Hickey, Ottawa	1 00
Best cauliflower, three heads,	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	J. Cox, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	Jas. Hickey, Ottawa	1 00
Best capsicums, twelve,	A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd do	A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	J. H. Houser, Canboro'	1 00
Best capsicums, collection,	A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
Best carrot, early horn, twelve,	A. Hickey, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	J. Hickey, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 00
Best carrot, intermediate, twelve,	W. F. Taylor, Skead's Mills	2 00
2nd do	D. McLaughlan, Cumming's Bridge	1 50
3rd do	R. R. Sangster, Lancaster	1 00
Best carrot, long red, twelve,	D. McLaughlan, Cumming's Bridge	2 00
Best celery, white, six heads,	J. Graham, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	A. Stenhouse, Brockville	1 50
3rd do	J. Cox, Ottawa	1 00
Best celery, red, six heads,	J. Graham, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 00
Best celery, large ribbed, six heads,	J. Graham, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 00
Best cucumbers, pickling, quart,	A. Hickey, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best twelve ears sweet corn, fit for the table,	E. Bell, Archville	2 00
2nd do do	F. Peck, Albury	1 50
3rd do do	A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 00
Best onions, red, twelve,	R. R. Sangster, Lancaster	2 00
2nd do	D. McLaughlan, Cumming's Bridge	1 50
3rd do	G. Rainboth, Spence Grove	1 00
do	R. Curry, New Edinburgh. }	Highly Commended.
do	J. Cox, Ottawa. }	
Best onions, yellow, twelve,	J. L. Corning, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	D. McLaughlan, Cumming's Bridge	1 50
3rd do	R. Curry, New Edinburgh	1 00
Best onions, white, twelve,	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do	A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 50
3rd do	J. Cox, Ottawa	1 00

Best onions, potato, twelve, A. Knight, Cataraqui	$2 00
2nd do C. Grant, Thornbury	1 00
Best onions, pickling, quart, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do R. Curry, New Edinburgh	1 00
Best leeks, six, J. Cox, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do R. Currie, New Edinburgh	1 50
3rd do J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 00
Best parsnips, six, J. Hickey, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do J. Cox, Ottawa	1 00
Best radish, winter, black, twelve, R. Curry, New Edinburgh	2 00
2nd do J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 00
Best radish, other kinds, twelve, E. Bell, Archville	2 00
2nd do R. Curry, New Edinburgh	1 00
Best salsify, twelve, J. Grieves, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do A. Stenhouse, Brockville	1 50
3rd do J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best table squashes, three varieties, two of each, R. Curry, New Edinburgh	2 00
2nd do do J. Graham, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do do J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best twelve turnips, white table variety, Chas. Tomlin, Portage LaPrairie, Man	2 00
2nd do J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 50
Best twelve yellow turnips (table), Chas. Tomlin, Portage LaPrairie, Man	2 00
2nd do J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 50
Best tomatoes, trophy, twelve, A. Hickey, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 50
3rd do E. Bell, Archville	1 00
Best tomatoes, General Grant, twelve, E. C. Fearnside, Hamiton	2 00
2nd do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best tomatoes, acme, twelve, E. Bell, Archville	2 00
2nd do A. Stenhouse, Brockville	1 00
Best twelve conqueror tomatoes, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do R. Curry, New Edinburgh	1 00
Best Livingston perfection, twelve, R. Curry, New Edinburgh	2 00
2nd do E. Bell, Archville	1 00
Best Cardinal, twelve, A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd do J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best twelve tomatoes (large yellow), E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do J. L. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best twelve any other variety tomatoes, not specified, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do do A. Hickey, Ottawa	1 00
Best assorted collection tomatoes, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	3 00
2nd do A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
3rd do R. Curry, New Edinburgh	1 00
Best vegetable marrow, two, J. Hickey, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do J. F. Corning, Ottawa	1 00
Best four varieties garden potatoes, peck each, A. G. Wallace, North Gower	3 00
2nd do do R. Currie, New Edinburgh	2 00
3rd do do J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 00
Best collection sweet pot herbs, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	3 00
2nd do R. Curry, New Edinburgh	2 00
3rd do J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 00
Best collection garden vegetables, largest and best, J. Cox, Ottawa	6 00
2nd do do J. L. Corning, Ottawa	4 00

CLASS XLVIII.

PLANTS AND CUT FLOWERS.

JUDGES.—Jas. B. Hay, Brantford; McK. Morgan, Wales.

Best greenhouse plants, twelve distinct varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa	$6 00
2nd do do C. Scrim, Ottawa	4 00
Best greenhouse plants, six distinct varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do do C. Scrim, Ottawa	2 00
Best foliage plants, twelve distinct varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa	4 00
2nd do do C. Scrim, Ottawa	2 00
Best Coleuses, twelve distinct varieties, N. Roberson, Ottawa	4 00
2nd do do C. Scrim, Ottawa	3 00
Best Cockscombs, in pots, N. Robertson, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do J. Graham, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do J. Grieves, Ottawa	1 00
Best Cacti, twelve varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa	4 00
Best Caladiums, six varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa	4 00

Best Fuchsias, six varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa		$4 00
2nd do	C. Scrim, Ottawa	3 00
Best Ferns, foreign, twelve varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa		5 00
2nd do	C. Scrim, Ottawa	3 00
Best Begonias, flowering, six, N. Robertson, Ottawa		4 00
Best Begonias, tuberous rooted, six, N. Robertson, Ottawa		3 00
Best Balsams, six varieties, C. Scrim, Ottawa		2 00
Best hanging baskets, pair, C. Scrim, Ottawa		3 00
Best Geraniums, single, twelve distinct varieties, C. Scrim, Ottawa		4 00
Best Geraniums, double, six, C. Scrim, Ottawa		3 00
Best Geraniums, silver, six varieties, C. Scrim, Ottawa		2 50
Best display of plants, distinct from other entries—not less than 18, nor more than 24 varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa		8 00
2nd do	C. Scrim, Ottawa	6 00

CUT FLOWERS.

Best hand bouquet, with paper, C. Scrim, Ottawa		3 00
Best bouquet, everlasting natural flowers, C. Scrim, Ottawa		4 00
Best bouquet, wild flowers, J. H. Houser, Canboro'		3 00
Best pansies, eighteen varieties, A. Stenhouse, Brockville		2 00
2nd do	P. G. Keys, Ottawa	1 50
3rd do	N. Robertson, Ottawa	1 00
Best collection of annuals in bloom, distinct varieties, named, N. Robertson, Ottawa		5 00
Best asters, eighteen varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa		3 00
2nd do	C. Scrim, Ottawa	2 00
Best marigolds, eighteen varieties, A. Stenhouse, Brockville		2 00
Best collection of Bourbon Tea and Noisette roses, named, C. Scrim, Ottawa		4 00
Best roses, three, any other variety, C. Scrim, Ottawa		2 00
Best floral design for supper table, C. Scrim, Ottawa		4 00
Best verbenas, twelve, named, N. Robertson, Ottawa		2 00
2nd do	J. Graham, Ottawa	1 50
Best petunias, double, six, N. Robertson, Ottawa		2 00
Best petunias, single, six, N. Robertson, Ottawa		2 00
2nd do	P. G. Keyes, Ottawa	1 50
Best phlox drummondii, collection, P. G. Keyes, Ottawa		3 00
Best gladiolus, collections, N. Robertson, Ottawa		4 00
Best zinnias, eighteen distinct varieties, N. Robertson, Ottawa		2 00
Best collection of cut flowers, annuals, biennials, and perennials, largest and best display, correctly named, N. Robertson, Ottawa		8 00

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT.

No exhibitor was awarded more than one prize in the same section of any class in this department. The Judges were instructed not to award prizes in either the regular or extra sections of any class, unless the articles came up to the desired "standard of excellence." Copies in any medium, from photographs, untouched, attached thereto.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD.

CLASS XLIX.

FINE ARTS—OILS.

Professional or Amateur† (Originals‡).*

All views from nature, in any section of this or the next class, to have attached the name of locality, or other necessary particulars, where view was obtained.

Manufactured articles, or works of art, which have been awarded prizes at any previous Provincial Exhibition, were not allowed to be entered in competition for the prizes named in the prize list for this year, but were awarded diplomas when, in the opinion of the Judges, such articles were superior to any others exhibited, and were deemed worthy of the same.

* Professional artists are to be understood as those who paint or teach for a livelihood, or as a matter of profit, or who habitually sell or offer for sale their productions; or who have at any previous time habitually painted or taught for a livelihood, or for profit.

† Amateur artists are to be understood as those who DO NOT paint or teach for a livelihood, or for profit, or habitually sell or offer for sale their productions; and who have not at any time heretofore done so.

‡ Evidence of originality to be furnished by the exhibitor, whenever required by the Judges or the Committee. Copies from photographs will not be considered as originals.

JUDGES.—Jas. Wilson, Ottawa; John Kay, Paris.

Best animals from life, W. L. Judson, London		$8 00
2nd do	R. R. Osgoode, St. Thomas	4 00
Best flowers or fruit, W. L. Judson, London		6 00
2nd do	Mrs. R. Morton, Chatham	3 00

Best figure or historical subject, Miss V. Lockwood, Ottawa	$10 00
2nd do Prof. F. M. Bell Smith, London	5 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject, F. A. Verner, Ottawa	8 00
2nd do W. L. Judson, London	5 00
Best landscape or marine painting, not Canadian subject, F. A. Verner, Ottawa	8 00
2nd do do J. Wilson, Ottawa	4 00
Best marine painting, Canadian subject, Prof. F. M. Bell Smith, London	8 00
2nd do W. L. Judson, London	4 00
Best portrait, W. L. Judson, London	9 00
2nd do Miss V. Lockwood, Ottawa	6 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, Mrs. R. Morton, Chatham	6 00

Amateur List—OILS (Copies).

Best any subject, Mrs. W. C. Gullock, Ottawa	5 00
2nd do Mrs. Kenley, Ottawa	3 00
Best animals from life, Miss Annie Lake, Toronto	5 00
2nd do Mrs. A. Geddes, Ottawa	3 00
Best figure subject, Mrs. W. C. Gullock, Ottawa	5 00
2nd do Miss H. Lake, Toronto	3 00
Best flowers or fruit, Agnes Reid, Hintonburgh	5 00
2nd do Mrs. J. B. Allan, Ottawa	3 00
Best landscape or marine view, Canadian subject, Miss Fannie Carter, Ottawa	5 00
Best portrait, Mrs. Kenley, Ottawa	5 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, F. M. Robertson, Ottawa	5 00
2nd do C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Placques, Miss Fannie Carter, Ottawa. Picture, "A Mountain Lake, Early Morning in Autumn," J. Wilson, Ottawa.

Part 2—Porcelain Decorations.

Best painting on porcelain, professional Canadian work, three pieces, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	5 00
Best collection of decorated porcelain, Canadian work, open to all, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	8 00

CLASS L.

FINE ARTS IN WATER COLORS, CRAYONS, ETC.

Professional List—(Originals).

JUDGES.—Jas. Wilson, Ottawa; John Kay, Paris.

WATER COLORS.

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best animals from life, F. A. Verner, Ottawa	$5 00
2nd do W. L. Judson, London	3 00
Best flowers or fruit, F. M. Bell Smith, London	5 00
2nd do J. Griffiths, London	3 00
Best figure or historical subject, F. A. Verner, Ottawa	5 00
2nd do F. M. Bell Smith, London	3 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject, F. A. Verner, Ottawa	6 00
Best landscape or marine view, not Canadian subject, F. M. Bell Smith, London	5 00
2nd do do F. A. Werner, Ottawa	3 00
Best marine view, Canadian subject, F. A. Verner, Ottawa	6 00
2nd do W. L. Judson, London	4 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, F. A. Verner, Ottawa	5 00
2nd do W. L. Judson, London	3 00

Part 2—Amateur List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best any subject, Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	5 00
2nd do Miss F. Heney, Ottawa	3 00
3rd do C. A. Scott, Ottawa	2 00
Best animals from life, C. A. Scott, Ottawa	5 00
2nd do C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
Best flowers or fruit, Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	5 00
2nd do C. A. Scott, Ottawa	3 00
Best landscape or marine view, Canadian subject, C. A. Scott, Ottawa	6 00
2nd do do C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	4 00

Part 3—Amateur List—(Copies).

Best animals, grouped or single, C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	$3 00
Best flowers or fruit, C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
Best figure or historical subject, C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
Best landscape, Mrs. W. C. Gullock, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best marine view, J. De Rinzy, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00

CRAYON, PENCIL, SEPIA, AND PEN AND INK SKETCH.

Part 1—Professional List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best crayon, colored, F. M. Bell Smith, London	3 00
2nd do J. Griffiths, London	2 00
Best crayon, plain, J. Griffiths, London	3 00
2nd do J. Wilson, Ottawa	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, J. Griffiths, London	3 00
Best pencil drawing (not crayon), J. Griffiths, London	3 00
2nd do F. M. Bell Smith, London	2 00
Best sepia drawing, J. Griffiths, London	3 00
2nd do F. M. Bell Smith, London	2 00

Part 2—Amateur List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best crayon, plain, C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do W. H. Burns, Ottawa	2 00
Best pencil drawing (no crayon), C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Miss J. W. Chisholm, Ottawa	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, J. C. Poper, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do E. White, Ottawa	2 00

Part 3—Amateur List—(Copies).

Best crayon, colored, Thos. Beale, Alliston	3 00
Best crayon, plain, C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Miss Fannie Carter, Ottawa	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, A. T. Deacon, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do Miss J. W. Chisholm, Ottawa	2 00
Best pencil drawing (not crayon), Miss Fannie Carter, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do C. B. Brown, Ottawa	2 00
Best sepia drawing, C. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Miss J. W. Chisholm, Ottawa	2 00

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Diploma.—Numismatic and philatelic collection, F. K. E. Campeau, Ottawa.
Silver Medal.—Philatelic collection, F. K. E. Campeau, Ottawa.
Bronze Medal.—Numismatic collection, F. K. E. Campeau, Ottawa.

CLASS LI.

PENMANSHIP, LINEAR DRAWING, PHOTOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, MAPS, STATUARY, ETC.

JUDGES.—Jas. Wilson, Ottawa; John Kay, Paris.

Part 1—Penmanship, Geometrical, Architectural and Mechanical Drawings, Engravings, Lithography, Etc.

Best drawings, architectural, geometrical and perspective view, J. D. Stalker, Ottawa	$8 00
2nd do do L. Charron, Ottawa	4 00
Best design and plan for dwellings for working class in cities, giving cost of different materials, M. C. Edey, Ottawa	Diploma.
Best design and plan for farmhouse, giving cost of different materials, M. C. Edey, Ottawa	Diploma.
Best drawing of machinery, in perspective, L. Charron, Ottawa	4 00
Best drawing, geometrical, of engine or mill work, colored, L. Charron, Ottawa	4 00
Best penmanship, business hand, without flourishes, J. E. McKay, Kingston	4 00
2nd do do D. J. Bannell Sawyer, Peterboro'	2 00
Best penmanship, ornamental (not pen and ink pictures), D. J. Bannell Sawyer, Peterboro'	4 00
2nd do do A. Dronin, Ottawa	2 00

Part 2—Photography, Lithography, Engravings and Etchings, Printed Maps and Atlases.

Best photograph portraits, collection of, in duplicate, one set colored,	Miss A. Kirkwood, Ottawa		$6 00
Best photograph portraits, collection of plain,	Pittaway & Jarvis, Ottawa		5 00
2nd do	do	J. Ashfield, Ottawa	3 00
do	do	C. L. Malloy, Montreal	Diploma.
Best photograph landscapes and views, collection of,	Pittaway & Jarvis, Ottawa		5 00
2nd do	do	R. C. Matheson, Toronto	3 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in oil,	Mrs. Kenley, Ottawa		5 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in India ink,	Miss A. Kirkwood, Ottawa		4 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in water colors,	Miss A. Kirkwood, Ottawa		4 00

Part 3—Statuary, Etc., Professional or Amateur.

Best carving in wood,	Mrs. C. C. Neville, Ottawa	5 00
Best modelling in plaster or clay,	M. C. Edey, Ottawa	4 00

EXTRAS.

Diploma.—Designs for wrought iron fence and gate—M. C. Edey, Ottawa; Seventy-two designs of industrial purposes, by pupils—G. F. Stalker, Ottawa; Engraving—Mrs. Kenley, Ottawa; Bromide photographs (amateur)—H. S. Hall, Toronto; Silver print photographs (amateur)—Percy A. Bath, Toronto.

CLASS LII.

NATURAL HISTORY AND MINERALOGY.

JUDGE.—Albert Hagar, Plantagenet.

FOSSILS.

Best collection of Canadian, named and classified,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	$6 00

MINERALOGY, ETC.

Each specimen must be labelled, giving name of specimen and locality where found.

Best copper ores of the Dominion, collection of,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
Best iron ores of the Dominion, collection of,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
do do	E. Clark, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Highly commended
Best lead ores of the Dominion, collection of,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
Best silver ores of the Dominion, collection of,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
Best specimens, illustrating the mineralogy of Canada, collection of,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	15 00
Best mineral phosphates, display of Canadian,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	Silver medal
Best collection of Canadian gems,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	Diploma
Best display of plumbago, Canadian,	W. G. Kidd, Kingston	Diploma

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Canadian mica—W. G. Kidd, Kingston.

CLASS LIII.

LADIES' WORK.

No imported work, or work done by professional lace makers, fancy goods' storekeepers, milliners, shirtmakers, etc., or anything which had previously taken a prize at a Provincial Exhibition in Ontario, was allowed to compete in classes 53 or 54.

Articles soiled or defaced by wear were not eligible for competition. All specimens of plain sewing, tatting, crochet, embroidery, knitting, etc., were to be new and unwashed.

JUDGES.—Mrs. Henry Wade, Toronto; Mrs. May, Ottawa.

Best painting in oils on China,	Miss L. Odell, Ottawa		$3 00
2nd do	Miss J. Leslie, Ottawa		2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, water colors,	Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto		3 00
2nd do	Miss E. Parker, Aylmer		2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, oils,	Miss F. Carter, Ottawa		3 00
2nd do	Miss L. Odell, Ottawa		2 00

Best painting on plush, Miss A. Lake, Toronto	$3 00
2nd do Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on tapestry, Miss J. Leslie, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do Miss A. Lake, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on glass, Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	3 00
Best painting on jars, Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do Mrs. W. C. Gullock, Ottawa	2 00
Best painting on tiles, Miss E. Parker, Aylmer	3 00
Best painting on slate, Miss F. Carter, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	2 00
Best painting on velvet, F. Heney, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do Miss J. H. Chisholm, Ottawa	2 00
Best pottery painting (Limoges) specimen, Miss Annie Lake, Toronto	2 00
Best pottery painting, bisque, Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	2 00
Best repousse work, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Miss Annie Lake, Toronto	1 00
Best French decorative work, Miss Annie Lake, Toronto	2 00
Best painted fan, F. Heney, Ottawa	2 00
Best painted toilet set, Mrs. W. C. Gullock, Ottawa	2 00
Best painted fancy cards, display, Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	2 00
Best painted fire-screen, J. B. Allan, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do Miss J. Leslie, Ottawa	1 00
Best painting on pair panels, water color, Miss A. Lake, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on pair panels in oil, M. E. R. Smith, Hintonburgh	2 00

EMBROIDERY.

Best embroidery, with linen floss, Mrs. Philips, Toronto	2 00
Best embroidery, napkin set, F. Heney, Ottawa	2 00
Best embroidery, bed set, Miss L. Travler, Nepean	2 00
Best embroidery, handkerchief, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best embroidery, silk, specimen, Lizzie Gibson, London	2 00
2nd do Miss J. W. Eaton, Dunvegan	1 00
Best embroidery, silk, infant's shawl, F. Heney, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do Susan Rowdon, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, table cover, A. J. Scott, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	1 00
Best embroidery, ottoman cover, Miss A. Lake, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Sarah L. Smyth, Bowesville	1 00
Best embroidery, chair cover, Miss A. Lake, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Miss L. Kearns, Carleton Place	1 00
Best embroidery, sofa cushion, A. J. Scott, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do Miss T. A. Currie, Ottawa	1 00
Best embroidery, toilet cushion, M. F. Guy, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do Susan Rowdon, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, slippers made up, Mrs. Philips, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Susan Rowdon, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, infant's cloak, John Kay, Paris. [This is particularly good work for a man]	2 00
Best embroidery, applique, white, specimen, Mrs. C. A. Mara, Ottawa	2 00
Best embroidery, applique, colored, specimen, Miss A. Lake, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Susan Rowdon, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, outline, display, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Lizzie B. Moore, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, Irish guipure, display, Susan Rowdon, Brampton	2 00
2nd do Mrs. L. H. Philips, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, Kensington, specimen, Eliza Petrie, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do Miss A. Lake, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, tapestry, specimen, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best embroidery, art in colors, specimen, Lizzie Gibson, London	2 00
2nd do Miss W. J. Eaton, Dunvegan	1 00
Best embroidery, chenille, specimen, Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do Miss A. Lake, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, arasene, specimen, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Miss A. J. Scott, Ottawa	1 00
Best embroidery, high-art needlework, specimen, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd do Miss L. Odell, Ottawa	1 00
Best embroidery, ribbon, specimen, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd do Susan Rowdon, Brampton	1 00
Best embroidery, rick-rack work, display, Miss M. C. McCurdy, Hazeldean	2 00
2nd do Miss F. K. Moore, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, fire screen, Mrs. R. C. Graves, Ottawa	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best wax fruit, Jane A. Constant, Ottawa	2 00
Best wax work, ornamental, Miss W. C. McCurdy, Hazeldean	2 00
Best skeleton leaves and ferns, Mrs. C. J. Benjamin, Ottawa	2 00
Best feather work, on cloth, N. D. Davidson, Ottawa	1 00

Best toilet cushion, not embroidered,	Miss Lizzie B. Moore, Toronto	$1 00
2nd do	Mrs. C. J. Bell, Bell's Corners	0 50
Best sofa pillow, not embroidered,	Mrs. R. St.George, Ottawa	1 00
2nd do	L. Traveller, Nepean	0 50
Best lamp mats, fancy,	Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	1 00
2nd do	Mrs. J. G. Lear, Ottawa	0 50
Best toilet mats,	Miss L. B. Moore, Toronto	1 00
2nd do	S. McCurdy, Hazeldean	0 50
Best picture tapestry work,	Susan Rowdon, Brampton	2 00
Best lambrequins, window or mantel,	Miss A. J. Scott, Ottawa	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. T. W. Currier, Ottawa	1 00
Best tidy, not crotchet,	Susan Rowdon, Brampton	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	1 00
Best Kindergarten work,	Eliza Petrie, Ottawa	Diploma
Best and greatest collection of ladies' work, ornamental -the work of one person,	Mrs. Kenley, Ottawa	Silver Meda

EXTRAS.

Bronze Medal.—Seed work, table drape and bag—Mrs. Wm. Rea, Ottawa. Work done by a child of 11 years, Miss Agnes Baynes, Montreal.

Diploma.—Display of arrasene work—The Singer Mfg. Co.

Extra Prize.—Painting of a mirror -Mrs. Chas. Gibbs, Ottawa; Leather work—Mrs. C. L. Bennett, Ottawa.

Highly Commended.—Set of six doilies, painting on satin—Miss Agnes Baynes, Montreal.

Worthy of Special Mention.—Complete set of infant's underclothing, new design, a complete novelty calculated to bring about a reform in infant's clothes, the work of one man—John Kay, Paris.

CLASS LIV.

LADIES' WORK, USEFUL.

JUDGES.—Miss Jessie McPherson, Metcalfe; Mrs. K. E. Baker, Gananoque.

Bes machine sewing (family), three articles,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	$2 00
2nd do do	Miss L. Traveller, Ottawa	1 00
Best hand sewing,	Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, hand-made,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd do do	Miss D. A. Firland, Sorel	1 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, machine-made,	Miss D. A. Firland, Sorel	3 00
2nd do do	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best shirt, man's coarse, unwashed, hand-made,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best shirt, man's flannel, hand-made,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd do	C. J. Bell, Bell's Corners	1 00
Best plain sewing, by girl under 14 years,	Miss L. B. Moore, Toronto	2 00
2nd do	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best darning, specimen on stockings,	Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd do	M. E. R. Smith, Hintonburgh	1 00
Best counterpane, crochet,	Miss H. E. L. Aird, Ottawa	4 00
2nd do	Miss E. Parker, Aylmer	3 00
Best counterpane, knitted,	Mrs. S. H. Hill, Ottawa	4 00
2nd do	Annie Mains, North Gower	3 00
Best quilt, patchwork, calico,	Mrs. J. Callander, North Gower	3 00
2nd do	Mrs. S. N. Hill, Ottawa	2 00
Best quilt, patchwork, cloth,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd do	Annie Mains, North Gower	2 00
Best quilt, patchwork, silk,	Mrs. R. C. Graves, Ottawa	3 00
2nd do	Miss F. H. Moore, Toronto	2 00
Best quilt, white, quilted,	W. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
2nd do	Mrs. T. Hamon, Ottawa	2 00
Best quilt, log cabin,	Mrs. J. Smith, Ayr	3 00
2nd do	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best crazy patchwork,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd do	Mrs. Hickey, Ottawa	2 00
Best gloves, two pairs, coarse, hand-made,	Annie Mains, North Gower	2 00
2nd do do	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 50
Best gloves, two pairs, fine, hand-made,	E. Ferland, Lanoraie	2 00
2nd do do	Annie Mains, North Gower	1 50
Best mitts, two pairs, coarse, hand-made,	A. G. Wallace, North Gower	2 00
2nd do do	Mrs. J. Callander, North Gower	1 50
Best mitts, two pairs, fine, hand-made,	Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	2 00
Best knitted stockings, two pairs, wool, hand-made,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd do do	Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	2 00

Best knitted socks, two pairs, wool, hand-made, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	$2 00
2nd do do W. Pennock, Elgin	1 50
Best stockings or socks, two pairs, knitted by girl under 14 years, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
Best stockings, two pairs, fancy cotton, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd do do W. Pennock, Elgin	2 00
Best knitted shirt, man's, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Mrs. Geo. Sousse, Ottawa	2 00
Best knitting, fancy wool, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Miss H. E. L. Aird, Ottawa	2 00
Best knitted drawers, man's, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd do do Mrs. W. R. Bell, Bell's Corners	2 00
Best button holes, display on different materials, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd do do Mrs. C. L. Bennett, Ottawa,	1 00
Best darned net, Mrs. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
Best collection of knitting, Mrs. A. W. Rentliff, Aylmer	Diploma
Best collection of crochet, Mrs. J. G. Lear, Ottawa	Diploma
do W. H. Robertson, Ottawa	Highly Commended
Best lambrequin, Susan Rowdon, Brampton	2 00
Best skeleton leaves, Mrs. C. T. Benjamin, Ottawa	2 00
Best and greatest collection of ladies' work, useful—the work of one person, Mrs. Cheeseman, Toronto	Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Assortment fine misses' and children's corsets—Ed. Ackroyd, Ottawa.

Bronze Medal.—Berlin wool work—W. H. Robertson, Ottawa.

Extra Prize.—Fancy knitting in cotton—Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston; Application quilt and chains, Mrs. F. Hamon, Ottawa; Fancy eider down quilt—Miss M. Bowes, Upper Wakefield; Knitted silk mitts—Mrs. E. A. Mara, Ottawa; Child's dress, crochet—Mrs. John Fixter, Ottawa; Point lace collar and four point lace brackets—Mrs. R. St. George, Ottawa; Cretonne table cover—Mrs. R. St. George, Ottawa.

Highly Commended.—Floor mat in wool—Miss F. W. Currier, Ottawa; Skirt pannier bustles—Ed. Ackroyd, Ottawa; Colored tunicwork brackets, needle worked picture, Mrs. E. Ross, Ottawa.

CLASS LV.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS.

JUDGES.—A. Hagar, Plantagenet; W. E. Brown, Ottawa.

EXTRA ENTRIES.

Gold Medal.—General excellence of exhibit—Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.

Diploma.—Blueine—W. W. Wayne, Montreal.

Highly Commended.—Superphosphate fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, pearline washing powder—Jas. Pyle & Sons, New York; Soap bark extract—J. B. Morris, Toronto; Ink, Canadian manufacture—Moses Egan, Ottawa; Artificial limbs, assortment of trusses, surgical appliances, the magic hair restorer—Professor Walter Francis Stewart, late of Shell River, Man.; Hector's world renowned anti-fat remedy—Alexander Simpson Hannibal Hector, Uxbridge.

CLASS LVI.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

To be entered for exhibition only. Ample space will be provided for exhibitors.

Case for or on any kind of instrument	Heintzman & Co., Toronto.
Piano, grand	Heintzman & Co., Toronto.
Piano, square	Heintzman & Co., Toronto.
Piano, cottage	Heintzman & Co., Toronto.
Piano of any kind	Heintzman & Co., Toronto.

Heintzman & Co. were awarded a Silver Medal.

CLASS LVII.

BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINTING, MARBLE WORK, ETC.

For Exhibition Only.

Brick, kiln-burnt, 1 doz.	Ottawa Brick & Tile Co., Ottawa.
Cements, assortment for building purposes	C. B. Bright & Sons, Ottawa. Jos. Sabin, Strathroy.
Granite, Canadian polished specimens	Canadian Granite Co., Ottawa.
Iron castings for building construction	Canadian Granite Co., Ottawa.
Mantelpiece, in marble	Canadian Granite Co., Ottawa.
Mantelpiece, in marbleized slate	Canadian Granite Co., Ottawa.
Mantelpiece, any other kind	Canadian Granite Co., Ottawa.
Monumental headstone	Canadian Granite Co., Ottawa.
Sewage pipes, stoneware, assortment of	McRae & Co., Ottawa.
Sign painting	S. N. Hicks, Montreal.
Metallic roofing, specimen	Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto. J. W. Esmonde, Ottawa—*Bronze Medal.*

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Drawings of monuments—Canadian Granite Co., Ottawa.
Diploma.—Royal cement for mending glass and china—Michael Cullan, Montreal: show cards, S. N. Hicks, Montreal.

CLASS LVIII.

CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOOD AND HAIR MANUFACTURES.

JUDGES.—W. McKenzie, Geo. Vulfer.

PART 1—*Cabinet Ware.*

Best bedroom furniture, set of, J. Erratt, Ottawa	$12 00
Best book case, J. Erratt, Ottawa	6 00
Best carving in wood, decorative, not connected with any other article on exhibition, D. Storey, Ottawa	6 00
Best centre table, J. Erratt, Ottawa	6 00
Best chair, easy, for invalids, J. Erratt, Ottawa	4 00
2nd do International Tent & Awning Co., Ottawa	2 00
Best coverings for drawing-room furniture, an assortment of, J. Erratt, Ottawa	4 00
Best drawing-room furniture, set of, J. Erratt, Ottawa	10 00
Best scroll and fretwork, W. J. Fairbairn, Ottawa	4 00
Best sideboard, J. Erratt, Ottawa	8 00
Best school furniture, best assortment of, J. Oliver & Son, Ottawa	10 00
2nd do do J. Oliver & Son, Ottawa	8 00
Best folding camp bed, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
2nd do International Tent & Awning Co., Ottawa	1 00
Best hotel or house cot, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
Best table, folding, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
2nd do International Tent & Awning Co., Ottawa	1 00
Best chair, folding, International Tent & Awning Co., Ottawa	2 00
2nd do National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	1 00
Best hammock, frame, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
Best stove, with kit, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
Best stove, without kit, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
Best combination table and bed, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
Best flags, International Tent & Awning Co., Ottawa	2 00
2nd do National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	1 00
Best awnings, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	2 00
Best tarpaulins, International Tent & Awning Co., Ottawa	2 00
2nd do National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	1 00
Best street horse covers, International Tent & Awning Co., Ottawa	2 00
2nd do National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	1 00
Best tents, International Tent & Awning Co., Ottawa	5 00
2nd do National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	3 00

PART 2.—*Joiner's Work and Machine Work.*

Best clothes wringer, Ferris & Co., Toronto	$2 00
Best mangle, Ferris & Co., Toronto	3 00
Best pleasure skiff, Wm. Edwards, Gananoque	5 00
Best canoe, National Mfg. Co., Ottawa	5 00
Best washing machine, J. H. Connor, Ottawa	3 00

PART 3.—*Hollow-ware, Brushes, Brooms, etc.*

Best turning in wood, collection of specimens, D. Storey, Ottawa	6 00
2nd do do Meagher & Church, Ottawa	3 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Collection cricket bats and Indian clubs—W. Peacock, Montreal; Brass goods, window shades and cornice poles—National Mfg. Co., Ottawa; Patent tent ventilator and patent adjustable tent pole—Patrick Lewis, Quebec; Tucker letter and document filing cabinets—Gottevals, Eshleman & Co., Mount Forest.

Diploma.—Substitute for sash weights—M. Thivault, Ottawa.

CLASS LIX.

MACHINERY AND PARTS THEREOF, AND TOOLS, FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

PART 1—*Steam Engines, Hydraulic Machinery.*

In lieu of premiums, every facility was afforded for the exhibition of machines, implements and mechanical devices.

Portable steam engine for agricultural purposes, not less than six-horse power, to be put in operation on the ground	Haggart Mfg. Co., Brampton. Morris & Watts, Brantford. Geo. White, London. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton.
Engine, steam, stationary, five-horse power and upwards, in operation	D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton.
Fire extinguisher, self-acting or chemical.	W. H. Whitley, Chicago, *Diploma.*
Fire escape	Shaver & Hanes, Iroquois.
Pump, double-acting, lift or force	H. Johnston, Ottawa.
Pump, force, for hand use	Ontario Pump Co., Toronto.
Pump, wooden	Ontario Pump Co., Toronto

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Traction engine—Haggert Bros. Mfg. Co., Brampton.

Diploma.—Iron ship ladder and fire escape—Shaver & Hanes, Iroquois.

Other Entries.—Water wheel, wheat scourer—John Lamb & Son, Ottawa; Blake stone crusher—P. L. Perkins, Ottawa; Single acting light and force pump, set handle attachments, deep well cylinder for wood pumps, fillings to change pump space, pump box and plunger—Geo. S. Ayer, Saco, Maine, U.S.

PART 3—*Wood-working Machinery.*

Cordwood sawing machine, steam or horse power	J. Larmouth & Co., Montreal.

EXTRAS.

Diploma.—Hand shear and punch—T. K. & G. Durst, Stratford.

Other Entries.—Saw gummer—T. K. & G. Durst, Stratford.

PART 4—*Mill and Factory Machinery and Miscellaneous Articles.*

Bolting cloth	T. K. & G. Durst, Stratford.
Brick-making machine	H. C. Baird & Son, Park Hill.
Car coupling, railroad	J. Mullen, Rochesterville, Diploma.
Knitting machine, power, for manufacturing	Creelman Bros., Georgetown, Diploma.

CLASS LX.

SEWING MACHINES, FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

The prizes in this class have been discontinued by request of the manufacturers. Ample space, however, was provided for exhibitors.

Sewing machine, manufacturing	Davis Sewing Machine Co. Singer Mfg. Co.
Sewing machine, family	Davis Sewing Machine Co. Singer Mfg. Co.
Sewing machine, button-hole	Davis Sewing Machine Co. Singer Mfg. Co.
Sewing machine, embroidery	Davis Sewing Machine Co.
Sewing machine, wax thread	Singer Mfg. Co.

EXTRAS.

Novelty rug machines	R. W. Ross, Guelph.

CLASS LXI.

MECHANICAL METAL WORK (Miscellaneous), FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

PART 1—*Hardware, Cutlery, Bells, Safes, Scales, Etc.*

Refrigerator	Automatic Refrigerator Co., Ottawa.

A Diploma was awarded this company for their large and fine display.

Water filter	Geo. A. Baynes, Montreal, Silver Medal.

EXTRAS.

Bronze Medal.—Dandy patent mail bag rack—Captain C. W. Allen, Deer Park.
Diploma.—Carriage wrench—C. E. Bailey, Merrickville.
Other Entries.—Woman's Friend stove pipe shelf, automatic door check, handy hot plate lifter—C. E. Bailey, Merrickville; Brough's patent centreboard giant nail puller, giant tack puller, counter yard measure—C. E. Bailey, Merrickville.

PART 2—*Gold, Tin and Coppersmith's Work, Locks, Etc.*

Wire work, assortment of	W. W. Wayne, Montreal. Dominion Wire Co., Montreal, Diploma.

EXTRAS.

Imperial beaver tabular lanterns, Royal cinder shifter, fertile filter coffee pot—R. & W. Waninghan, Montreal.

PART 3—*Instruments.*

Mathematical and engineering instruments	A. Armstrong & Co., Toronto.
Optical instruments, assortment of	A. Armstrong & Co., Toronto. Prof. L. T. Hart, Montreal.
Surgical instruments, assortment of	Prof. L. T. Hart, Montreal.

EXTRAS.

Diploma.—Collection of spectacles and eye glasses—Professor L. T. Hart, Montreal.
Other Entries.—Artificial human eyes—A. Armstrong & Co., Toronto; Automatic measuring machine—A. Tanner & Co., Montreal.

CLASS LXII.

STOVES AND CASTINGS.

Cooking range, portable	John Burns, Montreal. Laporte & Jacques, Montreal. Dennis & Chandler, Ottawa. Jas. Smart Manufacturing Co., Brockville.

Cooking stove for wood	Jas. Smart Manufacturing Co., Brockville. Copp Bros., Hamilton.
Cooking stove for coal	Jas. Smart Manufacturing Co., Brockville.
Hall stove, illuminated base burner	Copp Bros., Hamilton.
Parlor stove, for wood	Jas. Smart Manufacturing Co., Brockville.
Parlor stove, for coal	Copp Bros., Hamilton.
Stoves, ranges and hollow-ware, best and largest display	J. M. Williams & Co., Ottawa Copp Bros., Hamilton. Jas. Grant Manufacturing Co., Brockville.

EXTRAS.

Wrought iron hotel range " family range " hotel broiler " family broiler.	Jas. Burns, Montreal.
Patent broiler	Laporte & Jacques, Montreal.
Heaters	Copp Bros., Hamilton, per Davis & Chandler, agents, Ottawa.

CLASS LXIII.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNKMAKERS' WORK, AND ENGINE HOSE AND BELTING.

JUDGE.—S. E. Ferguson, Ottawa.

PART 1.—*Saddlery, Etc.*

Best collars, an assortment of heavy, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	$4 00
Best collars, an assortment of carriage, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best harness, set of double carriage, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	6 00
Best harness, set single carriage, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	6 00
Best harness, set of team, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	6 00
Best harness, set of cart, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best lumbermen's heavy harness, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	6 00
Best saddle, side, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	6 00
Best saddle, man's plain shaftoe, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	5 00
Best trunks, assortment of, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	6 00
Best valises and travelling bags, assortment of, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best whips, assortment of, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best whip thongs, assortment of, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	2 00

PART 2.—*Saddle and Harness Stock.*

Best brown strap and bridle, two sides of each, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best carriage cover, two skins, whole, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best check, for horse collar, one piece, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best enamelled cloth, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best harness, leather, two sides, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best hames, carriage or gig, best assortment of, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best hames, team or cart, best assortment of, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best horse blankets, two pairs, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best kersey, for horse clothing, one piece, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best patent leather, for carriage or harness work, 20 feet, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best skirting for saddles, two sides, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	4 00
Best display of saddle and harness leather, S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa	Diploma

CLASS LXIV.

SHOE AMD BOOT MAKERS' WORK AND MATERIAL.

JUDGE.—W. E. Brown, Ottawa.

PART 1.—*Roots, Etc.*

Best boots, women's, hand-made, assortment of,	R. Masson, Ottawa	$6 00
2nd do	T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa	4 00
Best boots, men's, hand-made, assortment of,	T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa	6 00
2nd do	R. Masson, Ottawa	4 00
Best boots, men's, machine-made, arsortment of,	T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa	6 00
2nd do	R. Masson, Ottawa	4 00

Best boots, women's, machine-made, assortment of, T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa..... $6 00
2nd do R. Masson, Ottawa..... 4 00
Best boots, men's, single pair, hand-made, R. Masson, Ottawa..... 4 00
2nd do T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa..... 2 00
Best children's shoes, assortment of, T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa..... 4 00
Best felt overshoes, T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa..... 4 00
Best felt shoes, assortment of, T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa..... Diploma
Best gaiters, Balmorals, Oxford ties, etc., hand-made, assortment of, R. Masson, Ottawa..... 6 00
2nd do T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa.. 4 00
Best gaiters, Balmorals, Oxford ties, etc., machine-made, assortment of, T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa 6 00
2nd do R. Masson, Ottawa..... 4 00
Best assortment of boots and shoes of Canadian manufacture, T. P. Harkin & Co., Ottawa..... Diploma

CLASS LXV.

WEARING APPAREL AND FURS, FLAX, HEMP AND COTTON GOODS.

JUDGES.—D. McCrae, Guelph; R. Watson, Ottawa.

Best overcoat, of Canadian cloth, Lailey, Watson & Co., Toronto, per W. Burns, Ottawa, agent... $4 00
Best ready-made man's suit, Canadian cloth, Lailey, Watson & Co., Toronto, per W. Burns, Ottawa, agent..... 5 00
Best suit, boy's, Lailey, Watson & Co., Toronto, per W. Burns, Ottawa, agent..... 5 00

PART 2.—*Furs.*

Best sheepskin mats, dressed and colored, assortment of, W. J. Robinson, Toronto..... 4 00

PART 3.—*Flax and Hemp Goods.*

Articles exhibited under this head must be made from flax or hemp grown in Canada.

Best bags, one dozen, E. Ferland, Lanoraie..... 4 00
Best assortment of ropes and cordage, Chas. Coyle, Montreal..... Diploma
Best linen, unbleached, 3 pieces, E. Ferland, Lanoraie..... 6 00
Best linen, bleached, 3 pieces, E. Ferland, Lanoraie..... 6 00
Best thread, assortment of, not less than 3 lbs. of each kind, E. Ferland, Lanoraie..... 4 00
Best linen yarns, E. Ferland, Lanoraie..... 2 00

EXTRAS.

Silver Medal.—Assortment fish lines, poles, etc., Chas. Coyle, Montreal.
Diploma.—Collection ready-made clothing, W. Burns, agent, Ottawa.

CLASS LXVI.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

JUDGES.—D. McCrae, Guelph; R. Watson, Ottawa.

PART 1.

Best blankets, white, three pairs, D. Clark, Fallowfield..... $6 00
Best counterpanes, woven, Jas. Callander, North Gower..... 3 00
Best doeskins, assortment of, three pieces, J. Baird & Co., Almonte..... 6 00
2nd do do J. A. Tesky, Appleton..... 4 00
Best flannel, all wool, white and colored, one piece, 15 yards, St. Hyacinth Mfg. Co., St. Hyacinth 4 00
Best flannel, union, white and colored, one piece, J. Baird & Co., Almonte..... 4 00
Best assortment flannels, of Canadian manufacture, St. Hyacinth Mfg. Co., St. Hyacinth..... Diploma
Best tweeds, winter, assortment of, six pieces, J. A. Tesky, Appleton..... 6 00
2nd do do J. Baird & Co., Almonte..... 4 00
Best tweeds, summer, assortment of, six pieces, J. Baird & Co., Almonte..... 6 00
2nd do do J. A. Tesky, Appleton..... 4 00
Best assortment of Canadian tweeds, J. Baird & Co., Almonte..... Diploma
Best worsted cloths, assortment of three pieces, J. Baird & Co., Almonte..... 6 00

PART 2.—*Knitted Goods.*

Best Cardigan jackets, 1 dozen, Granite Mills, St. Hyacinth..... 3 00
Best drawers and shirts, plain, half-dozen of each, Granite Mills, St. Hyacinth..... 4 00
Best drawers and shirts, ribbed, half-dozen of each, Granite Mills, St. Hyacinth..... 4 00
Best half hose, assortment of, dozen, Granite Mills, St. Hyacinth..... 3 00
Best hose, women's and girl's, plain and ribbed, assortment of, half-dozen of each, Granite Mills, St. Hyacinth..... 3 00

PART 3.—*Carpets, Etc., Canadian Manufacture.*

Best carpet, one piece,	Mrs. J. Derrick, Burritt's Rapids	$4 00
2nd do	A. G. Wallace, North Gower	3 00
Best carpet, stair, one piece,	A. G. Wallace, North Gower	4 00
Best rag carpets,	W. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
2nd do	E. Webster, Merrickville	2 00
Best rag mats,	Kate Merrifield, Mt. Sherwood	3 00
2nd do	L. Traveller, Nepean	2 00
Best carriage rugs,	J. Campbellford, Paris	4 00
2nd do	W. J. Robinson, Toronto	Diploma

PART 4.—*Domestic Woollens from Home Spun Yarns.*

Best cloth, fulled, farmer's make, piece not less than 15 yards,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	4 00
2nd do	do Annie Mains, North Gower	2 00
Best flannel, plain, white, not factory made,	J. Callander, North Gower	4 00
2nd do	do E. Ferland, Lanoraie	2 00
Best flannel, plaid, not factory made,	J. Callander, North Gower	4 00
2nd do	do E. Ferland, Lanoraie	2 00
Best flannel, union, not factory made,	W. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd do	do Annie Mains, North Gower	2 00
Best carpet, all wool, farmers' make,	W. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd do	do J. Callander, North Gower	2 00
Best yarn, white and dyed, not factory made,	W. Pennock, Elgin	2 00
2nd do	do Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
[illegible] do	do A. G. Wallace, North Gower	Highly Commended
Best yarn, fleecy, woollen, not factory made,	Mrs. J. Dingwall, Williamstown	2 00
2nd do	do E. Ferland, Lanoraie	1 00
Best woollen shawls, home made,	D. Clark, Fallowfield	3 00
Best blankets, home made,	J. Callander, North Gower	3 00
2nd do	W. Pennock, Elgin	2 00

EXTRAS.

Gold Medal.—Dyed and cleaned goods—British American Dyeing Co., Montreal.
Bronze Medal.—Smyrna rugs—J. Campbellford, Paris; Collection manufactured rug and rug patterns—R. W. Ross, Guelph.

CLASS LXVII.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

JUDGES.—P. R. Palmer, Belleville; G. H. McMillan, Dunbar.

Best baking powder, sample of,	Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., Toronto	Diploma
Best buckwheat flour, 25 lbs.,	E. Ferland, Lanoraie	$3 00
Best plums, dried, 4 quarts,	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best blackberries, dried, 2 quarts,	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best currants, dried, 2 quarts,	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best jellies, 3 jars or pots, made up by private persons for home use,	Miss E. J. Bell, Bell's Corners	3 00
2nd do	do Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best preserves, 3 jars, made up by private persons for home use,	Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd do	do Miss E. J. Bell, Bell's Corners	2 00
Best coffee and spices, assortment of,	Pure Gold manufacturing Co., Toronto	4 00
Best chicory, 20 lbs., prepared,	Pure Gold manufacturing Co., Toronto	3 00
Best Indian corn meal, 25 lbs.,	E. Ferland, Lanoraie	3 00
Best oatmeal, granulated,	E. Ferland, Lanoraie	3 00
Best salt, 30 lbs., table or dairy,	Canadian, North American Co., Goderich	3 00
Best salt, dairy, in sacks,	North American Co., Goderich	Silver Medal
Best sauces, for table use, assortment, manufactured for sale,	Moxie Nerve Food Co., Toronto	4 00
Best tobacco, smoking, best assortment of,	G. T. Bate & Co., Ottawa	4 00
2nd do	Canadian Tobacco Manufacturing Co	2 00
Best tobacco, chewing, best assortment of,	Canadian Tobacco Manufacturing Co	4 00
2nd do	G. T. Bate & Co., Ottawa	2 00

EXTRAS.

Gold Medal.—Exhibit of Imperial spices, Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
Silver Medal.—Toilet and fancy soaps, A. Savage & Son, Montreal.
Bronze Medal.—Display of water-proof polish for boots, I. Harris & Co., Montreal.
Diploma.—Laundry blue, H. A. Church, Chelsea, Que.

CLASS LXVIII.

Prize Essays.

Judges.—Charles Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill; L. E. Shipley, Greyshead; Jas. Rowand, M.P., Dunblane.

Prizes were awarded for the following subjects:

1st.	The construction of outbuildings on the farm—with a view to the cost of erection, economy of space, and convenience for feeding stock. To be accompanied with diagrams. 1st prize, Thos. Shaw, Hamilton	$30 00
2nd prize,	D. M. M. Pherson, Lancaster	20 00
3rd "	John Kay, Paris	10 00
2nd.	The potato: the best modes of propagation and cultivation: the parasitical and insect enemies and diseases, with their prevention and extermination. 1st prize, David Nicol, Cataraqui	30 00
2nd	do W. D. A. Ross, Chatham	20 00

Second Class Examinations in Agriculture, 1887.

Judges.—Jas. Mills, M.A., Guelph; C. Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

1st prize,	F. J. Sleightholm, Brampton	$25 00
2nd do	Jas. Bowman, Mount Forest	20 00
3rd do	M. C. Egan, Courtwright	15 00
4th do	J. F. Bridgeman, Smithville	10 00
Special	C. R. Stevenson, Fingal	Diploma

Third Class.

J. G. Inkster, Copetown, Ont.	$30 00

RESULTS of the Forty-Second Provincial Exhibition of 1887, shewing the amount offered in Prizes, the amount awarded, and the Number of Entries in 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884 and 1883.

CLASS.	Amount offered 1887.	Amount awarded 1887.	Number of Entries Ottawa, 1887.	Number of Entries Guelph, 1886.	Number of Entries London, 1885.	Number of Entries Ottawa, 1884.	Number of Entries Guelph, 1883.
	$ c.	$ c.					
Thorough-bred Horses	232 00	84 00	16	33	59	14	64
Roadster Horses	355 00	331 00	124	173	294	125	170
Carriage Horses	430 00	361 00	96	162	220	107	215
Agricultural Horses(exclusive of Pure Clydesdales, Percherons and Suffolks)	153 00	139 00	39	140	158	80	215
Heavy Draught Horses (imported and bred from pure Heavy Draught stock)	487 00	225 00	49	140	151	60	161
Heavy Draught Horses, grade, Canadian bred	261 00	121 00	9	115	30	11	40
Heavy Draught Suffolk Horses	84 00	20 00	2	10	7	4	10
Heavy Draught Percheron Horses	179 00	105 00	18	20	73	24	27
Durham cattle	611 00	596 00	60	131	318	160	221
Hereford cattle	418 00	360 00	56	72	71	50	77
Devon cattle	270 00	245 00	26	34	26	42	75
Ayrshire cattle	411 00	396 00	120	118	93	106	111
Galloway cattle	347 00	287 00	25	57	22	34	68
Angus or Polled Aberdeen cattle	418 00	295 00	21	38	52	43	36
Jersey or Alderney cattle	418 00	368 00	38	67	58	82	79
Holstein cattle	350 00	220 00	33	88	165	20	24
Grade cattle	164 00	150 00	25	32	46	34	90
Fat and working cattle (any breed)	100 00	90 00	14	15	9	18	57
Cotswold sheep	168 00	153 00	23	46	65	27	89
Leicester sheep	168 00	168 00	63	75	75	36	190
Lincoln sheep	168 00	168 00	50	49	87	19	114
Southdown sheep	162 00	162 00	49	74	106	35	155
Shropshire Down sheep	212 00	212 00	59	75	138	82	157
Hampshire and Oxfordshire Down sheep	141 00	141 00	13	45	42	18	51
Merino sheep	126 00	126 00	38	29	51	29	55
Dorset Horned sheep	102 00	102 00	27	....	....	....	....
Fat sheep	46 00	46 00	12	11	28	11	57
Berkshire pigs	258 00	258 00	43	98	103	63	144
Suffolk pigs	258 00	258 00	40	64	114	63	130
Poland China pigs	190 00	190 00	37	42	46	44	47
Essex pigs	190 00	190 00	16	38	28	22	68
Yorkshire and other large breed pigs	220 00	220 00	40	65	60	76	59
Poultry, etc	356 00	289 00	169	256	266	106	201
Chickens, ducks, etc., 1884, pigeons, rabbits	398 50	306 00	106	294	327	82	75
Agricultural implements (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	189	327	211	175	152
Agricultural implements do	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	100	188
Carriages and sleighs, and parts thereof	365 00	186 00	61	110	221	167	156

Agricultural tools and implements (chiefly for hand use)					85	43	85
Field grains, hops, etc	262 00	221 00	156	302	314	268	354
Small field seeds, flax, hemp, etc	199 00	163 00	93	50	70	100	70
Field roots, etc	256 00	199 00	184	441	508	325	375
Dairy products, etc	513 00	456 00	133	208	233	150	938
Sugar, bacon, etc	55 00	27 00	22	36	20	60	25
Honey and Apiary supplies	70 00	70 00	39	33	71	20	42
Domestic wines	87 00	56 00	57	44	37	36	35
Fruit (Professional Nurserymen's List)	200 00	174 00	83	94	37	90	36
Fruit, general list (apples and pears)	391 00	369 00	1022	1336	1681	900	1460
Fruit, general list (plums, peaches, grapes, etc	405 00	324 00	599	745	736	458	815
Garden vegetables	216 00	199 00	286	580	801	400	560
Plants and cut flowers	368 50	153 50	71	329	392	160	256
Fine arts (oils)	184 00	154 00	135	142	259	70	188
Fine arts (water colours, crayons, etc)	229 00	167 00	141	178	294	112	234
Penmanship, linear drawing, photography, etc	183 00	76 00	79	56	87	37	46
Natural History and Mineralogy	260 00	53 00	12	42	33	47	53
Ladies' work (ornamental)	237 50	159 00	375	451	427	306	532
Ladies' work (useful)	129 00	122 00	186	227	306	328	340
Chemical manufacturers and preparations	92 00		9	12	27	15	30
Machinery and parts thereof and tools			33	47	125	106	100
Musical instruments (Exhibition only)			30	44	73	43	23
Building materials, painting, work in marble, etc., (Exhibition only)			23	22	34	4	20
Cabinet ware and other wood and hair manufactures	358 00	133 00	76	65	108	130	70
Sewing machines (for exhibition only)			20	38	47	34	60
Mechanical metal work (miscellaneous)			26	38	97	62	75
Stoves and castings			48	30	84	32	67
Saddle, harness and trunkmakers' work, belting and engine hose	216 00	107 00	27	54	54	44	33
Shoe and bootmakers' work and material	179 00	74 00	24	22	63	20	10
Wearing apparel and furs, flax, hemp and cotton goods	222 00	40 00	15	17	72	50	34
Woolen goods	293 00	135 00	94	84	130	90	162
Groceries and provisions	228 00	51 00	56	104	142	70	30
Essays	100 00	100 00	5	5	5	25	19
Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co., special prize for herd of Durham cattle						8	
Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., special prize for herd of Durham cattle						6	
Farmers' Advocate Annual, special prize for fall, spring and winter wheat							48
Prince of Wales' Annual special prize	50 00	50 00			20	3	5
Special prize, milch cows (Medals)	75 00	75 00		24		11	
Manitoba Exhibit					200	150	
Medals (for Exhibition)	1055 00	1055 00					
Plate (for prize farms)	200 00	200 00					
Muskoka Exhibit						114	
Totals	16,529 00	12,729 50	5967	9037	11662	7554	11004

Financial Results.—The total amount received for members' fees, booths, stables, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, prize grants, licenses and admission fees was $10,712.18, against $9,358.69 in Guelph in 1886; $15,838.50 in London in 1885; $11,867.93 in Ottawa in 1884; $13,179.41 in Guelph in 1883.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Progress of the Provincial Exhibition since its commencement in 1845.

Year.	PLACES OF EXHIBITION.	DATE OF OPENING.	Total amount offered in Prizes.	Total number of Entries.	Total amount awarded.
			$ c.		$ c.
1846	Toronto		1600 00	1150	1100 00
1847	Hamilton		3000 00	1600	2400 00
1848	Cobourg		3100 00	1500	2300 00
1849	Kingston		5600 00	1429	2800 00
1850	Niagara		6106 00	1638	3400 00
1851	Brockville		5017 85	1466	3223 75
1852	Toronto		5916 95	4048	4913 00
1853	Hamilton		6410 15	2820	5293 25
1854	London		7176 10	2933	5427 50
1855	Cobourg		9216 30	3077	6941 70
1856	Kingston		9238 00	3791	6799 50
1857	Brantford		10071 40	4337	8136 00
1858	Toronto		10703 59	5572	9215 00
1859	Kingston		10513 00	4830	8067 50
1860	Hamilton		15015 50	7532	12900 00
1861	London		12031 00	6242	10188 00
1862	Toronto	September 22nd	12236 00	6319	10722 00
1863	Kingston		11866 00	4756	9166 00
1864	Hamilton		12559 50	6392	10304 25
1865	London		13434 00	7221	11036 75
1866	Toronto		12712 00	6279	10228 50
1867	Kingston		12731 00	4825	9311 50
1868	Hamilton		13304 50	6620	11120 00
1869	London	September 21st	13428 00	7649	11459 50
1870	Toronto	October 3rd	14110 00	6847	12441 70
1871	Kingston	September 25th	15724 50	6682	12951 00
1872	Hamilton	September 23rd	16092 00	7714	13142 00
1873	London	September 22nd	16016 00	8420	13797 00
1874	Toronto	September 21st	16640 00	8162	14070 00
1875	Ottawa	September 20th	16996 50	7318	14651 00
1876	Hamilton	September 18th	18237 00	10011	15631 50
1877	London	September 24th	16320 60	10618	14387 00
1878	Toronto	September 23rd	17947 40	10292	13980 00
1879	Ottawa	September 22nd	18525 00	9668	14957 50
1880	Hamilton	September 20th	16994 00	11252	13147 50
1881	London	September 21st	17154 50	9486	13456 50
1882	Kingston	September 18th	19927 00	7916	14912 00
1883	Guelph	September 24th	18494 50	10315	14819 50
1884	Ottawa	September 22nd	20290 50	7380	15281 50
1885	London	September 7th	23236 00	11662	20235 50
1886	Guelph	September 20th	17168 00	9037	14478 50
1887	Ottawa	September 19th	16529 00	5967	12729 50

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

To H. WADE, Esq.,

Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—It becomes my duty, after another Provincial Exhibition, to submit to you a report of the Horse Department.

I regret to say the show of horses, as a whole, was not equal to that of last year although, perhaps, it was in many points fully equal to former exhibitions held in the eastern part of the Province.

The thoroughbreds were comparatively few in number, but of good breeding.

In the Roadster Class there was a very good turnout and some good ones; a good show of aged stallions; the two year-old stallions were exceptionally fine, while the female and younger sections were creditably represented. The drivers, single and double, made a very fine display.

In Carriage Horses the show was a very good one; the aged stallions were not so numerous as on some former occasions and fully as much mixed, making it rather difficult to conclude really what a carriage stallion should be; in the colts the exhibit was good, as was also those in harness, single and double, although in this class many were not in the best condition for exhibition. The show of saddle horses was above the average both in numbers and quality.

In Class 4, Agricultural Horses, the exhibit was good, although there were not many entries. The teams in harness made a good show, the best part of this class.

In Class 5, Heavy Draught, the aged stallions made a good show in point of quality but few in number; only some half-dozen answered to the call, but in those were grand specimens of the Clydesdale, well calculated to improve the draught stock of the Province. Only one three-year-old, a powerful looking animal, fit to capture a first place in a good competition. The younger ones were not numerous nor quite as good a show as usual. The females were, with two exceptions, rather a middling class; two mares owned respectively by R. Beith, Bowmanville, and G. Kidd, Petite Côte, were good ones.

In Heavy Draught cross-bred we had not a large show; the best part of this was the teams in harness, which was really good.

The Suffolks had only one representative, but that was a grand specimen, owned by J. Carson, Kingston.

The Percherons shown were very good specimens of the class, not numerous, but of good quality, quite a fair show.

We had less difficulty in the management of this department than in former years, the horsemen, as a rule, about as well accommodated as possible. We heard some complaint on the part of the public not being able to get a view of the animals at all times within the prescribed hours; on this occasion it was hardly possible to comply fully with this regulation on account of the high wind prevailing and no provision made for fastening back the doors, in fact, in many cases the upper door of one stall when opened back would partly cover that of the adjoining stall. I might, in conclusion, draw your attention to the judging of all the different classes of horses in one day; if one class of heavy horses, with say the carriage class, could be judged on one day, the roadster and the other heavy horses another day, several advantages might accrue—less crowding in the ring, more convenient to exhibitors having horses to show in different classes, and spreading the show over two days for the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT VALLANCE,
Superintendent of Horse Department,

Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, 1887.

SELWYN, Nov. 30th, 1887.

H. WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association :

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the stock in the department under my supervision at the Provincial Exhibition in Ottawa this year :—

Class 28. Improved Berkshires—54 Entries. There were 46 animals showed, and all A1 at that. J. G. Snell & Bro. was out with 25 (capturing the two medals for pens of improved and Canadian bred) ; George Green, Fairview, with 11 ; W. H. McNish, Lyn, with 9 head, each of the latter taking a goodly number of prizes.

Class 29. Suffolks—53 Entries. The competition in this class was also very keen between R. Dorsey & Son, with 15 head, A. Frank & Son, with 13, and Jos. Featherstone, with 5 head. These were a very fine class throughout, and a credit to the exhibitors.

Class 30. Poland China—44 Entries. The principal exhibitors in this class being W. M. & J. C. Smith, with 12, Jas. Jarvis, with 9 head, and R. Dorsey & Son, with 9 head. This class, although small, made up in quality what was lacking in quantity.

Class 31. Essex—16 Entries. The only exhibitor in this class being Jos. Featherstone, Credit, with 16 head. There being no competition it was just a walk over for the whole herd, but I must say they were a fine lot and would have given any competitor a hard fight for the honour.

Class 32. Large Breeds. Yorkshires, Chester Whites, etc.—61 Entries. The competition in this class was very great and keen, the principal exhibitors being Jos. Featherstone, with 13, Ormsby & Chapman, with 12, T. G. Nankin, with 12, and R. Dorsey & Son, with 6 head.

Although the numbers shown were less than at some other exhibitions of the Association the quality was as good as could be found on the continent. In respect of Class 32 I would suggest that the Yorkshires be given a class by themselves, as they appear to be coming into favor, fully four-fifths of the entries in this class being Yorkshires, and let all the others, viz., Chester Whites, Ohio Imported Chester, White Lancashires and other large breeds go in together as a miscellaneous class, irrespective of color.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COLLINS,
Superintendent of Swine Department.

PARIS, Ont., November 22nd, 1887.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary, Agriculture and Arts Association.

DEAR SIR,—In presenting to you my Report for 1887, in the Sheep Department, over which I have had the honour to be Superintendent for a number of years, I find that the exhibits have been short in numbers as regards former years. The total number for this year is 271, but the quality of the sheep will compare with any former year, and in some of the classes they stand the highest of any. I may also say that the decision of the judges this year was beyond doubt the best that has been for years ; I believe every decision was done conscientiously and to the best of their judgment. As regards variety, every class was well represented. The Cotswold class was well represented by Laidlaw & Jackson, of Wilton Grove, showing fifteen head, all imported, he and Mr. Alexander, of Carleton, being the only exhibitors. Laidlaw & Jackson take the imported pen prize, and Alexander the Canadian bred.

In the Leicester Class, John Kelly, Junior, of Shakespeare, was out as usual, with twenty-three head ; he had a new opponent this year, who captured the Silver Medal from him in a warmly contested battle. This was Daniel Harvey, of West McGillivray,

a comparatively new exhibitor at the Provincial Fair, who will, if he continues, make old exhibitors look sharp to find a p ace at the winning post. Thos. Cameron, of Acton, was also an exhibitor in this class. In the Lincoln Class there were only two exhibitors, George Walker, of Ilderton, with twelve head, and William Oliver, of Avonbank, with twenty head, Walker taking most of the prizes and the Silver Medal for pen of Canadian bred. In the Southdown Class, John Jackson, of Abington, and E. Stanford, of Sussex, England, were the principal exhibitors; after a well contested battle the flag of victory was placed on the Abington flock, for imported and Canadian bred; both of those flocks were a credit to the exhibitors.

In the Shropshire Class there was a tug of war for the Prince of Wales' prize, between Robert Miller & Son and John Dryden, M.P.P., of Brooklin; two of the judges appointed not making their appearance, it was difficult to find men who would undertake the task. Finally, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Stanford were persuaded to accept the position; as they were exhibitors in another class it was decided to leave them till the next day. When the sheep were called out, it was an exhibition for all the exhibitors of sheep, and while charge after charge had been made by the two contesting parties, the sound of the bugle was heard, and the shout of victory rent the air for John Dryden in capturing the royal prize. I think there were never better Shropshires shown at the Provincial Fair than this year. (Although victory may be won on one field it might be lost on another.)

In the Oxford Class, Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, makes a clean sweep, and W. M. & J. C. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, take all the prizes in the Merino Class.

Dorset Horned Sheep, a new variety, exhibited for the third time by E. & A. Stanford, Sussex, England, and V. Fuller, of Hamilton.

There were not as many Fat Sheep shown as formerly, but the quality was excellent.

I would like to see better accommodation provided to exhibit the sheep; it is almost impossible to keep the crowd back while the judges are performing their duties; three rings would be sufficient, and it would be more satisfactory to judges and exhibitors could it be so arranged.

I am your obedient servant,

HORACE CHISHOLM,
Superintendent of Sheep Department,
Paris, Ont.

REPORT OF THE CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the following report of the Cattle Exhibit of the Provincial Exhibition held at Ottawa:—

The Durham Class was not as well represented as on former years, but this may be accounted for by the Western Fair being held at the same time, the western breeders preferring the shortest trip from Toronto.

There were forty-nine entries in this class, some of them being exceptionally fine. There were four heifer calves worthy of special mention, shown by one exhibitor, that were as like as peas.

The Hereford Class was well represented, there being fifty-five entries; they are holding their own with other breeds, and show some improvement. Mr. Cochrane showed a magnificent bull that would take honours at any show.

The Devon Class brought out two exhibitors, showing twenty-six head, and they were jubilant over their favourites on account of taking the prize in the milk test at Toronto.

The Ayrshire Class had by far the largest number of entries, there being 141. This breed is showing marked improvement the last few years, testifying that their admirers are using care and judgment in handling them. There were twenty-one cows shown in he ring, and attracted a great amount of attention.

The Galloway Class was well filled, there being twenty-six entries. In former years Mr. McCrae had it nearly all to himself, but he has now a rival for the honours in Mr. Kough. They made a very creditable exhibit, and this ought to be a popular breed for this climate, and they make fine butchers' cattle.

The Angus or Polled Aberdeens were an excellent lot, and this breed ought to find plenty of fanciers in the beef producers of the country. There were twenty-one entries.

The Jersey Class was represented by two of the most noted breeders in this country —Mrs. Jones and Mr. V. E. Fuller. There was quite a good natured rivalry between them for the honours, which were pretty evenly divided. This class was judged by an expert, who seemed to give satisfaction to both parties.

In the Holstein Class there has been quite a falling off in the number of exhibitors, there being only two this year.

There were twenty entries in the Grade Class, and some good beasts, but I cannot see the utility of giving prizes to this class of stock at the leading exhibitions of this country.

In the Fat Cattle Class there were twelve entries, and some good bullocks were paraded around the ring. John Kelly, of Shakespeare, showed a grand steer; also Mr. Stanford, of Markham, a fine even Sussex steer. Mr. Stanford, of Markham, had on exhibition twelve head of Sussex cattle of excellent quality.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. CHAMBERS,
Superintendent Cattle Department.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

This department was not quite so well filled as in former years, but this is accounted for by the excessive drought during the summer. In the eastern part of the Province vegetables were comparatively a failure.

Of apples, the show was very fair. There were four exhibits in the forty varieties, and nine exhibits in the twenty varieties. Although the specimens were not generally as large as usual, they were of better colour, which indicates finer flavour.

The exhibits of pears were not so numerous as on former occasions, but the quality was good.

The show of outdoor grapes was, on the whole, perhaps the best ever seen in Canada —every specimen well ripened—evidencing that hot, dry weather is the most favourable for their growth.

Of cut flowers there was a very poor display, and in green-house plants there was not much competition.

In grains and seeds there were some very good samples of spring wheat, and the barley, although not quite up to the standard in weight, was brighter than usual. The large exhibit of grains, vegetables and fi ld roots from Manitoba, and that of grains, fruits, flowers and vegetables from Haliburton, were very interesting and instructive adjuncts to this department, the more so because they were superintended by two gentlemen remarkably well qualified to give instruction and to impart information about the counties which they respectively represented.

I am glad to be able to report that I heard no complaints about the judging. As far as I could learn the exhibitors generally were satisfied.

D. NICHOL,
Superintendent.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COUNCIL.

BOARD ROOM, TORONTO,
TUESDAY, 13th December, 1887.

The President in the chair. Members present—Messrs. Rawlings, Vance, Dawson, Legge, Ayelsworth, McKinnon, Shipley, Rowand, Drury and Morgan.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and adopted.

A letter from W. F. Toulmin concerning the employment of a band for the opening of the Fat Stock Show was read, and the offer of playing for three hours for the sum of $10 was, on motion of Mr. Rawlings, accepted.

The Secretary then read the following letters from the Commissioner of Agriculture, concerning Annual Report:

TORONTO, 18th May, 1887.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,

Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—I have received a letter from Mr. Mackenzie of Middlesex, pointing out that the report of the Association for 1886 does not contain the financial statement for that year, but only that for 1885.

Section 30 of the Agriculture and Arts Act requires a detailed financial statement for the preceding year shall be submitted with the report.

Mr. Mackenzie also points out, I think with some justice, that the statement given is but an abstract, and not a detailed statement, as required by the Act.

Will you please inform me how it is that the statement for 1886 is not included in your report?

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
A. M. Ross,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, 2nd November, 1887.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,

Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 30th ult., section 30 of the Agriculture and Arts Act provides that on or before the 1st February in each year the Council shall submit to the Department a report, wherein shall be embraced a record of their transactions and a *detailed financial statement verified by the auditors.* My attention was called to the omission of this detailed statement in the report of 1886 by several members of our Provincial Legislature, which called forth my letter of 18th May last. As this detailed statement was omitted from that report, I think you should include it in the report for 1887, together with the detailed financial statement for the past year.

Yours truly,
A. M. Ross,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, 4th November, 1887.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,

Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association:

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of 3rd inst.

You say you will have the financial report for 1886 printed, but will not be able to give the one for 1887, "until after the accounts are audited in January and accepted by our Council at the March meeting."

Section 18 provides that the auditors shall make their report to the Council on or before the 15th January, and section 30 provides that on or before the 1st February

the Council shall transmit to the Department a record of their transactions for the past year, containing a detailed financial statement verified by the auditors.

In view of the public criticism on the absence of this detailed statement in past reports, I consider it necessary that that of 1887 as well as that of 1886 should appear in the forthcoming report of 1887. There should be no difficulty in this being done, in view of the dates fixed by statute above referred to.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
A. M. Ross,
Commissioner.

As it would be impossible to have the accounts audited in time for the printing of the Report, on motion of Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Dawson, That Mr. Drury be authorized by the council to go over Detailed Financial Report and pass it, so that it could be printed in the Annual Report, as ordered in the letter of the Commissioner.—Carried.

Department of Agriculture, Ontario,
Toronto, 16th November, 1887.

Henry Wade, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I beg to notify you that the Government have decided to again appoint Mr. J. B. Smyth, of London, auditor of the accounts of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the present year.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
A. M. Ross,
Commissioner.

The subject of our debt to the Government coming up, Mr. Drury explained that he had seen the Commissioner about the matter, and was told that the subject had been dealt with by the Executive Council, and the permission of the Legislature had to be obtained to cancel the debt. Mr. Drury read the following letter:

Hon. A. M. Ross,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts Association:

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request that the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association should place before you in writing the grounds upon which they base their claims for a remission of the $2,000 still owing the Government on account of alterations and improvements in the Agricultural Hall in this city, the undersigned have been instructed by the said council to prepare and transmit to you the following statement:

1st. In the years 1875 and '76 the Agriculture and Arts Association paid $4,192.25 for the erection of a wing to the Agricultural College at Guelph, the intention then being that a Veterinary College should be established at Guelph in connection with the Agricultural College. This intention was not carried out, but the money was nevertheless duly expended for the erection of said wing of the college, under the direction of the then Principal, the late Wm. Johnston, Esq., and has since been used for the general purposes of that institution, thus practically contributing the above amount to the erection of the present building. Should proof of this statement be required we refer to the record of the Association.

2nd. For many years this Association was in receipt of large and increasing amounts from their exhibitions, which induced them to increase their prize list very largely, that for the past five or six years the gate receipts have fallen off very considerably, but that

the Council have found it impracticable to reduce the amounts offered in prizes in view of the competition of other associations, and although strenuous efforts have been made to economise in the working expenses of the Association, a deficit of $7,000 has accumulated during the past five years, which sum has been borrowed on the security of the property of the Association in this city, and for which six per cent interest is being paid.

The undersigned beg to submit that for all practical purposes the Agricultural Hall property, worth from $60,000 to $70,000, is an asset of the Province of Ontario, representing the savings of the Association during the years of its financial prosperity, and that it is unwise to allow the payment of the rate of interest aforesaid when the surplus funds of the Province are yielding a much lower rate of interest.

The undersigned, therefore, on behalf of the Council of the Association humbly submit that in view of the foregoing statement of the case, the Government should cancel their claim for the payment of the said sum of $2,000, as in the event of payment being insisted upon the Association will be obliged to increase their mortgage to that extent.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

CHARLES DRURY,
Chairman Finance Committee.

TORONTO, Oct. 21st, 1887.

The Secretary stated that Michael Murphy's notes, given as security for booths, had both been protested.

Next he read the report of the Committee on the London Fair Grounds :

THE FAIR GROUND LIENS.

A meeting of the members of No. 1 Committee, representatives of the Western Fair Board and Provincial Agriculture and Arts Association, was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of settling the vexed question of the lien held on the old exhibition grounds by the Provincial Association. There were present—Mayor Cowan, Mr. T. G. Meredith and Alderman Bowman (Chairman) ; Geo. Taylor and Dreaney, of No. 1 Committee ; President Porte, Sharman, Brunton, Anderson, Whetter and McBroom, of the Western Fair Board, and Messrs. J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines ; A. Rawlings, Forest ; J. C. Snell, Edmonton ; Geo. Moore, Waterloo ; Lionel Shipley, Greystead, and Secretary Wade, the Provincial Fair Committee to which was entrusted a settlement of the question.

In a few brief sentences Mayor Cowan opened the meeting by producing and reading the agreement, signed by Mayor F. E. Cornish in 1861, with the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, giving the Board of Agriculture power to hold a fair on the London Exhibition Grounds once every four years on consideration of the payment of $4,000. The Mayor then explained to the Provincial delegation that the East Middlesex Agricultural Society formerly occupied the same position as the Provincial Board by delegating to them, upon the removal of the lien from the old grounds, power to hold a fair on Queen's Park once every four years.

Mr. Rykert hoped that the Western Fair Board would not follow the steps of the Toronto Fair Board, and act in a selfish manner, as Toronto always had acted and probably always would act. He looked upon London as the centre of Western Ontario, and farmers of the outlying districts would much prefer a Provincial fair to a local fair, and the prizes given by a Provincial fair were much more valued than those given by a local fair. He saw no reason why the Provincial Board should be shoved off for four years, while a fair could be held every three years. Why not have the Provincial Fair in London in 1889? He was sure that the lien would be removed, and the Provincial Association had no desire to get the money back. He had thoroughly explored Salter's Grove, and was sure that it was the natural place for the fair.

Secretary Wade expressed himself in sympathy with the remarks made by Mr. Rykert, and he was perfectly willing for the removal of the lien without any money being

paid back. He also urged that the Provincial Fair should not be kept out of London longer than 1889.

Mr. Geo. Moore expressed his willingness to waive the lien if we were allowed to come to London in 1889, and every four years afterwards.

Mr. Porte said the earliest time the Western Fair could join with the city in inviting the Provincial Fair to London was in the year 1890, and after that every four years.

Mr. W. Y. Brunton explained that the Western Fair had also purchased a quantity of land alongside of Salter's Grove, and of course were much in debt for it, but if promised a sum of money to pay interest, he for one would be willing to allow the Provincial to come every four years, and pointed out that the grounds upon which the Provincial Fair had a lien were worthless to hold a fair upon. He was sorry that Mr. Rykert had made the statement that people would rather attend a Provincial Fair than a Western Fair, because it is contrary to facts, as the exhibits at the Western Fair in London, in 1884, were larger than the Provincial Fair in 1885, and the moneys of the Western Fair in both 1886 and 1887, exceeded largely the receipts of the Provincial Fair. Mr. Porte had clearly expressed the views of the Western Fair Board.

After a desultory discussion, the following agreement was unanimously agreed to by all the parties:—The Agriculture and Arts Association are willing and agree to release their rights on the old Exhibition Grounds, providing they obtain a license to hold a Provincial Fair once each fourth year on Queen's Park during the term of twenty years, limited by the Act commencing in the year 1889, and they agree to pay by way of grant to the Western Fair Association, a sum not less than $1,000 in the year 1889.

The visitors left for home by the afternoon train.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Vance, That this Council approves of the action of the London Committee; and as soon as the papers are prepared they are instructed to carry out the agreement.—Carried.

The following deputation from Kingston was then introduced by Mr. Legge:—Messrs. Carson, Mayor of Kingston, Walkem, Wilmot, Nichol, Derbyshire, Sprague, Hagar and Kitchison.

Mr. Walkem, President of the Electoral District Argicultural Society, was then called upon to speak. He said that they had moved out of their old grounds into commodious new ones; a company had been formed to manage the new concern. It was thought by all that if the Provincial Exhibition went to Kingston in 1888 it would be a good thing. Kingston, he said, would guarantee suitable accommodation; they had 29 acres of good level ground, and a Palace 198 feet long from door to door of the wings. And as they had to open next year, he thought they could do so under no more favourable circumstances than the Provincial. Railway and steamboat facilities were better than ever before, and the new grounds were only half the distance from the city and the station compared with the old ones.

Mr. Wilmot, Superintendent of the Kingston Fair, then followed with a minute explanation of the grounds and buildings as in the plan prepared for the Council.

Mr. Walkem was of opinion that it would pay to open the show for two or three nights, as they had good light.

Mr. Nicol said the Kingston show grounds had been acquired and were managed on a permanent business basis. Already they had spent some $13,000 in buildings and improvements. Good fences 13 feet high were being erected, and any temporary buildings that would be necersary would be erected. The road to the grounds was in first class order.

Mayor Carson said he had come up with the deputation, because the City Council thought it would show the good will of the city towards the Exhibition. He thought a large attendance would be the result of going to Kingston, which was so easy of access. Large numbers of visitors from the American side would be sure to come for such an attraction as the big Provincial Fair, when even at their own annual show so many turn out. He thought Kingston should get the Dominion grant next year.

Mr. Legge had visited the fair grounds at Kingston, and spoke very highly of them. He made a very favourable comparison with other Provincial Exhibitions, using the figures of the 1882 Report.

Mr. Snell then thanked the deputation for their explanations, and said they could give no definite answer until the other deputations were heard.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That the President and Messrs. Rowand and Legge be a committee to meet the Kingston deputation, and report at next meeting.—Carried.

Mr. Drury then introduced Mr. Lawrence of Collingwood, President of the "Great Northern Exhibition."

Mr. Lawrence said the other members of the deputation had not arrived yet, so he would put off his explanation until they should. He would just say, that it was the desire of the people he represented to have the Provincial go to Collingwood, where he thought, he could guarantee a good show and a good gate.

Mr. Morgan, who just had returned from the reception of the students of the Veterinary College by the acting Mayor, at the City Council, where he had represented the Agriculture and Arts Association, said he had been very much pleased with the very flourishing state of the College, students from every state of the Union, besides all the Provinces of the Dominion, and even from the Sandwich Islands, coming here for a training in veterinary medicine and surgery, so great was the reputation the College had made under the very able management of Prof. Smith.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Morgan, That the Finance Committee meet as soon as possible to prepare the estimates for the coming year for the Legislature, and to report to-morrow.—Carried.

The Finance Committee was also instructed to report on the relation the Veterinary College bears to this Association.

The Secretary then read the following letter that he had presented to the Mayor in Council concerning the Fat Stock Show:

His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Toronto:

Five years ago this month, the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, in conjunction with the Electoral Division Society of this city, held their first Fat Stock Show here.

As far as exhibits were concerned it was a success, and as far as accommodation was concerned, a failure, having to be held in the stables of one of the farmers' hotels. We made every endeavour to obtain the use of the Drill Shed, asking the help of your Council, but failed. We then tried to get the use of a skating rink, with the same result.

The success of our efforts that year so discouraged us, that for the next three years we held the show elsewhere,—twice in Guelph, and once in Woodstock,—each time with the assistance of the Fat Stock Clubs of those places. This year we determined to again try Toronto, and early in the season applied to your body to assist us in obtaining a building, and receiving an answer that we could have one of the Industrial Exhibition buildings. As it would be impossible to get the public to attend it if held so far from the centre of the city in winter, I immediately wrote to Alderman Frankland, as a gentleman taking a deep interest in the cattle business, saying that the accommodation offered by the city was of no use to us. The remarks he made before your Council were the means of the Messrs. Grand offering, free of charge, their "Repository" on Adelaide street, a building which will do very well for this year, as we are holding a Fat Stock Show only, but which would be quite insufficient for another year, when we propose to enlarge the scope of the Show in many ways.

Our next difficulty was the state of our finances. Our Board have voted $500 every year for the Fat Stock Show, and our expectations were to collect at least $300 by special subscriptions in the city. However, contrary to our hopes, only $100 has been subscribed by the butchers and one firm of horse dealers in the city. We have consequently had to cut our prizes down much lower than we would have wished, and are still $200 below our prize list, which amount, if not made up at the gates, will leave our Association much in debt.

Now, as this meeting of cattlemen and farmers is of as much interest to the city as to our Association, and the encouragement of the cattle trade in all its branches is of vital

importance to this country, we have much confidence in approaching your honourable body for assistance, both officially, and, in a measure, financially. The official assistance requested is that your Worship will open the Show, on Wednesday, the 14th of December, at 2 o'clock p.m., and welcome the visitors and exhibitors to your city; and indirectly financially, we would ask you, as City Fathers, to give a temperance dinner and British welcome at, say the Albion Hotel, on Wednesday evening, to the exhibitors, judges and officials of the Fat Stock Show, and the Board of the Agriculture and Arts Association then holding their fall meeting in your city.

Should this Exhibition prove a success, it will encourage our Association to make Toronto the place for holding it every year; and by possibly changing the date from December to a short time before Easter each year, could then obtain the co operation of the different Live Stock Associations for holding their spring shows for horses and breeding cattle, as well as their annual meetings, the same week, thus making a grand gathering of live stock men during the winter season. We find December is too early for a horse show, and while Easter is rather late for a fat stock show, the other interests would more than fill up the blank. The Clydesdale Horse Association meets on one of the days of the show, but if it were held later all the Associations could do the same.

Of course, the drawback to this ideal meeting is the want of a good building to hold this winter show in, as it should be in the heart of the city. Chicago has a magnificent Exhibition Building in the centre of the city, large enough to contain a splendid exhibit, and with a horse ring large enough for the city millionaires to drive their four-in-hand coaches in. Can we not procure one of half the dimensions for the show of 1888?

The following is a copy of a letter from Mayor Howland to Alderman Frankland, which the Alderman had forwarded to the Secretary, Mr. Wade:

(*Copy*).

MAYOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO,
December 8th, 1887.

DEAR ALD. FRANKLAND,—

As I shall be absent from the city on the date of the holding of the Fat Cattle Show, and as I know you have taken great interest in this matter, I shall feel obliged if you will act as Mayor on the days of the show, and by this expression of personal courtesy, make the gentlemen attending the show from other parts of the Province to feel that they are heartily welcome in our city. I would also like you, for the benefit of the Council, to consult with the Governing Committee, and ascertain what character of accommodation should be provided to make it satisfactory for them to hold the show here annually. I feel satisfied that the city would act in its own interest in encouraging these exhibitors to come here, and trust that you will obtain the fullest information possible on these points. I would also authorize you to ask any members of Council, who can conveniently be present with you, to join in assisting you in making these friends welcome.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. H. HOWLAND.
Mayor.

A letter was then read from John Lovell & Son, Publishers, Montreal, offering to sell the balance of the edition of the Canada Ayrshire Herd Book to the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The Council, however, postponed action in the matter, as it should come first before the Ayrshire Association for recommendation. It was referred to the Herd Book Committee with power to act.

The next subject to come up was the selection of dates for holding the show.

The Secretary stated that he had had some correspondence on this subject with Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Industrial Exhibition, on account of their changing the time for holding their exhibition to one week later than usual.

Moved by Mr. Rawlings, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, That we hold a show as usual in 1888.

Mr. Drury objected to settling this at once, until it was ascertained what sort of arrangement could be made with the place selected for holding the show.

Mr. Morgan was of the same opinion. If Kingston was to be given the financial interest in the show they claimed, the Council should be satisfied on the head of receipts.

Mr. McKinnon was in favour of allowing the Kingston Society a certain fixed percentage of the receipts, as this would give them a peculiar interest in the success of the show.

It finally resulted in Mr. Rawling's motion being laid over till the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION, same day.

All the members present except Messrs. Moore and Rykert, the President in the Chair.

Mr. Drury then presented the report of the Finance Committee, as follows:—

The Finance Committee beg leave to report, that having considered the financial requirements of the Association for the year 1888, they would recommend that the Legislature be asked to vote the following sums for the purposes herein set forth:—

Prize farms	$250 00
Council expenses	725 00
Essays	100 00
Salaries	1,500 00
Postage and printing	600 00
Educational scheme	500 00
Fat stock show	700 00
Veterinary College	125 00
Exhibition	5,500 00
Total	$10,000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CHARLES DRURY,
Chairman.
D. P. McKINNON.

TORONTO, 13th December, 1887.

It was moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Legge, That the report be adopted.—Carried.

In connection with the Veterinary College the Finance Committee made the following report:

The Finance Committee beg to report, that hereafter this Association shall only pay for the following in connection with the Veterinary College.

Prizes—Books and medals not exceeding $50, and the publication of the Annual Announcement not to exceed $60.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CHARLES DRURY,
Chairman.
D. P. McKINNON.

TORONTO, 13th December, 1887.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee appointed to draw up an agreement with the Kingston deputation was then heard, as follows :—

COPY OF A RESOLUTION agreed to by a joint committee, consisting of the Kingston deputation and a special committee appointed by the Agriculture and Arts Association which met at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday December 13th.

To the President and Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association.

GENTLEMEN,—The committee appointed to confer with the Kingston Deputation beg leave to report as follows : That an agreement has been arrived at, after a good deal of discussion, in this manner :—

Resolved,—That the Kingston Fair Association be allowed ten per cent. on the day gate receipts, one-third of the proceeds of the sale of refreshment priveleges, and the gate receipts for two nights, after paying all the expenses for attendants, etc.

The Midland Central Fair Association and the city of Kingston to provide all the buildings and accommodation required by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

(Signed) R. WALKEM, President M. F. A.,
JOHN WILMOT, Supt. etc.,
D. NICOL, President M. A. G.,
JOHN CARSON, Mayor of Kingston.

The report was laid over until the next meeting so that the deputation from Collingwood could be heard.

Mr. Shaw, of the *Live Stock Journal*, was asked for his opinion as to the the time for holding the show. He strongly recommended some time early in September, as then the dates of the other big fairs could be adjusted so as to allow of visiting each in turn ; the weather too was more likely to be good at this time. In speaking of objections heard in some places about the Provincial, he said we should pay very little attention to these as they came mostly from towns, and not from the people the show was designed to benefit, the farmers all being in favour of an annual Provincial Fair.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Vance, That the President and Messrs. Drury, Dawson and the Secretary be a committee to select subjects for essays for 1888.—Carried.

The meeting then ajourned to attend the banquet given by acting-Mayor Frankland and the City Council to the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Exhibitors at the Fat Stock Show.

(Signed) H. WADE,
Secretary.

BOARD ROOM,

WEDNESDAY, 14th December, 1887, 9 a.m.

All the member except Messrs. Moore and Rykert present, the President in the Chair.

A deputation from the Town of Collingwood and six townships was then received and heard, concerning an invitation from the Great Northern Fair Association to hold the next Provincial Fair in Collingwood.

The Mayor of Collingwood, Mr. John Nettleton, was the first speaker. He said Collingwood had a population of 6,000, was in the midst of an excellent farming country, was easy of access both by rail and boat, and had besides a first-class paying local show. He thought the Provincial would be a grand success if they would come. Collingwood would supply all the necessary accommodation ; they had nineteen acres and some good buildings, well supplied with water and light. There were good hotels and boarding-houses in Collingwood, and they could rely on the hearty welcome and co-operation of the Great Northern.

The next speaker was Mr. Charles Lawrence, President of the Great Northern. He thought they would not regret going to Collingwood, and corroborated the statements as to facilities made by the previous speaker. They had asked Mr. Wade to go up and see their place, and he had expressed himself as very favourably impressed with their arrangements. Mr. Lawrence said their receipts at one show had been $15,000, and thought with the extra inducements the Provincial could offer this sum could be doubled.

Other speakers then followed in the same strain.

The Secretary stated that he had received copies of resolutions from nine municipalities, of which the subjoined is a copy, inviting the Provincial Exhibition to Collingwood in 1888.

To the President and Directors of the Provincial Exhibition:

Gentlemen,—Believing as we do that so far as possible the Fall Fair of the Association should be held from year to year, in as many different places as can furnish facilities, therefore, we would direct your attention to the fact that the Great Northern Exhibition Company, of the Town of Collingwood, are believed to have sufficient facilities to warrant the holding of your Fair in that place.

By resolution of our Council I am directed to invite you to hold your next Fall Fair in the Town of Collingwood, as it is well situated, both for the transport of both visitors and exhibts to and from said place, through a large and populous country, besides what can be brought from the lake side; and we believe such a Fair can be made a success.

I have the honour to remain
Yours obediently,

Thomas Gilray, Reeve of Euphrasia,
Andrew Grier, Mayor of Thornbury,
Samuel Rodgers, Reeve of Essa,
John H. Ewart, Reeve of Alliston,
Robt. Paton, Reeve of Sunnidale,
Robt. Calhoun, Reeve of Tecumseth,
A. S. Kirkland, M.D., Reeve of Nottawasaga,
John Gallagher, Reeve of Tossorontio,
John Nettleton, Mayor of Collingwood.

The President thanked the deputation for their attendance, and promised the serious consideration of the matter by the council. The deputation then withdrew.

Mr. Rawling's motion of the day before, concerning holding an exhibition, was then brought up again and carried.

Evening Session, same day.

The Council met in the Board Room, all the members were present, and the President in the chair.

The Report of the Committee appointed to consider the invitations received for the Provincial Fair was then heard. They recommended Kingston as the best place to hold the show, and on the basis of the agreement already given.

The matter was discussed at considerable length by the Council, some still being in favour of going to Collingwood. But as it was the expressed wish of the Legislature that the show should be held twice in the east, and as the show would be held in London in 1889, the feeling of the members gradually turned in the direction of Kingston, resulting in the following motion:—

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That the Provincial Exhibition for the year 1888 be held in the city of Kingston, to open on the 10th day of September and to continue throughout the week till Saturday, September 15th, in accordance with the report of the Committee appointed to meet the deputation from the city of Kingston. —Carried.

Mr. Drury here stated that the sum of $1,000 was required to carry on the business of the Association, resulting in the following motion :—

Moved by Mr. Vance, seconded by Mr. Rowand, That the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Treasurer and the Secretary be requested to borrow the sum of One Thousand Dollars on their personal security, to meet the present requirements of the Association, which the Council agrees to authorize, and to indemnify the parties signing said note against loss, and that the seal of the Corporation be attached.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Shipley, That the Treasurer be instructed to commence suit against one Mrs. Brock, for $40 owed by her on a booth privilege during the Fair in Ottawa.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

Board Room, Thursday, 15th December, 1887.

Present—The President, and Messrs. Rowand, Vance, Rawlings, Legge, Drury and Aylesworth.

The President laid before the Council a letter from the Secretary of the Southern Counties Fair making an offer of $1,000, being the vote of the city Council, and the use of the grounds and buildings for holding the Provincial Fair in St. Thomas in 1888, also the promise of $250 from the hotel keepers. The Secretary was instructed to reply to the letter explaining the Council's action in regard to Kingston.

Accounts to the amount of $640.92 were ordered to be paid by the Treasurer.

It was ordered that a vote of thanks be given to the County Council of the County of Carleton for their grant of $250 to the funds of the Association, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of the same to the Warden and the Clerk of that County.

It was also ordered that an account of $9.00 to A. A. Carman for six days attendance in the Ladies' Department at Provincial Fair at Ottawa be paid by the Treasurer.

It was ordered that when Dr. Baynes, of Montreal, shall have filed in this office such proof of the value of his invention for the purification and aëration of water, as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary and the Chairman of Finance Committee, a gold medal shall be awarded him.

The following subjects, as recommended by the Committee for essays, were approved :—

1st. Field Roots : Their comparative value as cattle food, and the best method of etc., cultivation.

2nd. The hindrance to progress in Canadian agriculture, with a view to their removal.

A committee, composed of the President and Messrs. Rawlings, Shipley, Rowand, Drury and the Secretary, was appointed to draft a scheme to be laid before the City Council, for the erection of an Agricultural Hall in the City of Toronto, suitable for holding the Fat Stock Show and other purposes.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Rawlings, That the hearty thanks of the Association be given Mr. W. D. Grand for the use of the Repository on Adelaide Street, for the Fat Stock Show.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That this Council realizes the great obligation that Alderman G. F. Frankland has placed us under, and through us the whole of that great body of breeders and feeders of stock throughout the country, by his generous, untiring, intelligent and influential aid in promoting the interests of the Provincial Fat Stock Show generally, and especially with regard to our desire to find a suitable building for holding an annual show in Toronto ; aiding us not only in the City Council, where he is so well known and respected, and where his assistance can do us so

much good, but everywhere where a kind word can be spoken or genuine sympathy awakened. And this Council takes this means of putting on record a sense of its thorough appreciation of all that Alderman Frankland has done for us.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. C. SNELL,
President.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

At a Special Committee Meeting held on the evening of Thursday, 15th December, 1887, the following scheme was prepared for Alderman Frankland to present to the City Council :

TORONTO, Dec. 16th, 1887.

TO ALDERMAN G. F. FRANKLAND,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned Committee of the Agriculture and Arts Association have been appointed to consider and report upon what accommodation is required for the purpose of holding a Fat Stock Show, etc., would submit for your consideration the following :

First.—That we consider that in addition to the Fat Stock Show, there should be combined a show of horses also, for the purpose of bringing buyers and sellers together. There should be an Exhibition of stallions, bulls and other male animals ; also, a dairy and poultry show, to be held in the winter season, lasting a week. Such a show would attract to this city a large gathering of the most enterprising and successful farmers, not only of Ontario, but from other portions of the Dominion ; and when once fairly established would be used as the best means of carrying on the transfer of valuable stock for breeding and other purposes. The Committee are aware that the erection of such a building would cost a considerable sum of money, but we submit that in view of the large sum of money spent by visitors, this gathering would tend to encourage the concentration of the trade of the Province in this city.

In addition to the accommodation provided on the ground floor, we would submit the desirability of having a large hall on the second floor, together with committee rooms and a gallery to look down on the ring below, for the purpose of holding meetings in connection with the numerous associations and gatherings held in various parts of Ontario in connection with the agricultural interests of this Province.

We further submit that the building should be large enough to afford stabling for, say two hundred and fifty horses and cattle, besides one hundred sheep and fifty swine. By judicious arrangement of the interior we think that a building large enough to place the stalls for horses and cattle along the walls would admit of placing the sheep and swine across the ends of the building. In the centre of the building should be a large ring for the showing of animals, driving of horses, also for selling animals when occasion requires, as sales of Shorthorns and other cattle and horses, could be held here at any time. The building could be used for various other purposes, and, no doubt, considerable income would be derived from its use.

(Signed) J. C. SNELL. (Signed) C. DRURY.
" A. RAWLINGS. " H. WADE.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.

Geo. Graham, Treasurer in account with the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

1887.	RECEIPTS.	No.	$. c.	$. c.
	DR.			
	To balance on hand January, 1887			92 22
	REGISTRATION FEES.			
Jan. 31	H. Wade, Registration fees for January		59 25	
Mar. 11	" " " February		118 75	
April 20	" " " March		163 50	
May 20	" " " April		135 50	
June 18	" " " May		35 75	
July 22	" " " June		48 25	
Aug. 18	" " " July		21 00	
" 31	" " " August		133 75	
Oct. 7	" " " September		85 00	
" 31	" " " October		156 00	
Nov. 30	" " " November		161 00	
Dec. 30	" " " December		196 75	
				1314 50
	HERD BOOK.			
Jan. 31	H. Wade, Herd Book sold		16 50	
Mar. 1	" " "		16 75	
April 20	" " "		16 90	
May 20	" " "		33 75	
July 22	" " "		5 00	
Aug. 18	" " "		3 75	
" 31	" " "		12 00	
Oct. 7	" " "		12 00	
" 31	" " "		10 00	
Nov. 30	" " "		7 50	
Dec. 30	" " "		15 50	
				148 65
	RENTS.			
Feb.	P. Jamieson, rent to first of February		500 00	
May 20	" " " May		500 00	
Aug. 27	" " " August		500 00	
Nov.	" " " November		500 00	
				2000 00
	CASH DR. TO LOAN ACCT.			
Mar. 18	Proceeds of note discounted for three months		1000 00	
Nov 15	Proceeds of note discounted for six months		1000 00	
				2000 00
	PRIZE ACCOUNT.			
June 7	Canada Company's grant for 1886		100 00	
Oct. 31	H. Wade—I. Wilson, prize returned		6 00	
	Gold Company, for gold medal		25 00	
	British America Dyeing Company, for gold medal		30 00	
Nov. 30	W. J. C. Smith, cheque returned		46 00	
				207 00
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—*Continued.*

1887.	RECEIPTS.	No.	$. c.	$. c.
	Brought forward			
	GOVERNMENT GRANT.			
July 14	Provincial Treasurer, on account		5000 00	
Sept. 17	Balance of Government grant		5000 00	
				10000 00
	INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
July 22	Prince of Wales' Mortgage		28 00	
Dec. 30	Prince of Wales' Mortgage		28 00	
				56 00
	EXHIBITION RECEIPTS.			
Aug. 31	H. Wade, account of members' fees		300 00	
Sept. 5	Murphy's account of booths		317 00	
" 20	Murphy's account on account of booths		461 00	
" 22	Mrs. Holgrave on account of booths		15 00	
" 22	George Watson " "		15 00	
" 22	Mrs. Brock " "		95 00	
" 22	" " " "		5 00	
" 22	" " " "		100 00	
" 22	Mrs. McMinenny " "		5 00	
" 22	P. R. Daley, Eastern Dairyman's Association		200 00	
" 22	Little World Show		113 00	
" 22	H. Wade, machinery space		152 00	
" 22	H. Wade, account of members' fees		100 00	
" 22	J. B. Alyesworth, small stands		138 50	
" 22	Carriage tickets		415 80	
" 22	Open gates		109 47	
" 22	Grand stands, $36.15. Normal School, $24.90		61 05	
" 22	Turnstiles		6379 20	
Oct. 7	H. Wade, Clydesdale Association, special prize		25 00	
" 7	County Carleton grant		250 00	
" 7	Implement space, balance		7 50	
" 7	Members' fees		155 25	
" 7	Stable fees		307 50	
" 7	Cattle fees		159 90	
" 7	Sheep fees		44 16	
" 7	Pigs fees		24 90	
" 7	Poultry fees		84 50	
Nov.	General Superintendent's account:—			
	Lumber in shed sold $240 00			
	Manure sold 20 00			
	Locks 55 25			
	Hay 242 95			
	Timothy seed 5 00			
	Small sums 8 25		571 45	
				10612 18
	FAT STOCK SHOW.			
Dec. 24	H. Wade, department fat stock show		298 50	
				298 50
	EXHIBITION PRINTING.			
Nov. 30	*Mail* Job Department—refund on account		51 50	
				51 50
	Total			$26780 55

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS.

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 23....	John J. Gill, poultry	113	5 00	
" 23....	Mrs. E. J Bell, preserves	114	5 00	
" 23....	John Forth Lous, poultry	115	29 00	
" 23....	J. A. Teskey, tweed	116	14 00	
" 23....	Granite Mills Co., knitted goods	117	13 00	
" 23....	St. Hyacinthe Manufactnring Co., flannels	118	4 00	
" 23....	E. Webster, maple sugar	119	1 00	
" 23....	" rag carpet	120	2 00	
" 23....	J. H. Howser, poultry	121	11 00	
" 23....	" fruit and flowers	122	7 00	
" 23....	John Beard & Co., woollen goods	123	26 00	
" 23....	Thomas Dixie, horse	124	20 00	
" 23....	William H. Reid, poultry	125	26 00	
" 23....	James Stead, horses	126	35 00	
" 23....	David Henry, "	127	21 00	
" 23....	Thomas Irwin, roots, etc	128	9 00	
" 23....	James Addison, apples	129	3 00	
" 23....	" roots	130	4 00	
" 23....	James Peterkin, horses	131	14 00	
" 23....	Thomas Graham, grain roots	132	14 00	
" 23....	P. G. Keyes, poultry	133	13 00	
" 23....	" flowers and grapes	134	11 00	
" 23....	Wm. Rodden, cattle	135	36 00	
" 23....	H. J. Brown, fruit	136	59 50	
" 23....	David Pelton, butter, etc	137	30 00	
" 23....	Mrs. J. Derrick, carpet	138	4 00	
" 23....	G. G. Hoich, cheese	139	30 00	
" 23....	Alex. Howry "	140	10 00	
" 23....	E. J. Madden "	141	15 00	
" 23....	P. Buckley, roadster	142	8 00	
" 23	John Currie, Durhams	143	70 00	
" 23....	Archibald McKellar, beans	144	3 00	
" 23....	Peter McHudren, horse	145	15 00	
" 23....	F. B. Lewes, fruit	146	48 00	
" 23....	Francis Peck, dried fruits	147	6 00	
" 23....	T. G. Nankin, pigs	148	25 00	
" 23....	" Ayrshires	149	38 00	
" 23....	Richard Waugh, turnips	150	4 00	
" 23....	" grain, roots, etc	151	60 00	
" 23....	Thomas Brown, Ayrshire bull	152	10 00	
" 23....	John Gardner, grapes	153	28 00	
" 23....	" "	154	43 00	
" 23....	John F. Peck, corn and apples	155	12 00	
" 23....	Francis Peck, vegetable roots	156	18 00	
" 23....	J. F. Peck, apples	157	11 50	
" 23....	J. D. Lutz, fruits	158	13 50	
" 23....	" fruit	159	53 00	
" 23....	" grains and wine	160	33 00	
" 23....	" Indian corn, etc	161	17 00	
" 23....	" apples and pears	162	16 00	
" 23....	" apples	163	7 50	
" 23....	J. D. Stotts, wine and apples	164	14 50	
" 23....	W. Tuck, wheat	165	115 00	
" 23....	J. F. Peck, potatoes	166	21 00	
" 23	J. A. Cochrane, cattle	167	349 00	
" 23....	Thomas Guy, "	168	159 00	
" 23....	G. J. Millar, fruit	169	82 00	
" 23....	R. Curry, fruit	170	15 00	
" 23....	" "	171	29 00	
" 23....	R. A. Stanley, horses	172	27 00	
" 23....	N. Robertson, plants	173	80. 00	
" 23....	A. S. Shaver, horses	174	16 00	
" 23....	D. McLaren, bull	175	15 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887—PAYMENTS.—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 23	P. McIntosh, horses	176	26 00	
" 23	Jos. Yuill, cattle	177	45 00	
" 23	Jos. Yuill, sheep	178	50 00	
" 23	C. M. Honsberger, fruit	179	18 50	
" 23	A. J. Cumings, honey	180	21 00	
" 23	M. J. Rudd, cattle	181	115 00	
" 23	T. N. Ritchie, cattle	182	97 00	
" 23	Ormsby & Chapman, hogs	183	55 00	
" 23	" stallion	184	20 00	
" 23	W. F. Taylor, carrots	185	2 00	
" 23	John Leys, cattle and horses	186	266 00	
" 23	Samuel Harper, cattle	187	130 00	
" 23	" apples	188	1 00	
" 23	A. G. H. Luxton, poultry	189	43 00	
" 23	Mrs. E. McClung, butter	190	18 00	
" 23	" "	191	31 00	
" 23	C. Grant, onions	192	1 00	
" 23	" cereals	193	26 00	
" 23	" "	194	90 00	
" 23	R. R. Sangster, cattle	195	75 00	
" 23	" roots	196	3 00	
" 23	" "	197	3 00	
" 23	A. G. Glass, fruits	198	66 00	
" 23	Geo. Eadie, horses	199	70 00	
" 23	John Kelly, jr., sheep	200	94 00	
" 23	" cattle	201	68 00	
" 23	James McCord, "	202	30 00	
" 23	Stanford & Rolph, sheep	203	47 00	
" 23	E. & A. Stanford, "	204	52 00	
" 23	" cattle	205	15 00	
" 23	Geo. Kidd, horses	206	73 00	
" 23	Wm. Kough, cattle	207	117 00	
" 23	L. Charder, drawings	208	12 00	
" 23	Wm. Pennock, stockings	209	6 50	
" 23	" grain	210	41 00	
" 23	" blankets, etc	211	15 00	
" 23	Geo. C. Howson, poultry	212	8 00	
" 23	Geo. Fraser, foal	213	4 00	
" 23	Thomas Fairbairn, horses	214	16 00	
" 23	W. F. Gerow, cheese	215	58 00	
" 23	J. L. Alexander, sheep	216	20 00	
" 23	J. McCandlish, horses	217	50 00	
" 23	C. Scrim, plants	218	56 50	
" 23	J. L. Corning, vegetables	219	29 00	
" 23	E. Edwards, poultry	220	5 00	
" 23	T. Langford, foal	221	4 00	
" 23	J. C. Weir, horses	222	15 00	
" 23	Jos. Callander, filly	223	5 00	
" 23	F. M. Robertson, painting	224	5 00	
" 23	Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., baking powder	225	7 00	
" 23	L. Billings, butter	226	10 00	
" 23	Emile Simard, flax, hemp, etc	227	21 00	
" 23	B. A. R. Simard, hemp and sugar	228	11 00	
" 23	J. Bedlum, poultry	229	11 00	
" 23	W. H. & C. H. McNish, Berkshires	230	18 00	
" 23	O. Beaudry, vegetables	231	23 00	
" 23	" "	232	40 00	
" 23	C. B. Brown, drawings	233	2 00	
" 23	J. Graham, vegetables and fruit	234	34 50	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887—PAYMENTS.—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 23....	T. Graham, wine	235	5 00	
" 23....	W. H. Burns, crayons	236	2 00	
" 23....	D. Clarke, woollens	237	9 00	
" 23....	W. Walls, mare	238	15 00	
" 23....	W. J. Bowland, horses	239	15 00	
" 23....	Geo. Rainboth, Jersey bull	240	10 00	
" 23....	" onions	241	1 00	
" 23....	Wm. Watts, vegetables	242	10 00	
" 23....	Wm. Watts, melons	243	1 00	
" 23....	National Manufacturing Co., camp beds, hammocks, etc	244	28 00	
" 23....	James H. Huron, wine	245	2 00	
" 23....	" beans	246	3 00	
" 23....	R. D. Brown, horses	247	21 00	
" 23....	H. Kerr, stallion	248	10 00	
" 23....	D. McDougall, horses	249	25 00	
" 23....	J. Erratt, furniture	250	48 00	
" 23....	J. & F. Manderson, grain	251	34 00	
" 23....	J. H. O'Connor, washing machines	252	3 00	
" 23....	Wm. Edwards, pleasure skiff	253	5 00	
" 23....	Miss F. W. Conner, sofa cushion	254	2 00	
" 23....	A. F. Graham, poultry	255	9 00	
" 23....	" grain	256	7 00	
" 23....	Oliver & Son, school furniture	257	8 00	
" 23....	R. Currie, vegetables	258	24 00	
" 23....	Meaghar & Church, wood furnishing	259	3 00	
" 23....	W. J. Robertson, mats	260	4 00	
" 23....	A. E. Oliver, poultry	261	9 00	
" 23....	G. N. Kidd, horses and cattle	262	33 00	
" 23....	John Cox, vegetables	263	10 00	
" 23....	" "	264	18 50	
" 23....	T. Meldrum, turnips	265	2 00	
" 23....	Pulaway & Jarvis, photos	266	10 00	
" 23....	J. Lenny, horse	267	10 00	
" 23....	D. O'Connor, grapes	268	8 00	
" 23....	J. P. Harkins & Co., boots and shoes	269	42 00	
" 23....	W. Gray, rabbits	270	2 00	
" 23....	D. M'Laughlin, mangelwurtzle	271	1 00	
" 23....	" vegetables	271½	9 50	
" 23....	R. Stewart, horses	272	21 00	
" 23....	James Callender, woollens	273	16 00	
" 23....	Mrs. James Callender, quilts and mats	274	4 50	
" 23....	Cooch & Miles, poultry	275	42 00	
" 23....	Miss L. Odell, paintings	276	31 00	
" 23....	C. E. Wrenshall, "	277	38 00	
" 23....	Miss Annie Lake, "	278	28 00	
" 23....	Mrs. Heaslip, "	279	31 00	
" 23....	Mrs. J. G. Lear, mats	280	50	
" 23....	G. Wood, jr., poultry	281	10 00	
" 23....	P. Thompson, horse	282	5 00	
" 23....	T. Padget, "	283	10 00	
" 23....	H. Thorbahn, bacon	284	7 00	
" 23....	A. G. Wallace, vegetables	285	11 00	
" 23....	" "	286	4 00	
" 23....	Miss F. Hamon, quilt	287	2 00	
" 23....	Annie Mains, cheese	288	12 00	
" 23....	A. T. White, horses and cattle	289	20 00	
" 23....	A. Duhamell, wines	290	8 00	
" 23....	J. P. Poper, ink sketch	291	3 00	
" 23....	W. Burns, clothing	292	14 00	
" 23....	Miss Kenley, paintings	293	13 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887—PAYMENTS.—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 23....	W. H. Hurdman, horses	294	32 00	
" 23....	Miss A. Kirkwood, photos	295	14 00	
" 23....	Annie Mains, quilts and counterpanes	295½	8 50	
" 23....	" cloth	296	4 00	
" 23....	A. Hickey, vegetables	297	17 00	
" 23....	Bates & Co., tobaccos	298	6 00	
" 23....	A. Davidson, horse	299	5 00	
" 23....	W. J. Fairburn, fret work	300	4 00	
" 23....	R. D. Davidson, feather work	301	1 00	
" 23....	Miss L. Traveller, embroidery	302	3 50	
" 23....	" rag mats	303	2 00	
" 23....	J. B. McKay, penmanship	304	4 00	
" 23....	D. Shorey, wood carving	305	12 00	
" 23....	James Greeves, vegetables	306	7 00	
" 23....	" "	307	14 50	
" 23....	Miss Jenny Leslie, paintings	308	6 00	
" 23....	L. & H. Borbridge, saddlery	309	103 00	
" 23....	" horse clothing	310	4 00	
" 23....	John Campbellford, carriage rugs	311	4 00	
" 23....	Miss Mary Kay, infant's cloak	312	2 00	
" 23....	John Clarke, sr., horses	313	24 00	
" 23....	Miss F. Henry, paintings	314	12 00	
" 23....	R. Bothwell, horses	315	15 00	
" 23....	Miss A. J. Scott, embroidery	316	7 00	
" 23....	W. A. Henry, horses	317	47 00	
" 23....	L. Bate, "	318	15 00	
" 23....	Wm. Fenton, "	319	10 00	
" 23....	James Richey, vegetables	320	11 50	
" 23....	James Hickey, corn	321	5 00	
" 23....	Peter Roe, horses	322	7 00	
" 23....	Miss Agnes Reid, flowers	323	5 00	
" 23....	Miss M. E. R. Smith, paintings	324	3 00	
" 23....	F. French, grapes	325	5 00	
" 23....	Miss C. T. Benjamin, paintings	326	4 00	
" 23....	Miss Eliza Petrie, embroidery	327	2 00	
" 23....	Miss Fanny Carter, paintings	328	16 00	
" 23....	Miss W. C. Gallock, "	329	17 00	
" 23....	Edward Bell, vegetables	330	18 00	
" 23....	J. H. Garden, horses	331	15 00	
" 23....	Miss R. C. Graves, quilts	332	5 00	
" 23....	H. Thorbahn, sow	333	15 00	
" 23....	Miss E. Parker, painting	334	8 00	
" 23....	W. G. Kidd, minerals	335	53 00	
" 23....	M. C. Eddy, modelling	336	4 00	
" 23....	International Tent Co., tent furniture	337	17 00	
" 23....	Wm. Powall, horses	338	45 00	
" 23....	Miss D. A. Freeland, shirts	339	6 00	
" 23....	Edward Freeland, grain	340	7 00	
" 23....	" cloth	341	36 00	
" 23....	Edward Chevier, horses	342	15 00	
" 23....	D. White, horse	343	6 00	
" 23....	T. A. Willitt, poultry	344	4 00	
" 23....	Miss H. A. Hill, quilts	345	6 00	
" 23....	Walter Surtees, rabbits	346	1 50	
" 23....	R. P. Young, horses	347	25 00	
" 23....	James Isbester, "	348	25 00	
" 23....	H. S. Perley, "	349	1 00	
" 23....	Miss A. Marrow, embroidery	350	2 00	
" 23....	Miss J. W. Chisholm, drawings	351	8 00	
" 23....	William Harrison, horses	352	42 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			
	PAYMENTS.			
Sept. 23....	W. T. Hillburn, apples	353	18 00	
" 23....	I. G. Clarke, vegetables	354	6 00	
" 23....	" cattle and horses	355	56 00	
" 23....	Wm. Alfred, beets	356	2 00	
" 23....	D. J. Sawyer, penmanship	357	6 00	
" 23....	A. G. Wallace, carpet	358	7 00	
" 23....	" mits	359	2 00	
" 23....	Mrs. Hickey, quilt	360	2 00	
" 23....	J. D. Slacker, drawings	361	8 00	
" 23....	Wm. Blencairn, horse	362	10 00	
" 23....	Mrs. J. B. Allan, painting	363	5 00	
" 23....	John Hulton, horse	364	25 00	
" 23....	Miss W. Lockwood, paintings	365	16 00	
" 23....	Miss F. Gray, toilet cushion	366	2 00	
" 23....	F. A. Vinur, paintings	367	46 00	
" 23....	J. A. Mill, horses	368	15 00	
" 23....	J. D. Ringer, paintings	369	3 00	
" 23....	William Alfred, vegetables	370	36 00	
" 23....	Colin A. Scott, paintings	371	16 00	
" 23....	E. C. Fearnside, vegetables	372	36 50	
" 23....	" fruit	373	13 00	
" 23....	Mrs. Rowden, fancy work	424	13 00	
" 23....	J. & W. B. Watt, cattle	426	95 00	
" 23....	John Dryden, M.P.P., cattle	427	302 00	
" 23....	R. & S. Nicholson, "	428	85 00	
" 23....	F. A. Fleming, "	429	88 00	
" 23....	Thomas Irving, "	430	5 00	
" 23....	James Drummond, "	431	55 00	
" 23....	Thomas McCrae, "	432	195 00	
" 23....	Hay & Paton, "	433	128 00	
" 23....	Mrs. E. M. Jones, "	434	138 00	
" 23....	Oakland Jersey Stock Farm, cattle	435	187 00	
" 23....	Robert Beith, horses	436	100 00	
" 23....	A. Frank & Sons, horses	437	25 00	
" 23....	John Stewart, "	438	10 00	
" 23....	George Keith, cattle	439	77 00	
" 23....	Geo. Rainboth, "	440	10 00	
" 23....	Airch & McIntyre, "	441	10 00	
" 23....	G. T Benson, "	442	55 00	
" 23....	W. J. Fenton, horses	443	18 00	
" 23....	R. Hurdman, "	444	25 00	
" 23....	John Carson, "	445	20 00	
" 23....	Alex. Thom, carriage	446	10 00	
" 23....	W. M. & J. C. Smith, cattle	447	58 00	
" 23....	Christopher Wright, horses	448	15 00	
" 23....	A. W. Harris, V.S., "	449	15 00	
" 23....	Thomas McGuire, "	450	18 00	
" 23....	P. Buckeley, "	451	8 00	
" 23....	E. H. Ellis, "	452	12 00	
" 23....	Ed. Moon, "	453	10 00	
" 23....	E. A. Buckman, "	454	59 00	
" 23....	W. G. Laidlaw & Jackson, sheep	455	143 00	
" 23....	Daniel Harvey, "	456	74 00	
" 23....	Wm. Oliver, "	457	58 00	
" 23....	Wm. Walker, "	458	105 00	
" 23....	John Jackson, "	459	115 00	
" 23....	A. Frank & Sons, pigs	460	84 00	
" 23....	Albert Hagar, fowls	461	8 00	
" 23....	John Dryden, M.P.P., sheep	462	177 00	
" 23....	Peter Arkell, "	463	151 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 23....	John Rutherford, "	464	20 00	
" 23....	Oakland Jersey Stock Farm, sheep	465	55 00	
" 23....	J. G. Snell & Bro., pigs	466	172 00	
" 23....	Geo. Green, "	467	78 00	
" 23....	Joseph Featherstone, pigs	468	273 00	
" 23....	R. Dorsey & Son, "	469	250 00	
" 23....	James Jarvis, "	470	35 00	
" 23....	Ormsby & Chapman, "	471	10 00	
" 23....	Wm. Barber & Co., poultry	472	22 50	
" 23....	Richard Oke, "	473	11 00	
" 23....	James Main, "	474	37 00	
" 23....	Thomas Irving, "	475	4 00	
" 23....	Mrs. A. E. Lang, "	476	1 00	
" 23....	R. B. Smith, "	477	3 00	
" 23....	Robert Switzer, "	478	4 00	
" 23....	John Millar & Sons, sheep	479	38 00	
" 23....	W. M. & J. C. Smith, sheep and pigs	480	226 00	
" 23....	" poultry	481	46 00	
" 23....	" "	482	78 00	
" 23....	Allan Bogue, "	486	144 25	
" 23....	Walter Hartman, grain	487	17 00	
" 23....	W. M. & J. C. Smith, grain	488	18 00	
" 23....	James Dingwall, timothy seed, etc	489	6 00	
" 23....	Albert Hagar, potatoes	490	3 00	
" 23....	Gilman & Co., roots	491	24 00	
" 23....	Gabriel Dowler, turnips	492	2 00	
" 23....	Laidlaw & Jackson, roots	493	14 00	
" 23....	T. Magladery, "	494	36 00	
" 23....	Wm. Herbison, butter	495	12 00	
" 23....	North Valley Creamery, butter	496	10 00	
" 23....	W. H. Brubacher, "	497	19 00	
" 23....	William Graham, "	498	37 00	
" 23....	F. Ballantyne, "	499	27 00	
" 23....	Miller & Ferguson, "	500	4 00	
" 23....	G. G. Publow, cheese	501	15 00	
" 23....	W. H. Thompson, cheese	502	6 00	
" 23....	S. Howard, "	503	42 00	
" 23....	Hugh Horey, "	504	6 00	
" 23....	A. Knight, "	505	5 00	
" 23....	Mrs. Eliza Parsons, "	506	12 00	
" 23....	George Burroughes, honey	507	2 00	
" 23....	The D. A. Jones Co., bee-hive	508	6 00	
" 23....	W. McKenzie Ross, fruit	509	3 00	
" 23....	Smith & Kirman, "	510	81 00	
" 23....	D. Vanduzen, "	511	56 00	
" 23....	John Holden, "	512	43 00	
" 23....	A. Knight, vegetables and fruit	513	14 00	
" 23....	Alex. Stenhouse, vegetables and flowers	514	10 00	
" 23....	J. K. Gordon, plums	515	34 00	
" 23....	L. R. Gordon, "	516	37 00	
" 23....	P. E. Bucke, grapes	517	1 00	
" 23....	C. J. S. Ross, fruit	518	10 00	
" 23....	R. R. Osgood, painting	519	4 00	
" 23....	W. L. Judson, fine arts	520	42 00	
" 23....	Mrs. R. Morton, fine arts	521	9 00	
" 23....	Prof. T. M. Bell Smith, fine arts	522	33 00	
" 23....	J. Witson, drawing	523	6 00	
" 23....	Mrs. A. Geddes, paintings	524	3 00	
" 23....	A. T. Deacon, sketch	525	3 00	
" 23....	Alphonse Drouin, penmanship	526	2 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 23....	James Artfuld, photos	527	3 00	
" 23....	Claude B. Brown, drawings	528	2 00	
" 23....	Thomas Beale, "	529	3 00	
" 23....	James Griffiths, fine arts	530	17 00	
" 23....	E. White, drawing	531	2 00	
" 23....	R. C. Matheson, photos	532	3 00	
" 23....	Miss Jennie Leslie, ladies' work	533	6 00	
" 23....	Mrs. A. Knight, "	534	36 00	
" 23....	Miss Lizzie Gibson, "	535	4 50	
" 23....	Mrs. J. W. Eaton, "	536	2 00	
" 23....	Miss Sarah J. Smyth, embroidery	537	1 00	
" 23....	Florence and Lizzie Moore, fancy work	538	8 00	
" 23....	Mrs. L. H. Phillips, embroidery	539	5 00	
" 23....	Miss L. Kearns, "	540	1 00	
" 23....	Mary C. McCurdy, wax work	541	4 00	
" 23....	S. McCurdy, mats	542	50	
" 23....	Jane A. Constant, wax fruit	543	2 00	
" 23....	Miss C. J. Bell, ladies' work	544	3 50	
" 23....	Miss H. E. Laird, ladies' work	545	6 00	
" 23....	Mrs. J. Smith, quilt	546	3 00	
" 23....	Mrs. T. Drummond, ladies' work	548	16 00	
" 23....	Mrs. George Souse, shirt	549	2 00	
" 23....	Mrs. C. L. Bennett, ladies' work	547	2 00	
" 23....	R. Masson, boots and shoes	550	32 00	
" 23....	Mrs. Kate Moorefield, rag mat	551	3 00	
" 23....	Mrs. A. Knight, ladies' work	552	10 00	
" 23....	Mrs. J. Dingwall, yarn	553	2 00	
" 23....	North American Chemical Co., salt	554	3 00	
" 23....	Moxie Nerve Food Co. sauces	555	4 00	
" 23....	Mrs. Robert St. George, sofa pillow	556	1 00	
" 23....	W. Hertivor, in fee	557	1 00	
" 23....	A. Bogue, poultry	558	1 75	
" 23....	W. D. A. Ross, essay on potatoes	562	20 00	
" 23....	Thomas Shaw, essay on farm buildings	563	30 00	
" 23....	John Kay, " "	564	10 00	
" 23....	D. Nicol, essay on potatoes	566	30 00	
Nov. 25....	Mrs. C. C. Neville, wood carving	611	5 00	
" 25....	S. H. Wilson, horse	612	25 00	
Dec. 19....	John Wanless, medals	652	489 00	
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES.			
March 1....	J. H. West, services at Guelph	8	20 00	
" 24....	Wm. B. Kerr, padlocks	23	1 60	
" 24....	Rural Canadian, Exhibition expenses	24	4 00	
" 24....	H. Wade, engraving plate	34½	2 40	
" 29....	" for F. S. Dickey, reporting annual meeting	33	7 50	
" 29....	Committee to Ottawa, expenses	34	18 50	
June 7....	J. Wanless, medals	53	71 00	
" 18....	H. Wade, Exhibition account	59	6 16	
July 16....	James Murray & Co., for posters	73	5 00	
" 16....	J. G. Mowat, Exhibition expenses	74	20 00	
" 21....	Rolph, Smith & Co.	75	2 50	
" 21....	H. Wade, Exhibition expenses	76	16 80	
" 21....	" "	77	9 50	
" 21....	Toronto Lithographing Co.	78	86 00	
Aug. 2....	Map and School Supply Co, framing poster	94	69 20	
" 11....	Bill posting	96	40 00	
" 31....	Sampson & Kennedy, ribbons	103	14 37	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES.			
Aug. 31	T. B. Tackabury, auctioneer	104	10 00	
" 31	H. Wade, printing bills and expenses	105	35 23	
" 31	" clerks in office	106	120 00	
Sept. 15	A. H. White, for expenses, by cheque	111	300 00	
" 20	Story, for lumber, $427.84—$275 paid by White	112	152 84	
" 23	J. Legge, horse hire	374	4 00	
" 23	*Citizen* Printing Co., Exhibition printing	375	36 40	
" 23	Graves Bro., supplies for General Superintendent's office	376	27 19	
" 23	*Free Press*, printing	377	12 40	
" 23	" "	379	41 00	
" 23	Assistant Superintendent	378	42 00	
" 23	Horticultural pay list	380	104 85	
" 23	Members' "	381	561 32	
" 23	Secretary's Office, pay list	382	280 10	
" 23	D. Story, lumber	383	16 77	
" 23	Express charges on wheat	384	21 30	
" 23	G. O. Mann, ladies' department	385	9 00	
Sept. 23	Manufacturing department, pay list	386	95 80	
" 23	Ladies' department, pay list	387	53 80	
" 23	Arts' department, "	388	56 80	
" 23	N. & G. Hay, supplies	389	2 43	
" 23	D. McPherson, dairy department	390	72 90	
" 23	Lunch for gatemen	391	5 00	
" 23	Treasurer's expenses and petty cash	392	33 80	
" 23	E. G. Graham, Treasurer's office	393	39 45	
" 23	A. Morton, "	394	39 45	
" 23	C. Scrim, decorating hall	395	50 00	
" 23	Wm. Acton	396	9 50	
" 23	James Cheeseman, testing	397	40 00	
" 23	Lou Williams, hay and straw	398	323 65	
" 23	Gatekeepers' pay list	399	321 10	
" 23	General Superintendant's pay list	400	275 60	
" 23	Caretaker's pay list	401	126 75	
" 23	Carpenter's "	402	108 95	
" 23	Night watch, "	403	90 00	
" 23	Sundries	403½	3 45	
" 23	Judges	405	470 00	
Oct. 1	H. Wade for A. S. Woodburn	406	118 95	
" 1	" R. Christie, badges	407	21 25	
" 1	John Robinson, bill posting	408	1 00	
" 1	P. C. Callham, "	409	3 10	
" 1	J. Lueton, "	410	1 50	
" 1	J. M. Duquet "	411	20 00	
" 1	McLeod Stewart, Mayor, Ottawa, Local Committee	412	150 00	
" 3	H. Jackman & Co., bill posting	424½	5 25	
" 3	A. Jacques, jr., "	425	9 55	
" 3	H. Wade, cartage and "	484	53 97	
July 16	" Exhibition expenses	64	14 29	
Oct. 24	D. Storey, bal. of lumber	588	19 84	
" 24	Thomas Hunter, car fare	589	2 00	
" 24	Erastus Jackson, "	590	2 00	
" 24	James Barrett, band hire	591	67 50	
" 24	Railway and steamboat fares, bill posting	592	46 00	
" 24	G. W. R. Advertising and Publishing Co., bill posting	593	60 00	
" 24	St. Lawrence Foundry Co., turnstile register	594	12 00	
" 24	James Richardson, bill posting	595	1 20	
" 24	W. H. Cluff, hire of tent	596	75 00	
" 24	National Manufacturing Co., hire of tent	597	100 00	
" 24	Alexander & Cable, lithographing	598	65 00	
" 24	G. D. Fletcher, bill posting	599	1 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS.—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.		No.	$ c.	$ c
	Brought forward				
	Exhibition Expenses.				
Nov. 1	E. C. Hill, bill posting		610	3 00	
" 30	H. Wade, Exhibition expenses		615	36 64	
" 18	General Superintendent's account:				
	Locks returned	$ 51 50	618		
	Bal. Storey's lumber account	275 00	"		
	A. Mason, feed	123 05	"		
	Freight and cartage	17 81	"		
	I. Miscur, fixing flags	10 00	"		
	A. H. White, salary and expenses	167 10	"		
	Small sums marked thus, ×	34 22	"		
		$678 68			
	Less paid General Superintendent at Ottawa	300 00		378 68	
Dec. 19	A. Smith, V.S., Exhibition expenses		647	15 00	
" 19	St. Lawrence Foundry Co		648	11 55	
" 19	*Canadian Poultry Review*, for printing		649	3 00	
" 19	Smallfield & Son, Exhibition expenses, for printing		650	4 50	
" 21	A. A. Carmen, attending at ladies' department		657	9 00	
Mar. 24	Geo. Booth & Sons, repairs		22	16 00	
May 27	Aikenhead & Crombie, goods		45	1 52	
July 21	J. P. Wagner & Co., lumber		83	1 44	
Aug. 31	P. Jamieson, allowed by command, for repairs		100	50 00	
Oct. 24	W. J. McGuire, plumbing Agricultural Hall, half share		601	365 00	
Dec. 19	J. P. Wagner & Co., building repairs		644	85	
" 10	George Gall, building repairs		645	2 15	
" 10	Aikenhead & Crombie, building repairs		646	4 32	
					441 28
	Registrar's Fees.				
March 1	Registrar's fees, returned		7	4 00	
					4 00
	Council Expenses.				
Mar. 17	Council attending meeting at Toronto		17	222 88	
April 31	Executive Committee expenses at Ottawa		99	151 48	
May 20	Council expenses at Toronto		40	158 44	
Oct. 29	C. Drury, attending Finance Committee		609	13 60	
Dec. 15	Council expenses at Toronto		619	256 92	
" 15	J. C Rykert, expenses at Ottawa Exhibition		620	46 44	
					849 76
	Veterinary College.				
Jan. 24	J. C. Snell, attending committee		1	6 00	
April 20	" presenting diplomas		38	6 00	
June 7	J. Wanless, medals		52	13 50	
					25 50
	Office Expenses.				
March 1	H. Wade, directory		9	5 50	
May 27	" rollers for diplomas		44	4 50	
Dec. 19	" (for Schlicht & Field Co.)		651	1 80	
					11 80
	Carried forward				

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—EXPENSES—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
Mar. 18....	Bank of Commerce, discount on note	18	18 22	
" 24....	J. I. Hobson, interest on mortgage till 22nd January, 1887	28	163 00	
July 16....	M. J. Loghrim, interest on mortgage	69	210 00	
June 21..	Interest on note	61½	6 52	
				397 74
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
March 1....	H. Wade, sundries	13	28 40	
Aug. 2....	Doty Brothers & Co	93	115 00	
Oct. 24....	John Ryan, refuse from cellar	604	2 50	
				145 90
	INSURANCE.			
Mar. 10....	H. Wade, for Insurance Company	16	18 75	
July 11....	" insurance on building	63	65 00	
				83 75
	HERD BOOK.			
Jan. 24....	C. Drury, attending committee	2	9 60	
Mar. 24....	*Mail* Printing Co., printing Herd Book	20	9 50	
" 24....	Brown Bro., "	20½	8 50	
June 7....	H. Wade (for W. Rodden, Herd Book revision)	55	50 00	
" 18....	" Herd Book expenses	59	5 33	
Dec. 21....	D. P. McKinnon, attending Herd Book committee	658	13 00	
				95 93
	SALARIES.			
Jan. 24....	J. I. Hobson, auditor	3	30 00	
" 24....	J. B. Smyth, "	4	30 00	
Feb. 1....	H. Wade, salary for January	10	190 00	
" 1....	G. Graham, " "	11	33 00	
" 26....	H. Wade, " February	14	190 00	
" 26....	G. Graham, " "	15	33 00	
Mar. 24....	A. Smyth, V.S., salary	30	100 00	
" 29....	G. Graham, salary for March	31	33 00	
" 29....	H. Wade, " "	32	190 00	
April 20....	" " April	36	190 00	
" 20....	G. Graham, " "	37	34 00	
May 20....	H. Wade, " May	41	190 00	
" 20....	G. Graham, " "	42	33 00	
June 18....	H. Wade, " June	60	190 00	
" 18....	G. Graham, " "	61	33 00	
July 16....	H. Wade. " July	71	190 00	
" 17...	G. Graham, " "	72	33 00	
Aug. 31....	H. Wade, " August	107	190 00	
" 31....	G. Graham, " "	108	33 00	
Oct. 1....	H. Wade, " September	422	190 00	
" 1....	G. Graham, " "	423	33 00	
" 24....	H. Wade, " October	605	190 00	
" 24....	G. Graham, " "	606	33 00	
Nov. 30....	H. Wade, " November	614	190 00	
" 30...	G. Graham " "	614½	33 00	
Dec. 26....	H. Wade, " December	664	190 00	
" 26....	G. Graham, balance of salary	665	36 00	
				2,840 00
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	POSTAGE STAMPS.			
Jan. 24	H. Wade, postage stamps, in fees as July	5	5 75	
Feb. 1	" " " February	6	2 75	
Mar. 24	" "	27	10 00	
Feb. 1	" "	12	8 20	
April 20	" " as reg. fees	35	9 25	
June 18	" " " April	57	2 75	
" 18	" " " May	58	3 75	
" 21	" " cheques for postage stamps	62	40 00	
" 16	" " as reg. fees	70	40 00	
July 23	Geo. Graham, cheque	86	6 00	
" 23	H. Wade, postage stamps, as reg. fees in June	86½	4 25	
Aug. 11	" cheque	97	20 00	
" 18	" postage stamps, as fees in July	98	1 00	
" 31	" " received as reg. fees in August	109	3 75	
Oct. 3	" " cheque	485	8 00	
" 7	" " on reg. fees	561	9 00	
" 15	Geo. Graham	572	3 00	
Nov. 30	H. Wade, postage stamps (cheque)	613	13 00	
" 30	" " as reg. fees for October	616	6 50	
" 30	" " " November	617	6 50	
Dec. 19	" "	653	7 00	
" 30	" " as reg. fees for December	666	8 75	
				219
	EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.			
Mar. 24	*Rural Canadian*, renting	25	2 00	
" 24	H. Wade, *The Dairyman*	26	2 70	
" 24	W. Weld, printing	29	10 00	
June 7	C. Drury, committee.	54	9 60	
July 21	Innes & Davidson, printing.	80	10 00	
Oct. 6	C. Drury, Educational Scheme	559	9 60	
" 6	Prof. Mills, "	560	9 00	
" 7	T. F. Bridgeman, agricultural examination	567	10 00	
" 7	M. C. Egan, "	568	15 00	
" 7	James Bowman, "	569	20 00	
" 7	John G. Inkster, "	570	30 00	
" 7	F. J. Sleightholm, "	571	25 00	
				152 90
	STATIONERY.			
Mar. 24	*Mail* Publishing Co., stationery and printing	19	61 75	
" 24	Brown Bros., "	21	7 20	
May 27	Jas. Bain & Son, "	46	6 50	
" 27	Brown Bros., "	50	14 00	
July 21	Jas. Bain & Son, "	81	5 00	
" 21	Brown Bros., "	82	10 25	
Oct. 24	Brown Bros., "	602	48 10	
				152 80
	EXHIBITION PRINTING.			
May 27	*Stock Journal* Co., printing.	43	30 75	
July 21	*Mail* Co. contract, prize lists, etc	84	512 30	
Aug. 31	Alexander & Cable, lithographing bills	101	225 00	
" 31	*Mail* Job Department, printing	102	51 50	
Oct. 1	John Dougall & Son, "	413	5 84	
" 1	Wm. McKenzie, "	414	4 00	
" 1	Matson Little, "	415	4 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS.—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	EXHIBITION PRINTING—*Continued.*			
Oct. 1	To The Messrs. Graham & Co., printing	416	2 00	
" 1	C. Bowick, printing	417	2 00	
" 1	Freeman, Breton & Co., printing	418	4 00	
" 1	Alexander & Cable, "	419	3 00	
" 1	H. Wade (for Canada Ayrshire Breeders' Association)	420	9 00	
" 1	*The Herald* Printing Co., printing	421	2 00	
" 3	*Mail* Co. Job Department, printing	483	179 00	
" 24	Wm. Weld, printing	573	20 00	
" 24	C. Blackett Robinson, printing	574	4 00	
" 24	*Globe* Printing Co., "	575	27 00	
" 24	*Mail* Printing Co., "	576	27 00	
" 24	H. C. Kennedy, "	577	5 00	
" 24	Mann & Macdonald, "	578	5 00	
" 24	*Recorder* Printing Co., "	579	4 00	
" 24	C. W. Young, "	580	4 00	
" 24	A. J. Matheson, "	581	4 00	
" 24	James Ross, "	582	4 00	
" 24	*Pembroke Standard*, "	583	4 00	
" 24	Almonte *Times*, "	584	4 00	
" 24	Lewis W. Shannon, *Daily News*, printing	585	2 20	
" 24	*Minerve* Publishing Co., printing	586	3 00	
" 24	*Gazette* Publishing Co., "	587	4 00	
" 24	Dominion Railway Advertising Agency, printing	599	50 00	
" 24	*Mail* Job Department, printing	600	12 25	
Dec. 19	*Mail* Job Department, exhibition printing	639	11 00	
				1,228 84
	LOAN ACCOUNT.			
July 21	To retire note	79	1,000 00	
				1,000 00
	PRIZE FARMS.			
July 22	Thos. Shaw, *Live Stock Journal*	85	60 00	
" 30	J. B. Freeman, P. F. Judge	89	50 00	
Sept. 24	T. Shaw, judging farms	404	45 00	
Oct. 24	J. B. Freeman, judging farms	603	30 00	
				185 00
	COMMITTEE EXPENSES.			
April 20	Committee Meeting at Toronto	39	139 50	
July 30	Ira Morgan, attending Committee	90	33 60	
" 30	J. C. Snell, "	91	6 00	
" 30	Geo. Moore, "	92	9 20	
Dec. 15	Expenses of Committee at London	621	42 08	
				230 38
	FAT STOCK SHOW—PRIZES.			
Dec. 17	Jno. Kelly, cattle and sheep	622	51 00	
" 17	Wm. Oliver, sheep	623	16 00	
" 17	Jno. Rutherford, "	624	122 00	
" 17	Laidlaw & Jackson, sheep	625	26 00	
" 17	W. H. Beattie, sheep	626	41 00	
" 17	Geo. Keith, cattle	627	66 00	
" 17	Jas. Hunter, cow	628	10 00	
" 17	J. & W. B. Watt, cow	629	25 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS.—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	FAT STOCK SHOW—PRIZES—*Continued.*			
Dec. 17	Jas. Oke, steer	630	36 00	
" 17	Graham Bros., cow	631	5 00	
" 17	Arthur Johnston, steer	632	8 00	
" 17	R. Dorsey & Son, hogs	633	36 00	
" 17	H. Wade (for John Denoon), cattle and hogs	634	27 00	
" 17	" (for Jas. Russell), cattle	635	12 00	
" 17	" (for Jas. Deans), cow	636	15 00	
" 19	Jos. Tomalin, poultry	637	34 00	
				530 00
	FAT STOCK SHOW—EXPENSES.			
July 16	Geo. Moore, committee	66	9 20	
" 16	J. B. Aylesworth, "	67	16 00	
" 16	J. C. Snell, "	68	6 00	
Oct. 29	Geo. Moore, "	607	9 20	
" 29	J. C. Snell, "	608	6 00	
Dec. 19	*Mail* Job Department, printing	638	34 75	
" 19	H. Wade (for W. A. Murray), ribbons	640	11 50	
" 19	*Stock Journal Co.*, printing	641	14 40	
" 19	H. Wade (for V. H. Peart & Co.), cartage	642	1 80	
" 19	" fat stock expenses	643	22 50	
" 26	" atendance, $13; band service, $10	652	23 00	
" 26	W. D. Grand	660	2 99	
" 26	H. Wade, (for R. Dorsey), sow	661	4 00	
" 26	" (for scale inspector)	662	2 00	
" 21	R. Whetter, Judge	654	5 00	
" 21	H. Rawlings, "	655	5 00	
" 21	Peter Rennie, "	656	5 00	
				178 34
	RENTS.			
Dec. 26	A. M. Ross, Treasurer, heating Agricultural Hall	663	200 00	
				200 00
	FURNITURE.			
May 27	H. Wade (for J. H. Samo, repairing furniture)	47	1 50	
" 27	J. Milner & Co., window awnings	49	10 00	
Aug. 2	Geo. B. Sproule, office furniture	95	5 50	
				17 00
	PRINTING.			
May 27	*Mail* Publishing Company, printing for prize farms	48	8 50	
				8 50
	PETTY CASH.			
May 27	H. Wade, petty cash	51	10 18	
Dec. 19	" "	653½	10 14	
				20 32
	LEGAL EXPENSES.			
June 10	Moss, Falconbridge, legal expenses	56	6 00	
				6 00
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1887.—PAYMENTS.—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....
	LIBRARY.			
June 18....	Library expenses, by cheque No. 3197	59	6 55	6 55
	VETERINARY MUSEUM.			
July 16....	Alexander & Cable	65	72 00	72 00
				26,764 12

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

GENTLEMEN,—We, your Auditors, beg leave to report that we have examined the Treasurer's books and accounts and find them correct.

There are a number of cheques still out, amounting in the aggregate to $435.19.

In conclusion, permit us to add that every facility was afforded us by your Secretary and Treasurer for making a satisfactory audit.

TORONTO, January 17th, 1888.

JOHN B. SMYTH, }
JOHN I. HOBSON, } Auditors.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES as classified by the Auditors for the year ending December 31st, 1887.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	$ c.			$ c.	
To Cash in Bank	92 22		By Cash Exhibition Extra Prizes	$12,111 50	
" Registration Fees	$1,314 50		" Paid Judges	470 00	
" Herd Book Sales	148 65		" Gen. Sup. Dept. (including Machinery Hall)	1,672 82	
	1,413 15		" Treasurer's Office	112 70	
" Rent of Building	2,000 00		" Arts Department	56 80	
" Loan Account	2,000 00		" Ladies' Work Department	62 80	
" Legislative Grant	10,000 00		" Manufacturers' Department	95 80	
" Interest	56 00		" Dairy Department	72 90	
" Printing Refund	51 50		" Horticultural Department	154 95	
" Exhibition Prizes, etc., refunded	107 00		" Posters, Advertising and Posting Bills	772 16	
" Exhibition Receipts, Members' fees	$ 555 25		" Council Expenses	579 82	
" " " Gates and turnstiles	6,379 20		" Miscellaneous Expenses, including Lumber	642 28	
" " " Stable fees, Horses	307 50		" Pay List—Caretakers	289 10	
" " " " Cattle	159 90		" Hire of Tents	175 00	
" " " " Sheep	44 16		" Gate-keepers	321 00	
" " " " Pigs	24 90				17,589 63
" " " " Poultry	84 50		" Repairs to Buildings and Sheds		441 28
" " " Machinery space	159 50		" Registration Fees returned		4 00
" " " Carriage tickets	415 80		" Council Expenses—Ordinary		849 76
" " " Open gates	109 47		" " " Committee		230 38
" " " School children	24 90		" Veterinary College		25 50
" " " Booths and stands	1,300 65		" Secretary's Office Expenses		11 80
" " " Forage and lumber sold	571 45		" Interest Account		397 74
" " " County of Carleton grant	250 00		" Doty Bros. Banquet to Int. S. F. Association Officials		115 00
" " " Eastern Dairymen's grant	200 00		" Sundries—Building Repairs Account		30 90

To Cash Exhibition Receipts, Canada Co. Prize	$100 00		By Cash Insurance		83 75
" " " Clydesdale Association prize	25 00		" Herd Book		95 93
		10,712 18	" Proportion Salaries, Herd Book		1,000 00
Fat Stock Show		298 50	" " " Agriculture and Arts Association		1,840 00
			" Postage		219 20
			" Educational Scheme		152 90
			" Stationery		152 80
			" Printing, different purposes		1,228 84
			" Payment on Loan Account		1,000 00
			" Prize Farms, including Medals		256 00
			" Fat Stock Prizes		530 00
			" " " Expenses		178 34
			" Rent and Heating Agricultural Hall		200 00
			" Furniture		17 00
			" Petty Cash		21 32
			" Legal Expenses		6 00
			" Library "		6 58
			" Veterinary Museum		72 00
			" on hand Dec. 31, 1887		15 43
		$26,780 55			$26,780 55

Audited and found correct.

TORONTO, Jan. 16th, 1888.

JOHN B. SMYTH,
JOHN I. HOBSON, } Auditors.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1887.

ASSETS.	—	LIABILITIES.	—
	$ c.		$ c.
Cash in bank	15 43	Mortgage on Real Estate	7,000 00
Real Estate, Agricultural Hall	50,000 00	Bills payable	1,000 00
Library—1630 volumes	1,500 00	Balance owing Ontario Government	2,000 00
Prince of Wales' Fund	800 00	" " Veterinary Museum	108 57
Office furniture and safe	600 00	Balance Assets	43,301 86
Clydesdale Stud Books	495 00		
	53,410 43		53,410 43

JOHN B. SMYTH, } Auditors.
JOHN I. HOBSON, }

REPORT OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW,

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, DECEMBER 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH, 1887, AT GRAND'S REPOSITORY, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.....J.C. SNELL, Edmonton.
VICE-PRESIDENT.....IRA MORGAN, Metcalfe.
SECRETARY-TREASURER.....HENRY WADE, Toronto.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.....W. D. GRAND, Toronto.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

D. P. MCKINNON.....South Finch.
IRA MORGAN.....Metcalfe.
JOSHUA LEGGE.....Gananoque.
J. B. AYLESWORTH.....Newburgh.
ROBERT VANCE.....Ida.
J. C. SNELL.....Edmonton.
J. C. RYKERT, M. P....St. Catharines.
WILLIAM DAWSON.....Vittoria.
JAMES ROWAND, M.P.....Dunblane.
L. E. SHIPLEY.....Greystead.
ALBIN RAWLINGS.....Forest.
CHARLES DRURY, M.P.P..Crown Hill.
GEORGE MOORE.....Waterloo.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. GEORGE MOORE, Waterloo; J .B. AYLESWORTH, Newburgh; JOSHUA LEGGE, Gananoque, and the President from the Agriculture and Arts Association. Messrs. W. D. GRAND, Toronto; WM. RENNIE, Toronto; JNO. HOLDERNESS, Toronto; A. J. THOMPSON, Toronto.

DONATIONS.

The following donations were made to the General Premium Fund of the Fat Stock Show for 1887:

Mr. John Holderness, Albion Hotel	$25 00
Messrs. Thompson, Flanigan & Blong, St. Lawrence Market	20 00
Messrs. Mallon & Woods, " "	10 00
Messrs. A. Fanson & Son, 137 Richmond St. West	10 00
Messrs. Britton Bros., St. Lawrence Market	5 00
Mr. H. R. Frankland, " "	5 00
Mr. H. Wickson, " "	5 00
Messrs. Collard & Dane, 618 Queen Street West	5 00
Mr. Henry Emery, 597 Queen Street West	5 00

The prizes were awarded in the different classes as follows.

CATTLE.

Judges on Cattle.—Peter Rennie, Fergus; R. Whetter, London, and Mr. Thompson, Toronto.

CLASS 1.—THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

SEC. 3.—*Steer, 1 and under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Arthur Johnston.....	Greenwood.....	378	856	2.26	Bob Johnston.....	Short Horn.
2	Jas. Oke,.....	Alvinston.....	707	1325	1.87	White Prince.....	do
3	Geo. Keith	Elora.....	406	928	2.28	St. Joe.....	do

First prize, $12, Jas. Oke.
Second prize, $8, A. Johnston.
Third prize, $4, G. Keith.

SEC. 4.—*Cow, 3 years and over.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Graham Bros.....	Ailsa Craig.....	2916	1915	0.65	Maggie, the Pride of McGillivray. .	Short Horn.
2	Jas. Hunter	Alma.....	4320	1725	2.05	Lady Mary.....	do
3	do	do	1554	1643	0.88	Gertrude....	do
4	Jas. Deans	Paris Station	1783	1805	1.01	Victoria.....	do

First prize, $15, Jas. Deans, Paris Station.
Second prize, $10, Jas. Hunter, Alma.
Third prize, $5, Graham Bros., Ailsa Craig.

CLASS 2.—GRADE OR CROSS-BRED.

SEC. 1.—*Steer, 3 and under 4 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Kelly, Jr.... ...	Shakespeare.....	1138	2155	1.09	Little Davie.....	S. H. Grade.
2	John Russell.....	Brougham.....	1364	1700	1.24	Salvation Soldier...	do
3	Jas. Oke.....	Alvinston.....	1106	2032	1.83	Ranger.....	do
4	John Denoon.....	Milton	1359	1676	1.23	Bolivar.....	do

First prize, $15, John Kelly, Jr.
Second prize, $10, Jas. Oke.
Third prize, $5, John Denoon.

SEC. 2.—*Steer, 2 and under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Geo. Keith	Elora.....	1046	1880	1.08	Captain.....	S. H. Grade.
2	Jas. Oke.....	Alvinston	1079	1910	1.77	Simon.....	do

First prize, $15, Geo. Keith.
Second prize, Jas. Oke.

SEC. 3.—*Steer, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Geo. Keith.....	Elora.....	698	1441	2.06	Hero.....	S. H. Grade
2	John Russell	Brougham.....	656	1506	2.27	Eclipse.....	do
3	Jas. Oke.....	Alvinston	723	1571	2.17	Snowflake..	do

First prize, $12, Geo. Keith.
Second prize, $8, John Russell.
Third prize, $4, Jas Oke.

SEC. 4.—*Cow, 3 years and over.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	James King	Brampton	1320	1695	1.28	Waterloo Rose	S. H. Grade.
2	J. & W. B. Watt	Salem	1722	1795	1.04	Mayflower 5th	do
3	do	"	1138	1750	1.53	do 6th	do
4	John Kelly, jr	Shakespeare	1233	1740	1.41	Wild Rose	do
5	John Russell	Brougham	1359			Volunteer	do

First prize, $15, J. & W. B. Watt.
Second prize, $10, do
Third prize $5, John Kelly, jr.

SEC. 5.—*Heifer, under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	George Keith	Elora	1050	1592	1.51	Daisy	S. H. Grade
2	do	do	746	1368	1.83	Mayflower	do
3	John Russell	Brougham	1061	1312	1.23	Thistle	do

First prize, $12, Geo. Keith.
Second prize, $8, Geo. Keith.
Third prize, $4, John Russell.

CLASS III.—SWEEPSTAKES FOR CATTLE.

Sec 1.—*Steer, any age or breed.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	George Keith	Elora	698	1441	2.06	Hero	S. H. Grade.
2	John Russell	Brougham	656	1506	2.27	Eclipse	do
3	Arthur Johnston	Greenwood	378	856	2.26	Bob Johnston	Short Horn.
4	John Kelly, jr	Shakespeare	1138	2155	1.89	Little Davie	S. H. Grade.
5	Thomas Beech	Toronto		3040		Duke of Missouri	do
6	James Oke	Alvinston	1079	1910	1.77	Simon	do

Prize, $20, John Kelly, jr., Little Davie.

SEC. 2.—*Female any age or breed.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Jas. King	Brampton	1320	1695	1.28	Waterloo Rose	S. H. Grade.
2	J. & W. B. Watt	Salem	1722	1795	1 04	Mayflower 5th	do
3	Geo. Keith	Elora	1050	1592	1.51	Daisy	
4	Graham Bros	Ailsa Craig	2916	1915	.65	Maggie, the Pride of McGillivray	Short Horn.
5	John Kelly, jr.	Shakespeare	1233	1740	1.41	Wild Rose	S. H. Grade.
6	Jas. Hunter	Alma	1554	1643	.88	Gertrude	Short Horn.
7	Jas. Deans	Paris Station	1783	1805	1.01	Victoria	do
8	J. & W. B. Watt	Salem	1138	1750	1.53	Mayflower 6th	

Prize, $15, Geo. Keith, Elora, Daisy.

CLASS V.—SHEEP.—LINCOLNS, LEICESTERS, COTSWOLDS, OXFORD DOWNS AND THEIR CROSSES.

JUDGES.—Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood; Mr. Collard, Toronto; A. Stanford, Markham.

SEC. 1.—*Best Wether, 2 and under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford	Roseville	982			Professor	
2	do	do	980			Sandy	
3	do	do	979			Robin Hood	

First prize, $8, John Rutherford, Professor.
Second prize, $6, John Rutherford, Robin Hood.
Third prize, $4, John Rutherford, Sandy.

SEC. 2.—*Wether, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford	Roseville	612			Davis	
2	do	do	611			Hogg	
3	do	do	610			Lord Bayle	

First prize, $8, John Rutherford, Davis.
Second prize, $6, John Rutherford, Hogg.
Third prize, $4, John Rutherford, Lord Bayle.

SEC. 3.—*Whether, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Laidlaw & Jackson	Wilton Grove	245			Billy	
2	do	do	212			Jim	
3	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	227			Lorne	
4	do	do	224			Bob	
5	do	do	223			Harry	
6	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove	215			Pete	

First prize, $8, Laidlaw & Jackson, Lorne.
Second prize, $6, W, H. Beattie, Pete.
Third prize, $4, J. Rutherford, Bob.

SEC. 4.—*Ewe 2 years and over.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Wm. Oliver	Avon Bank	1382	301	.218	Shepherdess	
2	do	do	1002	289	.275	Neministikenok	
3	Laidlaw & Jackson	Wilton Grove	1738	293	.168	Miss	
4	do	do	1365	279	.204	Rose	
5	do	do	996	270	.271	Daisy	
6	Jas. Murray	Clanbrassil	937	302	.322	Nancy	
7	J. Kelly, jr	Shakespeare	987	225	.227	Nannie	
8	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	982			Daisy	

First prize, $8, Laidlaw & Jackson, Daisy.
Second prize, $6, Wm. Oliver, Shepherdess.
Third prize, $4, Laidlaw & Jackson, Miss.

SEC. 5.—*Ewe, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Wm. Oliver	Avon Bank	646	247	.382	Little-Bo-Peep	
2	do	do	642	222	.345	Mrs. Scott Siddons.	
3	Laidlaw & Jackson	Wilton Grove	633	248	.392	Wilton Beauty.	
4	Jno. Kelly, jr	Shakespeare	650	233	.358	Jessie	

First prize, $8, Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Beauty.
Second prize, $6, Wm. Oliver, Little-Bo-Peep.
Third prize, $4, do Mrs. Scott Siddons.

SEC. 6.—*Ewe, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Jno. Kelly, jr	Shakespeare	284	180	.599	Bella	
2	do	do	268	170	.634	Kitty	
3	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	240			Net	

First prize, $8, Jno. Kelly, jr., Bella.
Second prize, $6, do Kitty.
Third prize, $4, Jno. Rutherford, Net.

CLASS VI.—ALL OTHER DOWNS, AND THEIR CROSSES.

JUDGES.—Same as Class 5.

SEC. 1.—*Best whether, 2 and under 3 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	Jno. Denoon	Milton West	953	241	253	Dandy	
2	Jno. Rutherford	Roseville	957			Jumbo	
3	do	do	955			Smut	
4	do	do	951			Harvey	

First prize, $8. Jno. Rutherford. Jumbo.
Second prize, $6, do Harvey.
Third prize, $4, do Smut.

SEC. 2.—*Wether, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Rutherford	Roseville	598			Curly	
2	do	do	600			Jim	
3	do	do	596			Black Bill	

First prize, $8, John Rutherford, Jim.
Second prize, $6, John Rutherford, Black Bill.
Third prize, $4, John Rutherford, Curly.

SEC. 3.—*Wether, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. H. Beattie.....	Wilton Grove....	219	.....	.....	Ben.....	
2	John Rutherford.....	Roseville.....	251	.....	.....	Moses.....	
3	do	do	248	.....	.....	Peter.....	
4	do	do	242	.....	.....	Smith.....	

First prize, $6, J. Rutherford, Peter.
Second prize, $5, W. H. Beattie, Ben.
Third prize, $3, J. Rutherford, Moses.

SEC. 4.—*Ewe, 2 years and over.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. H. Beattie.....	Wilton Grove....	1322	274	.207	Topsy.....	
2	do	do	972	250	.257	Patsy.....	
3	John Rutherford.....	Roseville.....	980	.....	.....	Jeannie.....	

First prize, $8, W. H. Beattie, Topsy.
Second prize, $6, J. Rutherford, Jeannie.
Third prize, $4, W. H. Beattie, Patsy.

SEC. 5.—*Ewe, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. H. Beattie.....	Wilton Grove....	600	174	0.29	Sally.....	
2	do	do	600	176	0.29	Fanny.....	
3	John Rutherford.....	Roseville.....	605	.....	.....	Roseville Queen....	

First prize, $8, W. H. Beattie, Sally.
Second prize, $6, W. H. Beattie, Fanny.
Third prize, $4, J. Rutherford, Roseville Queen.

SEC. 6.—*Ewe, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove	225			Matty	
2	do	do	219			Nettie	
3	John Rutherford	Roseville	250			Sally	
4	do	do	249			Jane	
5	John Kelly, jr.	Shakespeare	25			Sold Again	

First prize, $6, John Rutherford, Sally.
Second prize, $5, W. H. Beattie, Nettie.
Third prize, $3, J. Rutherford, Jane.

CLASS VII.—SWEEPSTAKES FOR SHEEP.

SEC 1.—*Wether, any age or breed.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Denoon	Milton West	953			Dandy	
2	J. Rutherford	Roseville				Jumbo	
3	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove					
4	W. Oliver	Avon Bank					
5	Laidlaw & Jackson	Wilton Grove					
6	John Kelly, jr	Shakespeare					

Prize, $10, John Rutherford, Jumbo.

SEC. 2.—*Ewe, any age or breed.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove					
2	Laidlaw & Jackson	do	996	270	271	Daisy	
3	Wm. Oliver	Avon Bank					
4	John Rutherford	Roseville					
5	John Kelly, jr.	Shakespeare					

Prize, $6, Laidlaw & Jackson, Daisy.

CLASS VIII.—HOGS, ANY BREED.

JUDGES.—Same as Class 5.

SEC. 1.—*Barrow, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Denoon.....	Milton West....	419	.....	.....	Dude.....	
2	do	do	419	.....	.....	Halton's Pride.....	

First prize, $8, John Denoon, Dude.
Second prize, $6, John Denoon, Halton's Pride.

SEC. 2.—*Barrow, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	R. Dorsey & Son.	Summerville.....	280	....	.....	Sausage	

First prize, R. Dorsey & Son, Sausage.

SEC. 3.—*Sow, 1 and under 2 years.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	R. Dorsey & Son	Summerville.....	675	.....	.....	Salvation Army Lass	
2	do	do	675	.....	.....	Sister of Charity ...	
3	do	do	576	.....	.....	Mischief.....	

First prize, $8, R. Dorsey & Son, Salvation Army Lass.
Second prize, $6, R. Dorsey & Son, Sister of Charity.
Third prize, $4, R. Dorsey & Son, Mischief.

SEC. 4.—*Sow, under 1 year.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	R. Dorsey & Son	Summerville	310	....	.....	Bar Maid	
2	do	do	280	.....	.....	Summerville Maid.	

First prize, $8, R. Dorsey & Son, Bar Maid.
Second prize, $6, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville Maid.

CLASS IX.—SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOGS.

JUDGES.—Same as Class 5.

SEC. 1.—*Hog, any age, breed, or sex.*

Entry Number.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. Address.	Age in days.	Weight December 9, 1887.	Average gain per day in lbs. since birth.	Name of Animal.	Breed.
1	John Denoon	Milton West	419	.. .	. . .	Dude	
2	R. Dorsey & Son	Summerville					

Prize, $8, John Denoon, Dude.

CLASS X.—POULTRY, DRESSED.

JUDGE.—John Holderness, Toronto.

SEC. 1.—*Pair Turkey Cockerels.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	do

First prize, $2.50, J. Tomalin.
Second do $1.50, J. Tomalin.

SEC. 2.—*Pair Turkey Pullets.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	do

First prize, $2.50, J. Tomalin.
Second do $1.50, J. Tomalin.

SEC. 3.—*Pair Ganders.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

First prize, $2.50, J. Tomalin.

SEC. 4.—*Pair Geese.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

First prize, $2.50, J. Tomalin.

SEC. 5.—*Pair Drakes.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	do

First prize, $2, J. Tomalin.
Second do $1.50, J. Tomalin.

SEC. 6.—*Pair Ducks.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

First prize, $2, J. Tomalin.

SEC. 7.—*Pair Cockerels.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	do

First prize, $2, J. Tomalin.
Second do $1.50, J. Tomalin.

SEC. 8.—*Pair Pullets.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

First prize, $2, J. Tomalin.

SEC. 9.—*Turkey Cock, any age.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.
2	do

First prize, $3, J. Tomalin.
Second do $2, J. Tomalin.

SEC 10.—*Display of Dressed Poultry.*

No.	EXHIBITOR.
1	Jos. Tomalin, Brampton.

First prize, $5, J. Tomalin.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, TORONTO.
SESSION 1886-87.

The Spring Examinations, which were of a high-class character, and thoroughly tested the candidate's abilities, were concluded March 31st, 1887. The names of those gentlemen who were successful in obtaining the Diploma appear below.

There were present several prominent gentlemen, including Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Colonel Denison, M.P., Dr. Daniel Wilson, Mr. John Leys, M.P.P., Mr. Chas. Drury, M.P.P., Rev. G. M. Milligan, Mayor Howland, J. C. Snell, J. J. Withrow, H. Wade and Alderman Dodds. The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Governor Robinson, who made a brief opening address, referring to the work of the institution, which he said was a credit to the city and the Province. After the prizes had been distributed, addresses were made by Mayor Howland, Messrs. Cockburn, Denison, Drury, Leys, Milligan, Dodds and Withrow. All of these gentlemen commented favorably upon the Ontario Veterinary College, its President, Dr. Smith, and its faculty, Alderman Dodds referring feelingly to the recent death of Dr. Barrett.

Although the students evinced interest in the addresses, the reading of the lists of the year's graduates were received with greater delight. The list is :

Alexander, Ernest K., Hoosac, N.Y.
Austin, Edmund, Simcoe, Ont.
Barnes, Amos S., Fingal, Ont.
Beardsley, Coral D., Union Springs, N.Y.
Beatty, W. H., Brampton, Ont.
Black, James B., Brampton, Ont.
Blackwell, John E., London, Ont.
Booker, J. C., Jerseyville, Ill.
Bowler, Jas., Amherstburg, Ont.
Brady, Louis R., Manhattan, Kan.
Brown, John E., Wilmington, Ohio.
Buskirk, John D., Bradley, Mich.
Carter, Irwin J., Toledo, Ohio.
Carmichael, W. G., Seaforth, Ont.
Chamberlain, Harry D., Waterloo, Ind.
Chase, Charles G., Consecon, Ont.
Coffin, Eugene, Monticello, Ill.
Cook, John W., Clinton, Ont.
Coseford, Samuel E., Hollin, Ont.
Clark, James G , Little Briton, Ont.
Clark, William F., Goderich, Ont.
Craig, R. L., Hamilton, Ont.
Creamer, James, Belmont, Ont.
Crosby, Marcus H., Uxbridge, Ont.
Culp, John J. Orangeville, Ont.
Curphey, J. M., Rochester, Ind.
Davidson, Hedley H., Burlington, Ont.
Dodds, Walter G., Toronto, Ont.
Du Bois, G B., Nicholson, Pa.
Dyer, William O., Belmont, Ont.
Evans, John S., Chesley, Ont.
Fee. Henry A., Tiverton, Ont.
Fitzgerald, Gerald J., Lucan, Ont.
Fletcher, Benjamin, Oxford Mills, Ont.
Foot, Arthur G., Reading, Pa.
Fry, Harry W., Dunnville, Ont.
Gardenier, W. J., Quincy, Ill.
Grime, Joseph R., Blackpool, Eng.
Gibson, James I., Kemptville, Ont.
Giffen, William A., Mayfield, Ont.
Gillem, Joseph R., Belleville, Ont.
Good, Charles R., Williamsport, Pa.
Grainger, Michael R., Thamesville, Ont.
Goulding, Joseph H., Greenville, Mich.
Harris, James G., Ashburn, Ont.
Harston, Campbell S., Westminster, Md.
Henderson, Donald, London, Ont.
Hinebach, Theries D., Vicksburg, Mich.
Hoffman, Nicolas, Buffalo, N.Y.
Holland, Ronald G., Wellington, Ohio.
Hollister, Fred B., Montrose, Pa.
Hollingsworth, Chas. E., Hillsboro, Ohio.
Hopkins, Wm. H., Green River, Ont.
Howes, Ben., Carleton Station, N.Y.
Hutchings, Ashton, Stratford, Ont.
Hunter, Sydney L., Bath, N.Y.
Hunt, Frank, Jamestown, N.Y.
Jeffrey, Fred. M., Tiro, Ohio.
King, David, Toronto, Ont.
King, John, Dresden, Ont.
King, Thos. A., Brampton, Ont.
Kitely, Ben. W., Sharon, Ont.
Klicker, Henry C., Clarence, Erie Co., N.Y.
Kline, John J., Allentown, Pa.

SESSION 1886-87.—*Continued.*

Lavery, J. F., Uxbridge, Ont.
McDermott, Thos. W., Le Roy, Ohio.
McFadden, Andrew, Dunblane, Ont.
McKenzie, Aaron, Port Perry, Ont.
McLean, Lauchlan, Alliston, Ont.
McMillan, Jas. L., Vernon River, P.E.I.
McMurty, John C., South March, Ont.
McTaggart, Archie, Nassagewaya, Ont.
McClintock, James, Galva, Ill.
McVicar, Jas. D., Poplar Hill, Ont.
Morgan, Geo. E., Chicago, Ill.
Moore, John, Plainfield, Ont.
Notman, Chris. R., Toronto, Ont.
Nichols, William, Uxbridge, Ont.
Nichols, Samuel, Cobourg, Ont.
Nugent, Oliver F, London, Ont.
Orr, Sam. C., Riley Centre, Kan.
Orr, Levi F., Canaan, Ohio.
Prudham, John F., London, Ont.
Purvis, Thomas, Mallorytown, Ont.
Reycraft, Richard E., Muirkirk, Ont.
Richards, Wm. H., Greenville, Ohio.
Richards, Harry S., Wooster, Ohio.
Rodgers, John C., Ayr, Ont.
Rudd, Sam. C., Guelph, Ont.
Rutherford, John D., Lucknow, Ont.
Shields, Alex. W., Malton, Ont.
Sinclair, Jas. A., Uxbridge, Ont.
Sloan, Jas. M., Vicksonburg, Pa.
Steen, John, Harwich, Ont.
Snider, S. S., Lawrenceville, Ohio.
Synder, Owen W., Lynnville, Pa.
Sullivan, James, Almonte, Ont.
Sutterby, Frank, Batavia, N.Y.
Taylor, J. Q., Marysville, Ont.
Tye, Fred M., Haysville, Ont.
Veith, John H., Waterloo, Ont.
Waldron, R. M., Greensburg, Pa.
Wallace, Wm. B. Middletown. Ohio.
Ward, H. H., Rochester, Ind.
Waring, Joseph, Thornbury, Ont.
Waters, John W., Fingal, Ont.
Weese, Walter F., Platville, Ill.
Welsh, James, Manchester, Ont.
Wilkinson, P. C., Claremont, N.H.
Winner, Chas. E., Quincy, Pa.
Wiltrout, Frank A., Litzenberg, Pa.
Watson, Thos. W., Marshaltown, Iowa.
Walton, T. W., Warren, Ill.
Young, W. C., Bristol Corners, Que.

The Fall Examinations of 1887-88 were concluded December 21st, 1887. The following gentlemen having succeeded in passing the final examination and obtaining the Diploma:

Baxter, Geo., Mich., U.S.
Broad, Wm. Francis, Sonya, Ont.
Clapp, Walter H., Dresden, Ont.
Cooper, Hugh, Davisville, Ont.
Collins, Charles O., Obolds, Pa, U.S.
Coates, Richard C., Bothwell, Ont.
Carpenter, Wm. K, Holly, N.Y., U.S.
Cunningham, Elmer E., La Porte, Ind., U.S.
Dean, Harris, Tavistock, Ont.
Ewing, W. A., Newmarket, Ont.
Evans, Wm. M., Simcoe, Ont.
Huck, Wm. H., Mildmay, Ont.
Kannon, Michael R., Montreal, Que.
Kumpf, Wm. A., Waterloo, Ont.
Kintner, S. P., Wooster, Ohio, U.S.
McMurray, O M., N. Baltimore, Ohio, U.S.
McLaren, C. L., Highgate, Ont.
Oyler, J. H., Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.
Pike, F., Toronto, Ont.
Shillinglaw, Walter, Staffa. Ont.
Story, R. U., Princeton, Ill., U.S.
Taylor, B. C., Hillsborough, Dak., U.S.
Thomson, Wm., Orillia, Ont.
Walker, R. J., Clogher, Ireland.

BINDING
AUG 2 3 1967